"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today; Wednesday overcast; fresh south winds.
For full weather report see Page 19.

VOL. LXVI...NO. 21,682. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 5, 1917.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. | TWO CENTS Elsewhere N. Y. State, N. J., Conn. | THREE CENTS Other States.

THOUSANDS CHEER AS M'ADOO PLEADS FOR LIBERTY LOAN

Two Mass Meetings Urged to See That First War Offering Is Oversubscribed.

$10,000,000,000 YEAR'S NEED

Money Must Be as Prompt as the Young Men Who Will Give Their Lives, Secretary Says.

KAISER THE WORLD'S ENEMY

Should He Win in Europe, Half of America's $250,000,000,000 Would Be Our Ransom.

William G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury, pleaded with two New York audiences last night, at Cooper Union and at Carnegie Hall, for the immediate subscription and over-subscription of the Liberty Loan. Speaking on the eve of registration day, with the feeling of a father whose three sons have already enlisted in the nation's forces, he begged the people of the country who can put aside even the smallest sum not let the promptitude of their money fall behind the readiness of the young men who are going to give their lives.

Both auditoriums were crowded, crowded with audiences of different origin and character, but alike in the cheers which they gave to the appeals for support of the nation and for the declaration that the war must be prosecuted till German autocracy is put out of the way.

The Secretary set forth the probable need of ten billions of dollars within the next year, described the reliability of the bonds as an investment, protested against the unwillingness of various interests to see themselves taxed for the nation's welfare, and urged the need of immediate contributions in order to facilitate the conduct of the war and give the enemy the first warning of national determination.

The Secretary predicted prosperity in this country as a result of war expenditures. "If this war lasts twelve months," he said, "and I pray that it won't last nearly so long—and it won't if the American people organize their might and make it felt quickly upon the battlefields—I'm afraid we'll have more prosperity than we ought to have."

Mr. McAdoo's speech, which with slight variations he delivered at Cooper Union and later at Carnegie Hall, was in part as follows:

MR. McADOO'S ADDRESS.

"Fellow-Countrymen: Whatever differences there may have been about this war before it began, this is no time to discuss them or to think of them. Your representatives in Congress, after having been informed by your President of the issues involved, declared, by practically unanimous vote, that the rights and liberties of the American people had been put in jeopardy by the aggressions of a foreign power. The fact that it has committed repeated aggressions upon American rights, that it has subjected this nation to indignities and wrongs which no self-respecting nation could afford to endure, that war has resulted, and that we are in it, means that every citizen, no matter what his birth or origin, owes fealty to the flag. The hour of test and trial is here. I know that every American citizen, every true freeman, will respond to the call of his country in this crisis.

"There is only one thing to do, and that is to mobilize, to organize, the might of this nation. Our country is engaged in a righteous war and we must assert our power so effectively that we may soon bring this horrible carnage in Europe to an end. For humanity's sake, we are just as anxious to end the slaughter of Germans as we are to end the slaughter of English and French and Russians and Belgians and Serbians and Italians. Our hearts bleed as much for the widows and orphans of one country as of another. The sooner we stop this crime against civilization the sooner we shall stop the sacrifice of American lives and the loss of American treasure, and the sooner we shall be able to re-establish peace, liberty, and justice throughout the world.

German People's Friend.

"Here we find ourselves, a great people, at war with another great people for whom we have, throughout our history, entertained nothing but sentiments of friendship. There is in the American heart no feeling of hostility to the German people. We are hostile to, and our war is with, the autocracy of Germany, a military autocracy which has enslaved the German people themselves, has denied them liberty, has prevented them from enjoying the blessings of free government. I pray God that when America sits at the council table of the nations and has a voice in the settlement of this great conflict we shall be able to exert our power and influence in favor of self-government for Germany as well as for every other nation.

"Where there is democracy and self-government, nations cannot be hurled into war by the arbitrary will of any individual. They demand deliberation on the part of their representatives. They demand that the provocation shall be so extreme that there is no other honorable resort except war. If all the great nations were today self-governed, with deliberative representative bodies, like the Congress of the United States—so that if the issue of peace or war arose, they could debate it, could assess the wrongs, and could determine whether or not they were justified in that extreme resort—if that were the case, my friends, do you believe that the world ever would be forced into another one of these colossal crimes that is now being perpetrated against humanity?

"There is left only one dangerous military autocracy in the world, and that is the autocracy of the German Kaiser. Germany must be dethroned and the German people, if the world is to be safe for democracy, must be delivered from the curse of militarism which has been fastened upon them.

"Should Germany win in Europe, should she be able to dictate the terms of peace, she would be able to impose upon us a financial burden which would be almost unbearable. Germany has already spent $25,000,000,000 in preparation for war. She has a debt of $15,000,000,000. Her annual budget is $5,000,000,000. Her annual interest charge is $1,000,000,000. Her people are taxed $40 per capita. Ours are taxed $6 per capita. Germany has a population of 70,000,000. We have a population of 100,000,000. Germany has a national wealth of $250,000,000,000. We have a national wealth of $250,000,000,000. Germany has a foreign trade of $5,000,000,000. We have a foreign trade of $5,000,000,000. Germany has a standing army of 4,000,000 men. We have a standing army of 200,000 men. Germany has a navy of 1,000,000 men. We have a navy of 60,000 men. Germany has a navy of 1,000,000 tons. We have a navy of 1,000,000 tons. Germany has a navy of 1,000,000 tons. We have a navy of 1,000,000 tons.

"Germany has a population of 70,000,000. We have a population of 100,000,000. Germany has a national wealth of $250,000,000,000. We have a national wealth of $250,000,000,000. Germany has a foreign trade of $5,000,000,000. We have a foreign trade of $5,000,000,000. Germany has a standing army of 4,000,000 men. We have a standing army of 200,000 men. Germany has a navy of 1,000,000 men. We have a navy of 60,000 men. Germany has a navy of 1,000,000 tons. We have a navy of 1,000,000 tons. Germany has a navy of 1,000,000 tons. We have a navy of 1,000,000 tons.

Chinese Vice President Out; President Appeals for Order

SAN FRANCISCO, June 4.—Vice President Feng Kwo-Chang handed his resignation to President Li Yuan Hung today, according to a cablegram received here by the Chinese World.

The same message announced China's President had issued a proclamation calling on all opposing factions to unite and declaring his own neutrality in the internal troubles which have apparently split the republic.

AMOY, China, June 4. — Although relations with the Peking Government have been broken off here and martial law has been proclaimed, no disturbances have occurred. An amicable settlement of the controversy is expected by both parties, according to declarations here.

VIENNA WAR AIMS ARE ALL FOR GAIN

An Indemnity, Territory, from Italy, and Control of the Balkans Are Some of Them.

WOULD NOT RESTORE SERBIA

German Delegates at Stockholm Not Optimistic on Peace—Berlin Is Watching.

COPENHAGEN, June 4. (via London.)—Austro-Hungarian "public opinion," as interpreted by the official Austrian Telegraphic Correspondence Bureau in a dispatch, purporting to summarize the results of press discussion of the Dual Monarchy's war aims, generally supports the proposal of Count Czernin, the Foreign Minister, for a peace without annexations as far as Russia is concerned.

It asserts, however, that opinion is opposed to the restoration of Serbia as that nation existed before the war, and demands the retention of Montenegro's mountain fortress, Lovchen; the creation of an autonomous Albania, dependent upon Austria-Hungary; the extension of the frontiers at Italy's expense; the establishment of a Balkan customs union, dependent upon Austria-Hungary, and some form of indemnity which will recompense the monarchy for the immense costs of the war and bring about the economic revival of the country.

Those familiar with the methods of the Correspondence Bureau, which is an official department of the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Office in setting forth public opinion, have no hesitation in taking this summary as a statement of Count Czernin's views on peace terms, thus making it evident that his adhesion to the formula of "peace without annexations" applies toward Russia only.

The demands regarding Italy are phrased as "increased and adequate protection against renewed Italian lust of aggression" to the extent, demanded by the Austro-Hungarian military experts, which is another way of stating the formula of Archduke Frederick, when he was still Generalissimo of the Imperial Army and at the height of his success in the Trentino offensive, that the object was the necessary extension of the monarchy's frontier.

Regarding the customs union, the summary adopts the recent statement of the Vienna Neue Freie Presse regarding measures to assure Austria-Hungary's commercial liberty and rights of navigation of the Danube.

DELEGATES NOT SANGUINE.

Associate of Scheidemann Fears Peace Will Not Result.

STOCKHOLM, June 4, (via London.)—The delegates of the German Majority Socialists to the Socialist Conference, who have arrived here, are, besides Philip Scheidemann, Herren Sassenbach, Ebert, Molkenbuhr, Fischer, Legien, Bauer, and Hermann Moller.

They come hoping for the best, but with no great optimism, to judge from the words of Herr Molkenbuhr, a veteran member of the party's Executive Committee. In an interview with a correspondent of The Associated Press Herr Molkenbuhr said:

"I fear that peace will not result from the Stockholm Conference, but the whole world wants peace, and we come to see whether there is any chance of securing it here. Even if we do not succeed, we shall perhaps have kept the peace movement alive."

The German leader was told that the Dutch and Scandinavian delegates did not think that the rehabilitation of Belgium came under the term indemnity, and was asked what was his attitude on this question. He replied that that was probably one of the things to be adjusted at the general peace conference. Herr Molkenbuhr denied that the Germans had any part in bringing about the Stockholm conference, and added:

"But if the Americans, English, and French will not believe the assertions of the Dutch members, they will not believe us either."

CONFERENCE ABSORBS BERLIN.

Pan German Press Violent in Discussing Peace Meeting.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, June 4.—Not for a long time has any subject monopolized so much space in the German press as the Stockholm peace conference is doing at the present time. Every paper publishes column after column of telegrams on the subject, and it has become the standing topic of leader writers.

The Pan German press is writing violently against it. They apparently fear that by the intercourse of the German Socialists with the Socialists of neutral and enemy countries the German representatives may learn something that has been hidden from Germany and later spread it in the Fatherland.

It is the Pan German newspapers' chief medicine for the German people these days that the Entente nations are tired of war and starving, in confusion politically, and eagerly desirous of peace, so that anything contrary to that, brought from Stockholm, would be very unwelcome.

The French Government's decision not

Continued on Page 4.

GERMAN WIRELESS OUTFIT IN MEXICO SENT FROM HERE

Police Discover Apparatus Was Secretly Bought in New York by Spies.

PARTS SHIPPED SEPARATELY

American Agent of German General Electric Co. Held as Alleged Conspirator.

ALL HIS RECORDS SEIZED

Sailors on Scandinavian Liners Bribed to Smuggle Letters Over Seas.

The shipment of quantities of wireless apparatus to ports in Mexico, with the object of erecting several wireless stations to flash to Germany information gathered by spies in this country, was discovered yesterday by Police Captain Tunney and Federal officials, who have in custody the three men arrested on Sunday for maintaining a secret mail service for German spies.

Herman Frencke, 41 years old, an electrical engineer of 202 Thirty-first Street, Brooklyn, was arrested late last night by Lieutenant Busby of the bomb squad and locked up in Police Headquarters, charged with conspiracy in violating the Federal and postal laws. This is the fourth arrest in the mail plot case. He will be arraigned today.

It has been reported that at least one wireless station powerful enough to send messages to Germany is in operation in Mexico, and Federal officials believe this explains the fact that Germany received news of the movements of the American destroyer flotilla immediately after its departure from the United States. The belief that the men now under arrest are part of the organization which has been advising Germany concerning American naval movements was voiced yesterday by Commissioner Hitchcock in holding the prisoners under heavy bail. He said:

"After this country had dispatched a flotilla of warships across the Atlantic, the news of their departure and their point of destination was sent to Germany at least four days before the arrival of the ships on the other side, and I believe that counsel for the Government has it in mind that this may be part and parcel of the same iniquity. In the circumstances I feel called upon to fix heavy bail."

The names of the men arrested by Captain Tunney on Sunday were not announced until yesterday. The first was Harry F. Perissi, New York representative of the Allgemeine-Electricitats-Gesellschaft, or German General Electric Company, one of the most powerful corporations in Germany. The second was Irving Bonaparte, a clerk, employed by Perissi. The third was Axel E. Melchar, a saloonkeeper of 164 East 122d Street.

Clearing House for Spies.

Although he is an American citizen and has never before been mentioned in connection with German plots, Perissi is considered by the Federal officials and police to be the most important agent of the German Government who has been arrested since Captain Franz von Rintelen was taken into custody. From the letters and papers which have been seized, it appears that his office at 17 Battery Place was the clearing house for information obtained by German spies in this country, Mexico, and South America. The evidence in the hands of the Federal authorities shows that reports of these spies were smuggled to Perissi by seamen who had been bribed on ships from South America. From here the information was transmitted to Germany.

Perissi is thought to be the man who directed the plans for sending the parts for building powerful wireless stations to Mexico. Documents were found showing shipments of electrical apparatus on Ward Line and other ships during the last two months. The parts were shipped separately, and over different lines, so that the shipments might appear to have little to do with one another, and so that a single consignment might not arouse the suspicion that it was intended for the equipment of a transatlantic wireless depot.

Perissi had two offices in the building at 17 Battery Place, with his own name on the door. In the lease of the suite, however, he described himself as the New York representative of the German General Electric Company, and that name is given in the elevator directory of the building. The police began to make inquiries about Perissi several days ago, it was learned at the building, and to watch him carefully. They found that he or his agents had daily interviews with sailors on ships bound for Scandinavian ports or for Mexican and South American ports. He was arrested with his clerk after it had been found that he had induced sailors of the Bergenesfjord and Kristianiafjord of the Norwegian-American Line to agree to smuggle packages of letters to German agents in Norway.

All His Papers Seized.

After the arrest of Perissi, all of the papers in his office were seized by Captain Tunney. Many of these are in code, and are now being deciphered. It is believed that they will throw a strong light on German intrigue now in operation in this country. Both the police and Federal officials are very guarded in what they say.

Captain Tunney said yesterday that it was inadvisable to give out many details of the plot now for the reason that a large number of arrests were still to be made. When Captain Tunney was asked if it appeared that the plotters had other methods of communicating with Germany besides that of bribing sailors on Scandinavian ships to carry mails, he said:

"They had lots of other methods but I can't say what they were at present."

Detective Sergeant Barnets brought to Police Headquarters yesterday a young German named Ferdinand Henies Adams of 548 West 140th Street, an employe of L. F. Frorup & Co., dealers in carbon and chemicals at 223 Greenwich Street. Adams was sought after the police had investigated the shipment of some wireless apparatus which had been placed on board of a Ward liner for a Mexican port, but was taken off the ship again when it was suspected that it was intended to fit out a German wireless plant in Mexico.

Continued on Page 4.

BRUSILOFF HEADS ARMIES OF RUSSIA

Succeeds Alexieff, Who Resigns —Gurko Appointed to Command Southwestern Front.

KIEV RIOTERS SHOT DOWN

Authorities Turn Guns on Mutinous Soldiers — Loyal Regiments Restive at Anarchy.

PETROGRAD, Tuesday, June 5, (via London.)—General Michael V. Alexieff, Commander in Chief of the Russian Armies, has resigned. General Brusiloff, Commander in Chief of the Armies of the Southwestern Front, has been appointed to succeed him.

General Gurko, commander on the western front, replaces Brusiloff on the southwestern front.

General Alexieff was appointed Commander in Chief on April 15, soon after the retirement of Grand Duke Nicholas from that post. General Brusiloff recently resigned from his position as Commander in Chief of the Armies on the Southwestern Front, but withdrew his resignation after a conference at Petrograd.

Anarchy in the Capital.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, June 2, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—Kronstadt and Schusselburg republics still maintain their independence. Kronstadt, indeed, has now issued its defiance to Russia and the commissary of the nominal Russian Government has abandoned the island. As the fortress of Kronstadt is provisioned for several years, and is entirely in the hands of the revolutionary troops, such officers as are left alive there are mostly in confinement. There are there the only dry docks large enough to take modern fighting ships, but otherwise the place has no particular importance nowadays.

Kronstadt's independent Republicans threaten to send a ship up to Petrograd to reinstate the German agent Lenine, whose popularity latterly has been on the wane. The party represented by Lenine is, however, increasing in strength, and efforts are being made to hold new elections in the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates to secure an executive still more Germanophile than the present officeholders.

Anarchists, whose numbers in Petrograd are believed to be 11,000, have paraded the principal streets of the capital four times within the last few days, carrying black banners and fully armed. Street corner meetings are held, and there have been street shootings on two nights as a result, but in general these organized anarchists are unmolested.

Serious trouble is expected on Tuesday, when a general strike will be declared.

Many factories in Petrograd, including war munitions works, have closed down from inability to pay the extravagant wages demanded by the all-conquering workmen. On the other hand, many regiments are very dissatisfied with the situation and are especially hostile to certain training cadre regiments which persistently decline to do anything except loaf about the streets.

The number of these cadre training troops is now considerably less than one-third what it was when the Petrograd revolution broke out. Moreover, very considerable bodies of loyal troops are now in the vicinity of the capital. It is a curious fact that throughout and since the Petrograd revolution the Russian artillery has given no signs of life either by deed or word at the front. During the fraternizing folly the artillery was severely handled by the infantry for firing upon their German brothers every time they came within range.

The strike is being organized on the lines made familiar in Moscow in 1905, namely, armed desperado fanatics are compelling various classes of labor to come out whether they want to or not. The food supply is increasingly precarious, so much so that many people drag mattresses to the shops and spend the night waiting for food in comfort.

An atmosphere of terrorism has been produced by rumors of contemplated pillaging and looting, house-to-house visitations, &c., during the next three days. On the other hand, there is some ground for hope that some drastic measure will at length be taken to restore the confidence of the public. At Kiev the Government authorities have frankly abandoned methods of exhortation and persuasion for the rough and ready means familiar and effective under the old régime.

The provocation was fully adequate. Some three thousand men were returning to the front, and started rioting at three all over the city. They were arrested by representatives of authority and gathered in one spot. They found themselves superior in number to their captors, and promptly attacked them. The authorities brought out machine guns and dealt with these ne'er do wells. Official figures of the number of proposition of returning deserters have yet been published. Rumor, however, has

Continued on Page 4.

France Designates Joffre to Work with Pershing

PARIS, June 4.—Marshal Joffre has been designated by the Minister of War to continue his work, begun in Washington, of assisting to organize American participation in the war. He will, therefore, be the representative of the French Government in co-operating with the American Commander, Major General Pershing. Lieut. Colonel Fabry, as Chief of Staff, and Lieutenant De Tessan as Aid, both members of the French War Commission to the United States, will continue with the Marshal.

When General Pershing reaches Paris he will be received by M. Viviani, Minister of Justice, and Marshal Joffre, and will be escorted through some of the principal streets so that Parisians may have an opportunity to see the distinguished American soldier.

PROHIBITIVE TAX PUT ON WHISKY IN REVENUE BILL

Impost of $20 a Bushel on All Foodstuffs Used Means a Levy of $5 to $9 a Gallon.

IMPORTS ALSO FORBIDDEN

Senate Committee's Action Will Stop All Distilling—1 to 3 Years' Supply in Bond.

STEP TAKEN TO SAVE FOOD

Committee Decides for Flat Tax on Advertising, Dropping Increases in Postal Rates.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—A prohibitive tax on whisky, amounting to $5 to $9 a gallon, was adopted as a part of the War Revenue bill today when the Senate Finance Committee decided to impose a tax of $20 a bushel upon all grain, creal, or other foodstuffs used in manufacturing distilled spirits for use as beverages. This is in addition to the present tax of $1.10 a gallon on the liquor itself.

Increased taxes of $5 a gallon on molasses, syrups, and substitutes, used in distillation for beverage purposes, also were agreed upon. Permits for exportation will be given only for war purposes upon application by a nation at war with Germany.

The Finance Committee also adopted an amendment to prohibit the import of distilled spirits or any products used in their manufacture, except for industrial, mechanical, or scientific purposes. This with the prohibitive tax on distilled spirits means that the United States will have to depend for the rest of the war, upon the whisky now in bond.

According to Senator Simmons the committee has been informed that there is enough whisky in bond to last a year. Other estimates say the supply will last three years. This makes unlikely a serious curtailment of Federal revenues for that period, since the whisky and other distilled spirits already manufactured may be withdrawn for general consumption upon payment of $1.10 a gallon. Little whisky is being imported, so that the prohibition of imports will have little effect on the revenue.

The idea of the committee in taking this long step toward prohibition is to conserve the supply of grain and other food products used in the manufacture of whisky. Senator Simmons said that the increase in tax would be prohibitive upon manufacture while the law was in effect or during the war. Manufacture of alcohol for industrial, mechanical, or medicinal purposes would not be affected.

Text of the Amendments.

Senator Gore of Oklahoma, a prohibition advocate, was the author of the liquor amendments. The one dealing with the tax on manufactures reads as follows:

Section 3005—In addition to the tax imposed by existing law on distilled spirits, there shall be levied, collected, and paid on the materials from which such spirits are manufactured after the approval of this act the following tax: On all molasses, syrups, or substitutes therefor, a tax of $5 per wine gallon, and on all grain, cereals, and other edible products and materials a tax of $20 per bushel of 56 pounds, and every distiller using any such material shall keep such records and file such returns and bonds, and the tax shall be paid at such times and in such manner and subject to such credits as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, may prescribe or require.

Provided, that the distiller shall be entitled to have refunded the amount of the tax, paid on such materials, when the spirits manufactured therefrom are withdrawn, free of tax, under existing laws.

Provided further, that such spirits shall not be withdrawn for export except upon the application of an accredited representative of a nation now at war with the Imperial German Government, in which application it shall be declared that such spirits are withdrawn for use in furtherance of such war.

The amendment that prevents the importation of whiskey or any of its component parts reads:

No distilled spirits manufactured after the approval of this act from grain, cereals or from any edible product thereof, or from molasses, syrups, or any substitute therefor, shall be imported into the United States, Porto Rico, or the Philippine Islands except for industrial, mechanical, or scientific purposes, under rules and regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The taxes fixed by the House on beer and wines are left unchanged, but have not yet been finally approved. It seems likely that the tax fixed upon beer in the House bill will stand, yielding about $175,000,000 a year. The Finance Committee is not disposed to prohibit the brewing of beer or other malted beverages.

The prohibitive taxes on whisky, Levi Cooke, counsel for the national distilling interests, said tonight, will result in virtually complete cessation of distillation for beverage purposes. Distillers attempting to manufacture whisky under the new tax, it is estimated, will have to charge at least 500 per cent. more for it.

For Flat Tax on Advertising.

After several hours' discussion of how newspapers, magazines, and other publications should be taxed for war purposes, the Finance Committee adopted a resolution against increasing second-class postage rates and in favor of levying a direct flat 2 per cent. upon advertising receipts. The decision was tentative, but is expected to be final. Only one member of the committee voted against the resolution.

Senator La Follette later presented an amendment exempting certain classes of publications from the advertising tax. Publishers receiving less than $2,000 annually from advertising have been suggested for exemption.

A revenue of $14,000,000 from the advertising tax is estimated.

Tomorrow the committee plans to consider a few questions not yet finally passed upon, including the wine and beer schedules and documentary stamp taxes. Stamp rates as a substitute for the House's manufacturing tax on patent medicines, perfumes, cosmetics, &c., also remain to be settled. Senator Simmons hopes to be able to get the bill

Continued on Page 2.

Dr. Brunk's Masterpiece is a good drink and will take you to old age.—ADVT.

AMERICA ENROLLS TODAY FOR THE FIGHT; ANTI-DRAFT AGITATION LOSES ITS FORCE; POLICE FIRMNESS SILENCES REDS HERE

Full Instructions for Registration Day; War Department's Primer for Use of Eligibles

WASHINGTON, June 4.—The following is a copy of an official "Registration Primer" prepared by the War Department and arranged for publication on the morning of Registration Day:

Who Must Register—All male persons (citizens or aliens) born between the 6th day of June, 1886, and the 5th day of June, 1896, both dates inclusive, except members of any duly organized force, military or naval, subject to be called, ordered, or drafted into military or naval service of the United States, including all officers and enlisted men of the regular army, regular army reserve, officers' reserve corps, enlisted men's reserve corps, National Guard and National Guard reserve recognized by Militia Bureau, the navy, the Marine Corps, Coast Guard, Naval Militia, naval reserve force, Marine Corps reserve, and national naval volunteers recognized by the Navy Department.

When—Today between 7 A. M. and 9 P. M.

Where—In your home precinct.

How—Go in person to the registration place of your home precinct: if sick, send a competent friend. The clerk may deputize him to prepare your card.

Penalty for Not Registering—Liability to a year's imprisonment; then enforced registration.

ANARCHISTS AWED BY POLICE CLUBS

Speakers at a Mass Meeting Carefully Avoid All References to Registration.

RIOT BREAKS OUT LATER

Ten Men and One Woman Arrested in a Fight Following the Abuse of Guardsmen.

What the police termed "the tamest anarchist meeting ever held in New York" was held by the No-Conscription League in Hunts Point Palace, 163d Street and Southern Boulevard, last night. The meeting had been advertised as one of protest against the selective draft law, but it turned out to be a very lame denunciation of the Government, of militarism which, all the speakers said, was about to grip America about the throat, and utterances along similar lines. Not one of the speakers advised anybody not to register today, nor did they ask their followers to refuse to join the colors, if they are drawn in the draft.

More than 15,000 persons were massed in the streets outside the building, but at least half of these were there through curiosity and not through sympathy with the I. W. W. anarchist propaganda.

It was after the meeting that the one big row of the evening occurred. It practically amounted to a riot for about fifteen minutes, and was precipitated when several anarchists and other agitators jeered a passing detachment of unarmed National Guardsmen. Some one shouted that the guardsmen were "a lot of bums," and then others began to shout "Hit them!" The fighting followed, and when it was all over ten men and one woman were under arrest for the part they played in the demonstration. In nearly every instance the man arrested was of conscript age.

Those taken to the Simpson Street Station were Samuel Cohen, 26 years, 229 East Eleventh Street; Jacob Newman, 23 years, 157 East Seventy-eighth Street; Aaron Cohn, 26 years, 202 Washington Street, Jersey City; Samuel Gunnberg, 21 years old, 1,621 Madison Avenue; Leiger Klinetzsky, 27 years old, 69 East Twelfth Street; Peter Wolff, 22 years old, 814 East 163d Street; Maurice Marks, 23 years old, 531 Kosciusko Street, Brooklyn; Jacob Axelrod, 883 Cooper Street, Brooklyn; Otto Hoffman, Harry Fritz, 35 years old, of 383 Elton Avenue, the Bronx, and Rose Rolys, 26 years, 800 Crescent Street, Brooklyn. Ernest Greenbaum, 22 years old, 442 West 164th Street, was also arrested during the evening for disorderly conduct in trying to force his way through the police lines into the hall while Emma Goldman was speaking. An old woman who tried to circulate pamphlets urging men not to register today was also in custody for a few minutes. She was released at the request of the Federal officials, who said they did not consider that she was responsible for what she was doing.

Crowd Packs Boulevard.

The crowds began to gather before dark and by 7 o'clock, when the doors of the Hunts Point Palace were thrown open it was estimated that at least 10,000 persons were jammed into Southern Boulevard for a distance of three blocks on either side of the meeting hall. To handle the crowd at that time Chief Inspector Schmittberger and Inspector Edward Walsh, the Bronx police commander, had on hand 150 uniformed policemen and about fifty detectives, in addition to an automobile searchlight detachment of four machines.

The police had anticipated a crowd of about 5,000, but when fully three times that number appeared Inspector Cray ordered out all the reserves from the Alexander Avenue, Simpson Street, and Morrisania stations. By the time these reserves arrived the crowd had forced its way forward in a shouting mass, those in the front ranks struggling with the twenty-five policemen who, with drawn night sticks, stood in front of the entrance to the hall and shouted the order "Stand back!" For awhile it seemed that the police would be overwhelmed, but the first of the reserves, those from the Alexander Avenue station, arrived in the nick of time and forced their way to the rescue of their comrades in front of the hall. Five minutes' later 100 reserves arrived from the Simpson Street and Morrisania stations, and slowly the great throng began to give way.

Inspector Schmittberger ordered the boulevard cleared for two blocks on either side of the auditorium. To do this the little police automobiles which mount the big electric searchlights were called into action. Like "four little tanks" the machines started in. Two advanced toward Westchester Avenue and two went south toward Simpson Street. The searchlights were turned on, and the great shafts of light were focused on the faces of the protesting thousands. Behind the "tanks" the police infantry advanced, all the men

Continued on Page 2.

PREDICT PEACEFUL REGISTRATION HERE

Supervisor Says That the Number Who Enroll Will Be Near 600,000.

EARLY APPLICATION ADVISED

Full Returns in City Are Expected by Midnight—Official Conference Shapes Final Plans.

The 5,000 men who will enroll the New Yorkers and aliens, who under the selective draft law must register today, are ready for their task. The registration places in the city will open at the stroke of 7 o'clock this morning and will close at 9 o'clock at night, during which time every man in New York City, between the ages of 21 and 31 years, is required to present himself at the registration place for the election district in which he makes his home. In all but 101 cases the registration places are the polling places used at the general election last Novmber. Any one who may be in doubt as to where to register is advised to apply to the policeman on duty in his neighborhood, who will be prepared to give the needed information.

A final conference of city, county, and Federal officials who will see to it that the law is carried out was held in the office of Assistant United States District Attorney John C. Knox yesterday afternoon. Those at the conference were Edward F. Boyle, Executive Officer in charge of the registration in New York City; Chief William M. Offley of the Department of Justice Bureau of Investigation, United States Marshal Thomas D. McCarthy, Deputy Police Commissioners Dunham, Lord, and Scull, and representatives of the District Attorneys and Sheriffs of the five counties embraced within the territory of New York City.

At the conference all situations which may arise today were considered and plans were mapped out to meet them. The authorities do not believe there will be much disorder at any place in New York, but if there is the police, backed by the full power of the Federal authorities, are ready to handle it. Any person or groups of persons who in any way may interfere with the smooth working of the law, or who may attempt to dissuade those who are liable for service, under the law, from registering will be arrested on the spot.

Marshal Gives Instructions.

After the conference United States Marshal Thomas D. McCarthy gave out the following instructions, the observance of which, he explained, would greatly simplify the problem confronting the authorities in charge of the registration:

"Don't delay registering until night. Register early.

"Don't loiter about the polls. Register and go right away.

"Don't go near the polling places unless you have business there. This applies to women as well as men.

"Don't engage in arguments in or about places of registration.

"Don't lose your registration card. You may need it, as mistakes occur.

"Don't fail to report to the officials at your place of registration any attempt to dissuade you from doing your duty.

"Don't ignore a suspicious act upon the assumption that it may be too trivial to report."

The following will act as Special Deputy United States Marshals and will supervise the work of the volunteer deputies who will be engaged in connection with the registration: Alfred J. Johnson, James C. Brady, Nicholas F. Brady, Thomas F. Murray, George B. Van Cleve, J. Newton Gunn, Henry Sanderson, Clarence S. Herter, Albert W. Wiggin, Edwin C. Bruns, Henry Zuckerman, George F. Baker, Jr., Herbert C. Smyth, Frank O. Burridge.

Boyle Asks for Volunteers.

The following statement was issued last night by Mr. Boyle:

"All preparations are completed for tomorrow's registration. Employes of institutions and business houses who have the day, or part of the day, off can be of service in many ways to facilitate the registration if they will present themselves at Assembly district headquarters early in the day, and, if possible, before 7 A. M.

"Interpreters, notaries, and Commissioners of Deeds will be especially helpful in relieving those who have already volunteered their services.

"Places of registration for all men between 21 and 31 years of age will be open from 7 o'clock in the morning until 9 o'clock at night. There are 2,125 places of registry, one in each election district throughout the city. In all but 101 of these places the place is the same as the polling place at the last election.

"The work in each Assembly district will be directed from an Assembly district headquarters located in a public school. There are sixty-three of these

Continued on Page 3.

STATES ALL ARE READY

Vast Machinery in Order to Register 10,000,000 Eligible Men.

NATION BEHIND THE LAW

Washington Authorities Expect Colossal Task Will Be Carried Out Successfully.

PLANNING FOR THE DRAFT

War Department to Select from 900,000 to 1,000,000 Men to Get an Army of 625,000.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—Reports received at the War Department tonight from all the States indicated that the vast machinery was in perfect order throughout the nation for taking the registration tomorrow under the new conscription law. Brig. Gen. Enoch Crowder and members of his staff in the office of the Provost Marshal General, who have made the arrangements for the registration, were confident tonight that little difficulty would be encountered. This confidence was based on the fact that no seriously disquieting reports had been received, and on the further fact that hearty co-operation had come from civilian officials in immediate charge of the registration enrollment.

"The plan of decentralized civilian machinery," said General Crowder, "with centralized supervision under the military, has met with no opposition or complaint throughout the preparatory stages, and, now that everything is in readiness, it is anticipated that the system will demonstrate its fitness for the big task to be done tomorrow. Everything is planned for carrying through the registration, however, whether or not it proceeds as smoothly as is anticipated. Forty-eight States have said, 'We are ready,' and I am optimistic as to the registration prospects."

Country Supports the Law.

Officials who have watched closely all reports of agitation against registration, said tonight that there was absolutely no indication of any concerted movement of this kind. They believe that reports of the few scattered cases which had developed had greatly exaggerated the situation. Only a few cranks had been involved at any time, it was said, and the country as a whole appeared to be in complete accord with the objects of the law.

In working out details of registration plans, Government officials have found State, City, or County Governments eager to take their part. Heartiest co-operation has been given from all sides, and the way of the Federal Government has been made easy, far easier than it was expected it would be. As to the success of the project, huge as it is, officials have no doubt. The whole nation, they say, is at work on the job. It is the people's business, the business of the individual citizens, Washington declares, to carry it through, and they are doing it.

The Federal authorities here decided that eligibles tomorrow need not answer the question, "Do you claim exemption from draft, (specify grounds)?" The answer "Yes" to this question, as a matter of fact would not exempt one from the draft and the answer "No" would be no bar to a claim for exemption later. The determination of whether a particular claim for exemption, exclusion, or discharge from the draft shall be granted, will be made later by boards to be appointed by the President. These boards will work under regulations to be prescribed by the President. The only regulations that have as yet been prescribed, are those governing the registration alone. The determination of exemption, exclusion, and discharges is a second step quite separate from the registration.

Plan to Get 625,000 Men.

The plans of the War Department to draft from 900,000 to 1,500,000 men of the 10,000,000 who it is estimated will register tomorrow were disclosed today by General Crowder to the Senate Military Affairs Committee. Exemptions, he said, probably would result in reducing the number to 625,000 men for immediate service.

While the War Department had originally planned first to select 500,000 men, General Crowder told the committee the plans had been revised and it now was proposed to require 625,000. To obtain this number, he said it probably would be necessary to draft at least 900,000, and possibly 1,500,000, because of expected exemptions.

General Crowder told the committee that the additional 125,000 would be needed to fill up vacancies in the army of 500,000 and to keep training camps in continuous operation. When the original plans for service from a half million men were made, he said, the department had not planned to send American forces abroad so soon. Casualty from foreign service, he believed, sickness, &c., made necessary a reserve of 125,000 men.

General Crowder told the committee that he favored immediate [illegible] men who register [illegible] ment of the draft [illegible] after registration [illegible] airable that some [illegible]

...ir personal ar-
...ments before being called to the

...ils of making exemptions also
...explained to the committee by the
...ef Marshal General. He said that
...Government did not contemplate any
...exemptions. Farmers, factory
...ratives, and other special classes
...ould not be exempted as such, nor ter-
...torially, he said, but all exemptions
...ould be made individually.

The men drafted probably would be in
...training camps by Sept. 1, General
...Crowder said, and he added that he
...avored beginning selections within two
...weeks after registration, so that exemp-
...tions from work might be expedited and notifi-
...cations of final selections might be made
...as soon thereafter as possible.

Warning by Gregory.

A final warning to would-be obstruct-
...ors of registration was given tonight by Attorney General Gregory.

"All other matters in the Department of Justice for the time being will be sub-ordinated to the enforcement of the Con-scription act," the Attorney General said. "Wherever necessary, the assistance of Federal, State, and local officials will be sought. The officers and agents of the department throughout the country have been instructed accordingly.

"Committing Magistrates will be asked to fix bail as high as may be practicable in each case, higher bail be-ing asked in the case of individuals who have advised or aided other persons to evade the law or who have interfered with the registration officers in the proper performance of their duties than will be asked in the cases of individuals who merely fail to register.

"Reports received at the Department of Justice today from local officers at Pittsburgh, Penn., and Parkersburg, West Va., announced the arrest of five men in the former city, and one in the latter, on charges of distributing litera-ture designed to dissuade young men from complying with the registration provision of the new Army bill."

Secretary Baker in a statement to-night said that the country's young men should rejoice over the opportunity coming to them tomorrow to register for a war in defense of democracy.

"The opportunity which is offered on registration day to the young men of America is unparalleled in our history," said the Secretary. "We are in this war to save the early fundamentals of political and personal liberty, not only for ourselves, but for future generations. Until a complete victory for these principles, there can be no holding back, and no turning back.

"We shall need all the energy and all the resources at our command to be ex-erted, not against the German people nor with intolerance of a personal racial character, but with resolute determina-tion to devote to the success of the un-selfish cause which we are defending, all that we have to offer. For these young men, the day should be one of rejoicing for the chance which comes to them, and one of serious responsibility, because in the issue is involved the very future of democracy."

States to Report Totals.

In round numbers, Washington esti-mates that 10,000,000 men will march to-morrow to the registration places. The figures of the registration will reach Washington in forty-eight brief mes-sages, each representing the complete results of a State.

With the whole process until those re-ports arrive Federal officials will have nothing to do except to punish those who may seek to interfere. When the Gov-ernors' reports are at hand, the addition of a few columns, each containing forty-eight sums, will give the net result of the great undertaking so far as conti-nental United States is concerned.

The additions will give grand totals of the number of white and negro citizens who have registered, of the indicated number of exemptions for obvious rea-sons, of the number of aliens, which will include all men of foreign birth who have not been naturalized, and also of all alien enemies in the country between the ages of 21 and 31.

It may be days before the roll of States is complete. No partial returns will be transmitted either from precinct or county officials to the State authorities or by the latter to the Provost Marshal General. Instructions have gone out to all officials to make public only figures for units which are complete, precincts, counties, or States, as the case may be.

Officials here said tonight that there was no objection to the publication of any completed precinct, county, city or State report, but that the furnishing of partial returns had been forbidden. Each unit must stand by itself on its com-pleted figures, and no unit be subjected to comparison on the basis of partial returns with the completed tabulation of any other unit.

The Committee on Public Information, speaking for the Departments of War, State, and Justice, made this announce-ment tonight:

"Although no arrangements were originally made for the registration of Americans abroad, prior to their re-turn to this country, steps to accommo-date the men desiring to register in foreign lands immediately have finally been taken. The Department of State has received so many applications from American citizens abroad for an oppor-tunity to register that it was thought best to take advantage of this patri-otism.

"The registration regulations pre-scribed by the President provide that an American citizen now living abroad may register five days after his arrival at an American port. This is still the legal minimum for registration by Americans abroad, and is voluntary, as long as they remain without the bor-ders of this country.

"Cards have been sent to American Consuls, and they have been instructed to fill out and certify to the cards of such American citizens as may apply. The requirement that registration cards must reach the domicile of the citizen by June 5 will not be strictly applica-ble to Americans abroad. They will be asked, however, to endeavor to have their cards reach this country at the earliest date possible."

LANE URGES REGISTRATION.

Cabinet Member Tells Why America Is at War.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—On the eve of registration day, Secretary Lane made a speech before the Home Club of the In-terior Department tonight in which he answered the question, "Why are we fighting Germany?"

America was at war, Mr. Lane said, in self-defense, and because she could not keep out; she was at war to save her-self with the rest of the world from the nation that had linked itself with the Turk and adopted the method of Ma-homet, setting itself to make the world bow before policies backed by its organ-ized and scientific military system.

"Tomorrow is registration day," said the Secretary. "It is the duty of all, their legal as well as their patriotic duty, to register if within the class called. There are some who have not clearly seen the reason for that call. To these I would speak a word.

"Why are we fighting Germany? The brief answer is that ours is a war of self-defense. We did not wish to fight Germany. She made the attack upon us; not on our shores, but on our ships, our lives, our rights, our future."

Secretary Lane reviewed the chief in-cidents of the war and in conclusion said:

"We are fighting Germany because in this war feudalism is making its last stand against on-coming democracy. We see it now. This is a war against an old spirit, an ancient, outworn spirit. It is a war against feudalism—the right of the castle on the hill to rule the village be-low. It is a war for democracy—the right of all to be their own masters. Let Germany be feudal if she will. But she must not spread her system over a world that has outgrown it.

"America speaks for the world in fighting Germany. Mark on a map those countries which are Germany's allies, and you will mark but four, run-ning from the Baltic through Austria and Bulgaria to Turkey. All the other nations, the whole globe around, are in arms against her or are unable to move. There is deep meaning in that inventing more horrible cruelties to inflict upon the spirit and body of man, for a world in which the ambition of the philosophy of a few shall not make miserable all mankind, for a world in which the man is held more precious than the machine, the system, or the State."

PREDICT PEACEFUL REGISTRATION HERE

Continued from Page 1.

headquarters, and any information a citizen may desire regarding the regis-tration may be obtained there. There is no excuse for any man not register-ing, and there is no possibility that I can see of his failing to find readily the proper place to register, especially in the congested districts. All he has to do is walk to the corner and he is sure to pass a public school or a police-man. From either he can get all the information he needs.

"Our machinery for handling this big registration is complete. It will be hard work, but we expect to have little trou-ble. Probably we shall have the full re-turns on the registry by midnight to-morrow night. It is estimated on a basis of the population that about 600,-000 persons will register.

Officials Expect No Trouble.

While the National Guard units of the city will be mobilized in their armories, it is not expected that any of these units will have to be called upon to aid in the maintenance of order. Mr. Boyle pointed out that the registration is a purely civil affair, and those in charge expect to be able to handle it as such without the aid of the military.

"I feel certain," said Mayor Mitchel, "that the city's young men of selective draft age will present themselves promptly for registration. I do not an-ticipate any trouble. But if there is any trouble, the police will be ready to handle it promptly, no matter where it occurs."

Yesterday proved to be one of the busi-est days in the history of the City Clerk's office of New York. Several thousand men crowded the offices on the second and third floors of the Municipal Building, a majority of them men who live outside of New York, or who will be away from the city today, and who, un-der the provisions of the law, are per-mitted to register with the City Clerk, who will turn their registration cards over to the proper officials in New York City, or any other part of the United States in which the man who registers makes his home.

A number of those who did not go to the City Clerk's office to register went there to get marriage licenses, and in many instances also to get married. More than 150 licenses were granted dur-ing the day, and more than fifty couples were married in the Clerk's office. Dep-uty Clerk Michael J. Cruse expressed the belief that some of those who showed such anxiety to marry without delay might properly be classed as "slackers."

Will Celebrate the Day.

Registration Day will be officially celebrated in every borough of the city. The National Security League, which was delegated by the Mayor's Commit-tee on National Defense to arrange for these celebrations, gave out the follow-ing program for the exercises:

City Hall Park, 12 M. to 12:30 P. M.—Patriotic music by the Mecca Temple Band. 12:30—Singing "America" by Liederkranz and Arion Societies; music by Mecca Temple Band; address by Mayor Mitchel; singing "The Star-Spangled Banner" by Liederkranz and Arion Societies; music by the Temple Band.

Union Square, 12:30 P. M.—Assembly call at battleship "Recruit," by bugler; singing patriotic songs by Schola Can-torum and Columbia Chorus, under di-rection of Dr. Schindler, Director of the Cantorum; address by George T. Wil-son, Vice President Equitable Life As-surance Society, Chairman Committee on Organizations, Mayor's Committee on National Defense; singing patriotic music by Hebrew Orphan Asylum Band.

Borough Hall Park, Brooklyn, 12:30 P. M.—Patriotic music by Twenty-third Regiment Band; singing patriotic songs by chorus gathered by Civic Club of Brooklyn and Brooklyn Borough Com-mittee of the Mayor's Committee on Na-tional Defense; music by Twenty-third Regiment Band.

There will be singing and band con-certs in several of the other parks and public squares.

Through the co-operation of the Board of Education exercises will be held in all public schools in the city between 12:30 and 1 o'clock, consisting of short addresses by the principals on the meaning of the day and the singing of "America" and "The Star-Spangled Banner."

Special services in honor of the day will be held in many of the churches. The Rev. Dr. W. T. Manning will of-ficiate at a service in Trinity Church between 12 and 1 o'clock. Other special services will be held in churches in all the boroughs, including many different religious denominations.

Mayor Mitchel said last night that while all departments of the city gov-ernment would be open today as usual, he had instructed the head of each de-partment to place, if necessary, his en-tire force at the disposal of those in charge of the registration. In further-ance of these instructions 350 experi-enced clerical employes from the de-partments reported to Executive Officer Boyle for duty last night.

Final Plans in Brooklyn.

At a conference of United States Mar-shal James W. Power, Deputy Police Commissioner Godley, and Borough In-spector James Dillon final arrangements for the registration in Brooklyn were worked out. It was decided to send 100 extra policemen into the Brownsville Precinct and 100 into the Miller Avenue Precinct in East New York, and to scatter 100 extra men through the Will-iamsburg section. There will be on duty at Police Headquarters in Poplar Street the police machine gun squad, thirty-five motor cycle policemen, and 200 po-licemen armed with rifles.

Warnings reached Marshal Power that Socialists might hold back until nearly 8 o'clock and then flock to the regis-tration places in such numbers that they could not be registered before nightfall. He said that those who ar-rived would be held in the lines and made to register even if the places had to be kept open all night.

The Home Defense League is to rein-force the regular police, and a member of the league will be on duty in each registration place. Sheriff Edward Rie-gelmann and 100 Deputies will be on duty and will have automobiles waiting for use in case of need. At daybreak the Fourteenth and Twenty-third Regi-ments, the Thirteenth Coast Defense Corps, a battalion of the First Cavalry, and a battalion of the Signal Corps will mobilize in their armories. It is ex-pected that 176,000 men will register in Brooklyn. The registration in the bor-ough will be under Jacob A. Livingston.

Two Hundred Speakers.

Two hundred speakers addressed sixty mass meetings in New York City last night on registration. Patriotic demon-strations at some of them, especially on the east side, were accepted as proof that by far the majority of the men within the prescribed age limits in the city were willing to do their duty. Clergymen of all denominations, repre-sentatives of labor, members of the Mayor's recruiting organizations, and the heads of fraternal, civic, and busi-ness organizations took part in the meetings.

One of the meetings largely attended by persons of foreign birth was that held at Tammany Hall. George Gordon Battle, James P. Holland, President of the New York State Federation of La-bor, and Mrs. Virginia Lee Welch of the Mayor's Recruiting Committee were the speakers.

More than 500 persons, most of them of foreign birth, attended a meeting un-der the auspices of the League of For-eign-Born Citizens, at 82 Second Ave-nue, at which Louis Marshall spoke. There was prolonged cheering when Mr. Marshall expressed the conviction that personal opinion on the part of citizens is America's first battle in the war," said Governor Edge. "We shall find out by June 15 whether the men of this country want to support their Govern-ment or only to get into the headlines. This is the greatest opportunity the American people have ever had to ra-diate liberty and opportunity throughout the world."

Mayor Mitchel, presiding at the Car-negie Hall meeting, said: "We stand to-day practically at the threshold of our undertaking of preparing the American people for war. We are still nearly without munitions, largely without equipment; but today, fortunately, be-cause of the trade that we have carried on with the allied nations, we have or-ganized factories and industries such as can produce them."

Major Charles W. Gordon (Ralph Connor) expressed confidence that the submarines would be thwarted. "We shall get them, get them, every one," he said; but he was pessimistic about the situation in Russia and warned against the danger on the western front if Russia should make a separate peace.

"I have just one word of advice to America," he said, "and that is, 'Speed up.' Every day is precious; every day of delay is dangerous."

Dwight W. Morrow gave the audience some idea by illustration of the immense size of the Liberty Loan, but pointed out that the latest British loan absorbed about 40 per cent. of the annual income of England, and that it was participated in by 8,000,000 of people, although there were 5,000,000 men in the army.

"This was not idle money waiting in-vestment," he said. "People borrowed to buy that loan. People pledged their future to buy that loan. Eighty times as many people subscribed to that loan as to the first one at the beginning of the war, for England had found out that war was at her door."

A Safety First Loan.

Mme. Frances Alda sang the Mar-seillaise and several old songs, and R. H. Outerbridge, President of the Cham-ber of Commerce, followed with an ap-peal for realization of the danger to democracy which must be averted by participation in the war. He told the audience that people who are too old to fight must give such financial support as they can, and described the bond issue as "the Safety First Loan."

After Mr. McAdoo's address Frank A. Vanderlip concluded the evening with a brief outline of how the bond issue must be absorbed.

MRS. SAGE TAKES $2,000,000.

Stock Exchange to Hold Liberty Loan Mass Meeting.

Among the large subscriptions to the Liberty Loan yesterday were: $2,000,000 by Mrs. Russell Sage, $1,000,000 by Rob-ert Walton Goelet, and $1,000,000 by the International Nickel Company. It was also announced that the Fifth Avenue Bank had filed another subscription of $1,000,000 in behalf of customers, bring-ing the bank's total to $3,000,000.

R. A. C. Smith, the Dock Commis-sioner, has subscribed for $200,000; H. C. Du Val & Co. have applied for $217,-000, and Maxwell & Co. for $119,600. J. P. Benkard & Co. have subscribed to $250,000, the Indemnity Mutual Marine Assurance Company for $85,000, and Jones & Baker for $100,000.

The employes of the International Paper Company have subscribed for $100,000, the employes of the Interna-tional Nickel Company for $150,000, and the employes of the Wurlitzer Piano Company of New York and Cincinnati for $100,000. Montgomery Ward & Co. of Chicago, who have 14,000 employes, have offered to purchase bonds for them on easy weekly payments.

The Far Western Travelers Associa-tion, Inc., has subscribed for $5,000, and its 1,000 members, who cover the States of Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, Idaho, Utah, Arizona, Nevada, Washington, Oregon, California, and New Mexico have agreed to talk Liberty Loan when calling upon customers.

On Friday afternoon at 3:45 there will be a Liberty Loan mass meeting on the floor of the New York Stock Ex-change. Frank A. Vanderlip, Presi-dent of the National City Bank, will be one of the speakers, and all of the city's bank Presidents have been invited to attend. Admission will be by ticket, and the Exchange authorities have al-lowed to each Stock Exchange firm a limited number of tickets for use by them and their customers.

Tomorrow will be "Labor Day of the Liberty Loan Week," and Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, has issued a state-ment appealing to members of the vari-ous unions affiliated with the Federa-tion, urging them to do all in their power to support the loan.

"To buy Liberty Bonds," says the statement, "is to support our country and to subscribe to the ideals which our country has been forced to maintain by military force. Individuals and or-ganizations have testified to their patriotic desire to serve by subscribing for these bonds; the list includes the names of many labor men and labor or-ganizations."

Allen B. Forbes, Chairman of the Distribution Committee on the Liberty Loan, has been advised by Hugh Frayne, General Organizer of the Amer-ican Federation of Labor, who was ap-pointed Chairman of the sub-committee on labor organizations, that he is meet-ing with a hearty and generous response to the efforts which he is making through the medium of the labor unions, to impress upon their members the im-portance of investing in Liberty Loan bonds.

The League to Enforce Peace, of which William Howard Taft is President, has subscribed $10,000 to the Liberty Loan.

The Railroad Liberty Loan Committee announced yesterday that subscriptions totaling $225,300 had been received from 1,597 railroad employes. Subscriptions from companies were led by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, which notified the committee that it would take $6,000,-000 outright, assuming responsibility of selling whatever amount possible to its employes on the "installment plan." The Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Railroad notified the committee that its employes had already subscribed for $55,000 of the bonds, and entered its subscription for $100,000 worth. The Richmond, Fredericks & Potomac Rail-way took an even $250,000. Subscrip-tions by employes received, while failed to give the number of employes sub-scribing, included that of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad for $67,000 and the Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad for $16,850.

At a meeting of staff officers and em-ployes of the Long Island Railroad, President Ralph Peters made an urgent appeal to the rank and file for their support of the War Loan. Printed copies of his appeal will be sent out to 7,000 employes.

Pasquale Amato and Rita Fornia of the Metropolitan Opera Company will comprise the sales staff at the opening of the Operatic Liberty Loan Offices in Aeolian Hall at 3 o'clock today. They will be assisted by other artists and professional bond salesmen. The sub-scription war cards made out on Times blanks published in the rotogravure section on Sunday, May 27. The operatic bond booth will be open throughout the week, different singers taking active charge every day be-tween the hours of 9 and 5.

Supporting new figures yesterday of the filing of thirty-three more subscriptions on Times blanks. Here is the list:

Previously reported	$2,019,500
Reported yesterday:	
Chatham and Phenix National Bank—	
Mildred Tischler	50
Chicopee Falls Savings Bank, Chicopee Falls, Mass—	
Henrietta Corson Harris	50
Hart Lester Harris	50
Ambia Harris Harris	50
Harriet Octavia Harris	50
The Hiram Maxfield Bank, Naples, N. Y.—	
George H. Wells	1,000
Josephine P. Howse	50
Mrs. Estelle J. Lewis	100
J. Gordon Lewis	100
Fidelity Trust Company, Portland, Me.—	
Carrie Ella Parker	100
Ned W. Coombs	100
Federal Reserve Bank of New York—	
15 subscriptions	Amount not given
Commonwealth Savings Bank of New York City—	
1 subscription	$100

Additional subscriptions on THE NEW YORK TIMES blanks were received at the Treasury Department, Washington, as follows: One bond of $1,000, one bond of $250, four bonds of $100 each, two bonds of $50; total, $1,750.

D. A. R. WILL AID LIBERTY BOND SALE

Organization's President Appeals to the 96,000 Members—New England Subscriptions Grow.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—The Daugh-ters of the American Revolution are to aid in the campaign for the sale of Lib-erty Loan bonds. Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, President of the organization, today authorized an appeal to the 96,000 members to buy the bonds and arouse others to do so. Hundreds of clerks were set at work to mail the appeal. Mrs. Guernsey's circular letter reads in part as follows:

"Not since the women of the thirteen Colonies did their part in the struggle for American independence has there arisen a greater opportunity for patriotic service than that which lies before the women of America. For upon the wo-men of our country, as well as upon the men, falls the duty of aiding the Gov-ernment of the United States to provide food, shelter, and munitions for those who will fight America's war for liberty and world democracy."

Miss Ruth Law, who is to make a long flight in the interest of Liberty Loan bonds, has arranged the following flying schedule:

Leave Cleveland, Ohio, Tuesday morning, June 5.

June 5—Cleveland, Warren, Alliance, Massillon, Mansfield, and Toledo.

June 6—Toledo (in case of delay) and Flint, Mich.

June 8—Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, Kansas City, Kan., and Kansas City, Mo.

June 9 or 10—Probably Hutchinson, Wichita, and Eldorado, Kan.

June 10 or 11—Bartlesville, Okla.; Joplin, Webb City, and Carthage, Mo.

June 14—St. Louis, Springfield, Peoria, and other cities in direct route to Chicago, where tour will end.

All subscribers for Liberty Loan bonds who are buying them for distribution to their employes should notify the bank through which they subscribe as soon as possible of the number of individual subscriptions received by them from their employes for $50 bonds and for $100 bonds, in order that allotment in full may be made to them on all sub-scriptions for one $50 bond and one $100 bond.

BOSTON, June 4.—Liberty Loan sub-scriptions of more than $6,000,000 were reported today at the New England headquarters here. The National Shaw-mut Bank of this city, which sent in an initial subscription of $12,000,000 a few days ago, took $1,593,000 additional. Other New England subscriptions were: Phoenix National Bank of Hartford, $1,212,000; Hartford-Aetna National of Hartford, $989,000; American Trust Com-pany of Boston, (additional,) $700,000; Second National Bank of Boston, (addi-tional,) $621,000; Second National Bank of New Haven, Conn., $555,000; United States Bank of Hartford, $252,000; Yale National Bank of New Haven, $200,000; Rhode Island Hospital Trust Company, $200,000; Fidelity Trust Company of Portland, Me., $138,850; Chapin National Bank of Springfield, $100,000; Citizens of Hudson, $101,500; town of Stoughton, through its banks, $80,000.

PHILADELPHIA, June 4.—An army of nearly 50,000 volunteer salesmen to-day canvassed the district served by the Philadelphia Reserve Bank in an effort to place a Liberty Bond in every home. About half of the $250,000,000 of the loan allotted to this district has al-ready been subscribed.

CLEVELAND, June 4.—Ruth Law, in a biplane, circled over Cleveland and its environs today dropping "Liberty Loan bombs." She started from Nela Park in east Cleveland, and flying at a height of 5,000 feet dropped liberty bond literature. Thousands watched her flight as she circled along the lake front, crossed over the west end of the city and then traveled across the city back to Nela Park. Tomorrow Miss Law will start on her ten-day trip in the interest of the bond campaign, drop-ping literature on several Middle West and Southwestern cities.

Warren S. Stone, Grand Chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, announced today that the organization has subscribed for $300,000 of Liberty Loan bonds.

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 4.—Minnesota's subscriptions to the Liberty Loan will from all present indications exceed the $41,000,000 assigned to the State.

ANARCHISTS AWED BY POLICE CLUBS

Continued from Page 1.

with drawn sticks. The crowd realized that the police meant business, and what had at first been a slowly forced retreat finally became a rout. By 8:30 o'clock a boulevard zone was clear of disturbers, and the police formed a line through which only those persons who could show credentials were permitted to pass.

Inside the hall under Police Inspector Cray were 100 policemen and detectives drawn from all parts of the city in addi-tion to a force of about 150 guardsmen from the Eighth Coast Defense Regi-ment. At the press tables with the re-porters were Captain William M. Offley, Chief of the Department of Justice, Sec-ret Service for the New York District; Assistant United States District Attor-neys John C. Knox and Harold A. Con-tent, United States Marshal Thomas D. McCarthy, and District Attorney Fran-cis Martin of Bronx County.

The audience inside was for the most part made up of young men and young women, nine-tenths of whom, according to the police, were foreign-born. But not every one in the audience was an an-archist, a fact that was proved on several occasions when the speakers approached the danger line and seemed about to say something which would have resulted in the arrest of the speaker. But the great majority was friendly to the Goldman-Berkman school. The applause was al-ways loudest when the speaker said something disparaging of the man who wore the uniform of the United States Army or Navy.

Chairman's Speech Mild.

Leonard D. Abbott, who has figured in I. W. W. activities for several years past, was the Chairman and also the first speaker. He looked very defiant as he stood up to start off. The Gov-ernment stenographers who were pres-ent to take down the speeches set themselves to take down the no-con-scription utterances that everybody was certain Abbott would make. But noth-ing of the sort happened. He said that "anarchists are not afraid to go on the firing line," whereupon everybody, ex-cept the loyal hundred in the gallery, yelled and stamped his or her approval. He was very careful not to advise any one present not to register.

Peter Kane, Jr., was the next speaker. He is of conscript age, and seemed to be sorry because of it. On one occasion when he shouted "Give me liberty or give me death," somebody in the gallery dropped an electric bulb on the stage. The bulb exploded with a bang and Peter acted as if he had realized the last part of his wish. As Kane jumped a soldier in the gallery said to have been a regular from Fort Totten, shouted, "Three cheers for the Stars and Stripes." A few cheered, but a large number hissed.

As Kane was warming up in his harangue another bulb came through the air from somewhere up stairs and struck him on the shoulder. As did the first it exploded with a bang and again Kane leaped into the air.

"Will law and order give me safe-ty?" he shouted at the police.

"I thought it was liberty or death you wanted," a soldier yelled back. Kane ended by asserting that he was a con-scientious objector, and that his con-science would not permit him to slaugh-ter his fellow-men.

Robert H. Hutchinson, introduced as the headmaster of a liberty school up-State, came after Kane, and, like him, he is of draft age. He, too, gave con-scription, that is the resisting of it by others, a wide berth. The authorities present took his name, and if his name is missing from today's returns he will be asked for an explanation. The au-thorities also made a note of the fact that Kane is liable to conscription.

An old woman, introduced as "Moth-er" Yuster, spoke in Yiddish after Hutchinson finished. She does not be-lieve in the selective draft law, Alex-ander Berkman, so exalted that he near-ly lost control of himself on more than one occasion, came after "Mother" Yuster. Everybody was certain that he would say something about the No-Conscription League and its work, par-ticularly as he is one of the founders. But, like all those who preceded him, he devoted his time to other subjects. He is very proud of the Workman's and Soldiers' Delegates in Russia. He said so several times. At one point in his speech a soldier in the gallery shouted to him to go back to Europe where he belonged, and then another rude person threw a lemon at him. Berkman stopped a minute later.

Then came Emma Goldman. Even the Government officials present had an idea she would say something about conscription. Instead she told of her girlhood in Russia and how she has hated militarism ever since she was 9 years old. She said that the soldiers present had been sent to the meeting to break it up and that she was sur-prised that the police did not arrest them. She ended as did the others by denouncing militarism and intimating that the Government of the United States is worse than that of Germany. Her last words was a plea for con-tributions from the audience.

"Let us all sing the 'International,'" she shouted in conclusion. But nobody sang.

ARREST FOUR IN BROWNSVILLE

Home Defense League Uses Clubs in Quelling Disorders at Meetings.

Four arrests were made last night by the police during the progress of two anti-conscription meetings held in the Brownsville district of Brooklyn. In quelling the sporadic disturbances which marked the progress of the gatherings in Congress Hall, Atlantic Avenue and Vermont Street, and in Independence Hall, Osborne Street, near Pitkin Ave-nue, the police were assisted by the members of the Home Defense League of the district, who wielded their clubs for the first time in preserving order. Both places were filled and large over-flow crowds lingered in the neighbor-hood in the hope of gaining entrance.

Patrolman Higgins arrested Louis Schaeffer, a student of drafting age, living at 1,561 Prospect Place, Brooklyn, on a charge of distributing anti-con-scription literature among the crowd. The following were arrested on charges of disorderly conduct: Moses Koslv, 26 years old, of 63 Grafton Street; Morris Jolles, a lawyer, 39 years old, and his wife, Anna Jolles, of 823 Stone Street. They were taken to the Liberty Avenue Station.

At the meeting in Webster Hall As-semblyman Abraham Shiplacoff, one of the two Socialists in the Assembly, introduced Pat Quinlan, the agitator, as "a man who has had more experience with crooks than I; I have only been in the Legislature."

In the course of an attack on capi-talists, who, he said, were responsible for the war and conscription, Quinlan attacked Elihu Root, whom he termed as a civil-war slacker.

"What about Root," he said while the crowd of 1,500 yelled in approval. "He was a young man in the civil-war days and he never went to war. But they want you to go."

Stenographers were present and took down the remarks of the other speakers who followed.

SEVEN ARE INDICTED HERE.

Court Orders Quick Trial in Anti-Draft Cases.

The Federal Grand Jury returned seven indictments yesterday charging con-spiracy to cause men of selective draft age to refrain from registering, as re-quired by law, today. The persons in-dicted are Louis Kramer and Maurice Becker, admitted anarchists and foes of all Governments; Joseph Walker, Louis Sternburg, Owen Cattell, son of Pro-fessor J. McK. Cattell, head of the De-partment of Psychology in Columbia University; Charles Francis Phillips, like Cattell, a Columbia student, and Miss Eleanor Wilson Parker of Asbury Park, Barnard College senior, who was to receive her diploma tomorrow, but who now will have that certificate withheld pending the outcome of the case against her.

The indictments were returned to United States District Judge Julius M. Mayer. One indictment named Becker, Kramer, Sternburg, and Walker, and the other Cattell, Phillips and Miss Parker. In both cases the indictment was due to the circulation or attempted circulation of pamphlets and other docu-ments urging men not to register today, and if they do register to resist serv-ice if they are drawn in the selective draft that is to follow.

Judge Mayer did not permit any ex-tended argument when the indictments were handed down, and announced that the trial of Kramer and those named in the indictment with him would begin on next Monday morning at 10:30 o'clock, and that as soon as that case was dis-posed of Phillips, Cattell, and Miss Par-ker would be placed on trial. In every instance, except that of Miss Parker, Judge Mayer increased the bail fixed last week by United States Commis-sioner Hitchcock. The bail of Becker and Kramer was increased from $7,500 to $10,000 each, that of Sternburg and Walker from $1,500 to $7,500, and in the case of Phillips and Cattell from $1,500 to $5,000. Miss Parker's bail was con-tinued in the sum of $1,500.

Winter Russell, who has been adver-tised as a supporter of the Goldman-Berkman No-Conscription League, ap-peared as attorney for Phillips, while A. Bertram Samuels, who had been re-tained as counsel for Phillips and Miss Parker, announced that he was no longer counsel for Phillips, but that he would continue to act for Miss Parker. Mr. Russell said that Morris Hillquit, the Socialist leader, later would appear for Miss Parker as well as for Cattell and Phillips. Miss Parker's parents have asked that Mr. Samuels represent their daughter. Miss Parker is a minor and they assert the right to say who shall defend her. They have no sym-pathy with the I. W. W.-anarchist no-conscription movement.

Federal officials yesterday denied a published report that 141 Germans charged with participating in anti-con-scription plots or any other kind of plot had been lodged on Ellis Island. Com-missioner of Immigration Frederic C. Howe said that there were now on Ellis Island thirty-eight alien enemies ac-cused or suspected of crimes. Of these fourteen had been received at the island within the last ten days. Three of the fourteen, he said, were German officers who were arrested in Porto Rico and were interned here yesterday. These thirty-eight are an entirely separate group from the 1,100 German officers and sailors who are held as ordinary prisoners of war. The thirty-eight will remain at Ellis Island after the others have been removed to Hot Springs, N. C.

PRESIDENT URGES SENATE TO SPEED

Visits Capitol to Hasten Legislation, So Full War Program Can Be Started.

FOOD MEASURES FOREMOST

Congress Leaders Doubt If Adjournment Can Be Reached Before July 15 at Earliest.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—President Wilson caused a flutter at the Capitol late this afternoon when he called upon Senator Martin, the Democratic floor leader. The President talked to Senator Martin three-quarters of an hour, and word went around the Capitol after-ward that he had impressed upon the Democratic leader the necessity of hurrying the remaining war legislation now before Congress.

Senator Martin would reveal nothing of what took place, saying merely:

"It was an informal talk upon vari-ous matters, and I am not privileged to disclose anything about it."

The Senator, however, did give a hint that the President was keenly inter-ested in having quick action on the Food Controller bill, now being shaped up by a conference committee of the two houses, and the bill to give the President power to regulate the ship-ment of goods over railways. This is now in the Senate.

President Wilson's coming was un-heralded, and as he stepped from his car at the east wing of the Capitol few rec-ognized him. Confederate veterans were sauntering about the corridor through which the President walked, but few knew him.

Word of his arrival spread rapidly, and the visitors from the South hurried to the corridor leading from Senator Mar-tin's office so that when Mr. Wilson re-appeared, it was jammed. As the Presi-dent came out, a loud cheer reverberated through the corridors. He bowed and smiled.

President Wilson is anxious to have Congress act quickly on the remaining war legislation and adjourn, perhaps by July 1. He feels that Congress ought to expedite the war measures so that the program for America's action may be pushed. He wants, most of all, to have the food legislation accelerated and also the War Revenue bill, now in the Senate Finance Committee, hurried up.

At the Capitol today it was estimated that the food legislation would take at least two weeks of debate in the Senate before it was ready to send back to the House for approval. During today's brief session Senator Smith of Georgia vigorously attacked the Railroad Con-trol bill. He said that it would be im-possible to consider it hastily because it contained "astounding propositions."

The War Revenue bill cannot be re-ported to the Senate before the end of this week, and it is expected to take two weeks of talk before it is passed. After that the bill must go back to the House, greatly changed from what it was when the House passed it.

If Congress is able to adjourn by July 15 leaders in the two branches think it will be doing well. If there is much dissension over the War Revenue bill Congress may keep at work until Aug. 1. It insists on thrashing out the war measures, and, while it would like to meet the President's wishes, it re-fuses to be hurried.

PACIFISTS FLEE FROM POLICE.

700 of Them Tried to Move Upon the City Hall.

Seven hundred pacifists, part of a crowd that had attended a meeting in Rutgers Square, attempted a mass movement upon City Hall last night and were marching and yelling through Park Row, when the police intercepted them. It took men from Police Head-quarters, Acting Captain Deevey and a special squad and reserves from the Oak Street Station to put the excited pacifists to flight.

Nearly 5,000 persons had gathered at Rutgers Square and listened to speak-ers under the auspices of the Women's Anti-High Price League. Conscription was the main topic discussed. The speakers were warned by the police to keep within the law and they complied. The meeting was delayed at the start because of a sign which read: "Food Kings Must Go," the police demanded that the sign be replaced with the American flag, and this was done. A lad started to cheer and others joined in.

SEAPLANE TO SINK U-BOATS.

Invention of Santos-Dumont to be Manufactured in America.

PARIS, June 4.—Alberto Santos-Du-mont, the pioneer Brazilian aviator, has invented a powerful type of seaplane for fighting submarines, according to a Tu-rin dispatch to the Petit Journal.

The dispatch says that the new ma-chine will be manufactured in the United States and supplied to all the Allies.

NEW AIR RAID ON BRUGES.

British Aviators Bomb Docks and Canals at Belgian Town.

LONDON, June 4.—An air raid on Bruges is reported in an official state-ment issued by the War Office this morning. The statement follows:

"The Commodore at Dunkirk reports that a bombing attack was carried out on the Bruges docks and canals last night with good results."

Spanish Steamer Reported Sunk.

MADRID, June 4, (via Paris.)—The Spanish steamer Telesfora of 4,000 tons is reported to have been sunk without warning by a submarine. The crew was saved. The home port of the Telesfora is Bilbao.

CHEER M'ADOO'S PLEA FOR LIBERTY LOAN

Continued from Page 1.

safe. Do you realize that for two years and a half the rights of American citi-zens upon the high seass have been wantonly violated by this military autocracy in the face of repeated warnings by our Government?

Why is it that we have not felt sooner the extent of this menace? It is be-cause we have been lulled into a false sense of security by the 3,000 miles of water between us and Europe. For a long time that was enough, but modern science and invention have narrowed the Atlantic to such an extent that it is little more than a ditch, so far as modern wag-fare is concerned, than a river. The Atlantic has been contracted by the sub-marine, the flying machine, and the wireless telegraph. German submarines have crossed the ocean. Only last Sum-mer one of them visited the harbor of Newport, was received hospitably by our people because we were then at peace with Germany, left within a short time and sank merchantmen off the New England coast.

Fate Worse Than Death.

"The flying machine has not yet crossed the Atlantic simply because mili-tary necessity has not required it. But if Germany succeeds in crushing the Al-lies in Europe, you will see flying ma-chines across the Atlantic. The wire-less telegraph has increased the flexi-bility and formidableness of ocean war-fare and is, of itself, an additional peril to unarmed nations. We have always been an unarmed nation because we felt that we were secure. Our love of de-mocracy has been so great that we did not want to take even a chance of milli-tarism. We can no longer delude our-selves. Do you know what would hap-pen if Germany should be victorious, as she would be if she could bring a French fleet and England to their knees? She would take the entire British and French fleets, release her own great fleet, which has been tied up in the Baltic during the war, and combining these with the most destructive submarine fleet on earth—because she has it—she would come here and put the iron heel of conqueror upon your shores. We should have to fall back to the interior, and there is no telling how long it would take to expel the enemy, if we ever did. If we couldn't do it promptly, do you know what would happen to America? We should have to make the most humiliating terms that any great nation ever made to get peace. We should have to pay an indemnity that would represent probably half the wealth of America, which is $250,000,000,000, and you would have taxation upon your shoulders to meet that indemnity for a century to come. I am not trying to alarm you. It is not my purpose to ex-aggerate; I would not mispresent. I only want to make you realize, if you do not already realize, that you are in the midst of one of the greatest wars of all time. Because you are not actually contiguous to it in a physical sense as the nations in Europe are, do not think that you are not concerned, and that your future security and safety are not immediately involved. This is some-thing you must realise if you would know what to do in the present situa-tion.

Money the First Need.

"The first thing we must do is to raise the money to equip our armies and put them in the field and to extend credit to the great nations of Europe which are co-operating with us. We must give them credit to enable them to purchase here the necessary supplies and muni-tions of war, in order that they may make their soldiers most effective for battle. The more effective we make them, the more we enable them to fight and to fight hard, the more quick

BRITISH RECAPTURE POST NEAR CHERISY

Troops Carry Out Raids at Many Points—Aviators Destroy Enemy Train.

GERMANS ATTACK ON AISNE

Penetrate French Salient Near the Froidmont Farm — Take Some Prisoners.

LONDON, June 4.—British troops recaptured last night the isolated post southwest of Chérisy, which they lost to the Germans the day before, according to the War Office announcement today. Otherwise the British front has been quiet in the last twenty-four hours with the exception of trench raids at many points in the line.

In air attacks British aviators bombed four enemy trains, one of which was completely destroyed. Six German airplanes were brought down.

The statement issued early today by the War Office follows:

The post southwest of Chérisy mentioned in the communiqué yesterday morning, which remained in the enemy's hands at the conclusion of the fighting in that neighborhood, was recaptured by our troops last night.

Hostile raids were repulsed during the night southwest of La Bassée and in the neighborhood of Neuve Chapelle. The enemy's trenches were entered by us east of Vermelles.

Tonight's statement follows:

Successful raids were carried out by us during the day north of Armentières and south of Wytschaete. In addition to other casualties inflicted upon the enemy we captured thirty-seven prisoners, including one officer.

Our own and the enemy's artillery has shown considerable activity during the day south of Gouzeaucourt, in the neighborhood of Vimy Ridge, and in the Ypres sector.

In the course of bombing raids on Saturday night our airplanes obtained hits upon four enemy trains, one of which was completely destroyed. In air fighting six German airplanes were brought down and one other was driven down out of control. Four of our airplanes failed to return.

FRENCH AIRMEN KEPT PRINCE ON THE MOVE

Eitel Friedrich's Various Headquarters North of Noyon Shelled by Aviators.

NOYON, France, May 18, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.) — The only building remaining intact in all the region of Chauny and as far north as Saint Simon, after the retreat of the Germans, was a wooden pavilion built upon a rise of ground between what was once the village of Faillouel and the ruins of Flavy le Martel. A rustic fence around the building bears in rustic letters this designation: "Eitel Friedrich Schanz," (Eitel Frederick Redoubt.)

There is no evidence of the place having been fortified and the supposition is that it served as an observatory or resting place for the Prince between spells at his régime of gardening, prescribed by his doctors to reduce his weight.

The building comprises a single room papered in skyblue, with gilt ornaments and furnished with rustic chairs and tables. The veranda commands a view of ruin and desolation.

The Second Division of the Prussian Guard under Prince Eitel's orders operated here and the Prince had his headquarters in several different châteaux of the region. The evidence of the inhabitants is that the occupying troops left no hardship untried upon them. Certainly nowhere in the zone evacuated by the German troops was the country more completely desolated.

The first positive traces of Prince Eitel Frederick in this region were found at Avricourt in the department of the Oise, where he occupied the château of Avricourt belonging to Count Balny at the end of October, 1915. French aviators got the bearings of his headquarters there and he left suddenly in 1916 for Fretoy le Château, where he occupied the property of Monsieur Dubois. He took with him all the furniture, dishes and plate of the Count Balny. Russian prisoners of war were brought there to dig a deep underground shelter from airplane bombs for the Prince.

Prince Eitel was seen every morning during his sojourn at Fretoy spading in the garden of the château—a physical exercise designed to reduce his corpulence. French aviators surprised him at this exercise one morning in July last year. Their bombs demolished the headquarters of the army telephone service and did other damage, whereupon Prince Eitel and his staff moved to other quarters not yet identified.

The Second Division of the Guard appeared on the front of the Somme in September, 1916, and Prince Eitel established his headquarters in the château of Templeux-la-Fosse, about five miles from Péronne. After a fortnight's sojourn there the Prince and his staff were saluted one day by about a hundred shells so well aimed that the evacuation of the place became advisable.

The next trace of the Prince was again at the château of Fretoy, where he established his headquarters, though he lived at a spacious farmhouse near by. There he had his sleeping room connected by a subterranean tunnel with a concrete armored shelter from bombs.

At Fretoy, according to revelations by inhabitants who passed the entire period of the occupation there, the men of the Second Division of the Guard made a clean sweep of everything in sight that was transportable, and even spaded up all the gardens of the town for hidden objects, a work which is said to have paid quite well.

The men of the Second Division are very fond of the Prince, as the inhabitants observed. They noticed at the same time that the men of the Guard were better clad and better fed than any other German troops that operated in the region.

CANADIANS DRIVEN BACK BY HOT FIRE

Gained Difficult Positions Near Lens with Great Speed, but Couldn't Hold Them.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WAR CORRESPONDENTS' HEADQUARTERS, June 4.—In my message yesterday I made only passing reference to the attack by the Canadians on the electric power station of Lens. At the time of writing heavy fighting was happening there, and for a while the result was not definite on either side. I can now narrate the facts more fully after a visit to the Canadians and to the neighborhood of the fighting, where this morning, from the lip of an old mine crater in a wild upheaval of earth, I looked across to the area of the attack south of the Souchez River and west of Avion, where there was still a heavy fire at intervals.

The Canadians attacked the electric power station of Lens, which is plainly visible above a fringe of trees and red cottages, at midnight of the day before yesterday, when the moon, almost full, shone down upon the long, narrow streets of all these mining cités, as they are called, which straggle away from Lens by slag heaps and pitheads and water towers in one great maze of workmen's colonies and factories. The object of the Canadians seems to have been to push the enemy further north from the Bois de Blaumont across the Souchez River to a line linking up with the British troops in Lievin, and so gain La Coulotte and a big brewery in this neighborhood.

On the western side of Avion the attack was on a narrow front. The Germans have been very strong in this neighborhood since they rushed up supports after the capture of Vimy ridge and massed them in those underground chambers, all concreted more than a year ago, so that there is a subterranean fortress under Lens and its suburbs which all the British shellfire can hardly damage. Here they have stored great supplies of ammunition and in concealed emplacements large numbers of machine guns, which stutter and stammer through the night, as I have heard them, sweeping all approaches. That was the ugly sound which met the Canadians when, at midnight, they rose out of their trenches near the Bois de Riaumont and went forward to La Coulotte, the brewery, and the power station.

It was a surprise attack, and some of the enemy were caught by the quickness of it. The Bavarians of the Fifty-sixth Division, who formed the garrison of these positions, were trapped in their dugouts and tunnels by the Canadian grenadiers and riflemen who swarmed around them. In this grim country of red brick ruin, where they moved like shadows in the moonlight, over 100 prisoners were sent back, but in the streets of La Coulotte and around the electric power station the enemy's machine gunfire was like a death rattle. La Coulotte, especially was a hornet's nest, stuffed with machine guns, as a Canadian officer described it. There were a good many casualties before the Canadians forced their way in and silenced some of the machine guns, and built a block or barricade as a defensive post in this suburb of Lens.

By half-past 3 all three points of attack were in Canadian hands, but not securely, as the events of yesterday showed. As soon as dawn came the enemy launched a counterattack on La Coulotte from the direction of Avion, and S O S signals had aroused the German gunners to pour high explosives into the electric power station and the brewery. For many hours they bombarded the power station with intense violence by 5.9 howitzers, so that the place was hellish for any living men who tried to hold out there. Successive counterattacks forced back the Canadians from the ground they had captured in the moonlight. By midday they had abandoned the brewery after a stubborn resistance, and before the sun sank last evening they withdrew from La Coulotte and the power station in order to save a needless sacrifice of men.

It is difficult to estimate the enemy's losses in this small battle. Their assaulting troops did not go scot free, and they must have many dead and wounded among the miners' cottages of Lens. They had already suffered the horrors of death before the battle, because on the night of May 31 gas went over to them on a soft wind and crept down into their tunnels and killed men sleeping or working. On the balance, however, and according to the fortune of war, they were more successful in yesterday's struggle and regained the ground taken by the great valor of the Canadian troops. It was the weight of their gunfire which was the chief cause in driving the Canadians back, and proved once again that when heavy artillery concentrates its fire on a narrow front that ground becomes untenable.

This morning there were many shells whistling through the deep-blue sky. British shells from full-throated howitzers passing in greater flights the enemy's high velocities, but it was not an intense bombardment, judged by the full fury of modern gunfire. The actual line of yesterday's fighting was only marked by occasional crashes, from which reddish smoke wafted away into the blue. A hot sun poured down over Lens, so that its rows of miners' cottages were flame colored and its great water towers were glinting like the mosque of Adrianople as I used to see it from a hilltop in another war. The enemy's trenches round by Avion and on the outskirts of Lens were white as snow. Their chalk parapets were flung up above the weed-grown ground, and the little woods and gardens round about are rich in leaf, in spie of all the shellfire that is flung between them into the near and narrow streets, where many houses are in ruins.

HEAVY FIRING NEAR YPRES.

Berlin Also Tells of Capturing 250 French on the Aisne Front.

BERLIN, June 4, (via London.)—The artillery battle in the Wytschaete salient on the Belgian front increased yesterday to the most extreme violence and continued into the night, says today's Army Headquarters report. The text of the statement follows:

Army group of Crown Prince Rupprecht: In the Wytschaete salient yesterday the artillery fighting increased to the most extreme violence, and it continued into the night.

In the neighborhood of the coast, at La Bassée Canal, and on both sides of the River Scarpe the fighting activity increased during the afternoon, and in the night strong waves of fire were followed by advances of the English at Hulluch, Lens, Monchy, and Chérisy. They were repulsed everywhere. On Souchez Brook a majority of the English nests remaining from previous days were cleared.

Army group of the German Crown Prince: West Prussian and Rhenish regiments made a violent reconnoitring expedition on Winterberg, near Craonne, during which, after bitter hand-to-hand fighting, 150 Frenchmen and 15 machine guns remained in the hands of our storming troops. On the western slope of the mountain the French trenches incorporated into our positions were maintained against strong attacks.

During the night thrusting companies of Lower Silesian regiments penetrated the French positions northwest of Braye and took more than 100 prisoners and 15 machine guns. Both reconnoitring advances gave valuable information regarding the enemy's employment of forces.

In Champagne an enemy attack by several companies east of Poali Mountain was frustrated by a counterattack.

Army group of Duke Albrecht: Nothing of importance to report.

A supplementary official statement issued this evening says:

In the Wytschaete Bend, after a quiet morning, the artillery duel again increased to considerable intensity during the afternoon. There was nothing of importance on the other fronts.

"LAST EFFORTS" OF BRITISH.

So Bavarian Crown Prince Tells Troops in Arras Battle.

AMSTERDAM, June 4, (via London.)—The Lokal-Anzeiger publishes a speech by the Bavarian Crown Prince to the Thirty-fifth East Prussian Division, which sustained the first British assaults on the Arras front, in which he asserts that the division stopped an assault of greatly superior forces and drove their enemy back in successful counterattacks. The Crown Prince continues:

"Your efforts contributed to the renewed failure of the British to break through our front. The enemy is now making his last efforts. He must finish the fight because he cannot continue any longer, owing to his losses and the distress of England caused by our heroic submarines.

"We will and shall hold out and be victorious. Thanks to the abundance of ammunition which is supplied to him from all parts of the world, the enemy has been able to destroy our trenches and penetrate them here and there, but this does not mean that we are conquered."

ITALIAN LINE BROKEN, BUT QUICKLY MENDED

Austrians Driven from Captured Advanced Positions on West Slope of San Marco.

ROME, June 4.—Italian troops yesterday withstood a heavy attack by the Austrians on the western slopes of San Marco, in the Gorizia area. The War Office announced today that at the points where the Austrians had been able to penetrate lines leveled by their artillery, they had been promptly driven out again and back to their own positions with severe losses. The text of the statement reads:

East of Gorizia the enemy artillery action previously reported became more intense yesterday, and was extended from Vertoibizza to the coast, being particularly violent against our positions on San Marco, on the Dosso Faiti lines, and east of Flondar. Our batteries replied effectively, stopping attempted enemy attacks.

On the western slopes of San Marco the enemy, after having completely destroyed the defenses of our new line with his artillery, attacked in force and succeeded in penetrating the advanced line at some points. With the prompt assistance of reinforcements the enemy was driven back to his own positions with severe loss. Eighty-two prisoners, including three officers, were left in our hands.

Along the entire front yesterday there was considerable activity in the air. One enemy machine was brought down by our fire near Monte Zebio. A second machine fell in flames near Piava, and the pilot of a third was forced by our airmen to descend into his lines.

During the night enemy aircraft bombed Codigoro. No victims or damage were reported. Our squadrons bombed hutments and enemy troops assembled at St. Lucia-Tolmino, at Chiapovano, and at the railway station of Rifemberga.

ITALY TO PROTECT A FREE ALBANIA

Would Act as Regent in Same Relationship as France to Tunisia.

GREEK SOIL NOW OCCUPIED

Italian Troops Hold Large Territory of Valona Hinterland and May Keep It.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, June 5.—Apropos of the Italian proclamation of Albanian independence under the protection of Italy The Morning Post publishes an interesting article from its Rome correspondent, giving details of an interview with Deputy Eugenio Chiesa, who recently journeyed across Northern Epirus and Albania to Saloniki. Chiesa said:

"The Italian occupation in Albania and Northern Epirus extends well into the Greek Kingdom. Not only have the Italians occupied Valona and its hinterland, but they have passed a long way to south of the boundary between Greece proper and Northern Epirus at Cape Stylos, and have extended in a northern direction as far as the River Kalamas opposite the south end of Corfu which was intended by the thirteenth protocol of the Berlin Congress of 1878 and by the Berlin Conference of 1880 to have been the northwestern frontier of Greece, but which, since the last Balkan wars, has been well within the enlarged northwestern boundary.

The trilingual proclamation of General Ferrero, of which Signor Chiesa gave The Post correspondent a copy dated April 1, informs the inhabitants that for purely military reasons we have ordered our troops to occupy the region south of the frontier fixed by London. To the north of Valona the Italian occupation goes as far as the River Vojusa, while inland the Italian outposts are at Kalibaki, on the road from Jannina to Premeti.

"I am opposed," said Chiesa, "to the permanent occupation of these places nor do I believe the Italian Government intends to retain them. I consider as sincere the manifesto of the commandant of Valona, but Valona Kanina, the old arta north of Valona, the surrounding districts and the Isle of Saseto must remain Italian, not only for strategic, but for sanitary reasons, owing to the necessity of draining the pestilential marshes which affect the health of Valona. Venizelos, with whom I spoke at Salonika, frankly recognized this occupation of Valona, Saseno, and the territory of Valona.

"The Italians have already constructed over 400 kilometers of roads and opened over 125 schools where both Italian and Albanian are taught."

At Corfu Signor Chiesa found French Colonial troops from Senegal and Madagascar quartered in the former villa of the Kaiser, the famous Achilleion, where is also a hospital for French wounded. Corfu has an Italian Post Office, but Chiesa does not think probable the permanent occupation of the the island, "as Corfu," he said, "cannot be Italian, it ought to remain Greek, for if this world war has national justice as its object no one ought to create for tomorrow irredentisms, whether formal or substantial. Of course, we Italians could not consent to an international occupation of the island."

With regard to Albania proper, however, Chiesa favors the retentio nof an Italian protectorate in such a manner that the representation of Albania abroad and the direction of its foreign policy should be in the hands of Italy just as a guardian manages the affairs of a minor. This would, he thinks, avoid the competition of rival nations in that country. Similarly, France directs the foreign affairs of the regency of Tunisia.

At Saloniki, Chiesa had an interview with Venizelos, who repeats that he is no enemy of Italy. "I do not understand," added Venizelos, "why Italy's policy should be so destructful toward us."

When Chiesa, himself a Republican, said, "I should like to see a republic in Greece and yourself as President," Venizelos replied:

"I am not a republican; I am a democrat."

Consequently, inferred Chiesa, Venizelos and Baron Sonnino, who at the recent conference at St. Jean de Maurienne are said to have opposed the creation of a Greek republic, are really less far apart than they appear.

SEAMEN BY BOYCOTT MAY STOP PACIFISTS

Won't Man Ships Carrying British Delegates Not Pledging Reparation for U-Boat Murders.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 4.—An extraordinary, and, in some aspects, Gilbertian, situation has arisen out of the Leeds conference of pacifists. At that gathering yesterday Captain Tupper, on behalf of the Seamen's Union, submitted an amendment to the Snowden resolution, asking who was to reimburse the widows and orphans of the seamen who had been murdered by German submarines. The conference voted Tupper down. Today he had his revenge when the National Sailors and Firemen's Union passed this resolution:

The National Sailors and Firemen's Union call upon all their members to refuse to sail on any boat on which the peace delegates may be carried, unless such peace delegates, prior to sailing, give an undertaking in writing that at whatever conference they may attend, whether at Petrograd or Stockholm, they will give the Germans to understand that there will be no settlement arrived at until ample restitution has been made to the relatives, not only of British seamen but of the seamen of neutral countries, who have been murdered in the most cold-blooded manner by the crews of German submarines.

This resolution was passed at a meeting presided over by Havelock Wilson, and, as the union is a well-organized and cohesive body, it is thought more than probable that the spirit of the resolution will be carried into effect.

The union officials have already dispatched telegrams to all ports whence vessels are likely to sail for Russia or Norway within the next five or six weeks and the seamen's unions in Scandinavia also have been asked to co-operate with the British seamen in their refusal to carry delegates who are not prepared to give the required pledge.

Havelock Wilson in an interview today spoke of the great wrongs the merchant seamen had suffered at the hands of the Germans, and said that no peace settlement could be satisfactory to the seafaring population which did not include restitution by the Germans to the representatives of sailors, both allied and neutral, who had been murdered as a result of that submarine campaign.

"When the delegates at the seamen's conference," he said, "read reports of the hilarious manner in which some of the peace cranks received the proposals of the seamen's delegates at Leeds on the question of restitution, they were furious and some very strong remarks were made as to the plan that would be adopted in case the peace delegates would not give the undertaking demanded."

Mr. Wilson said that the delegates were well known, and that if they arrived at the side of a ship the seamen and firemen would walk off unless the undertaking was given.

"Don't you remember the young men of military age who tried to emigrate?" asked one of Mr. Wilson's colleagues. "That was stopped, not by legislation, but simply by the sailors refusing to carry them."

Mr. Wilson said that he had no exact information as to the number of British seamen who had been murdered by the Germans in the U-boat campaign, but he believed it must be something like 400 or 500.

"We have called it murder," he remarked, "in every case where a man loses his life in endeavoring to escape."

PAN-GERMANS TALK STILL OF INDEMNITY

Think America Will Be Able to Foot the Bill and Urge Preparations for Another War.

BERNE, Switzerland, May 15, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—One of the popular wartime occupations of conservative and Pan-German newspapers throughout the German Empire, as shown by advices received here, is to speculate on the size of the indemnity which Germany is expected to obtain from the Entente Allies, and to impress upon their readers, again and again, why enormous indemnities are going to be an absolute necessity. The entry of America into the war has, if anything, given impetus to such discussions, because the United States is so obviously able to pay a pretty price.

The Leipsic Neueste Nachrichten is the latest paper to take the matter up. A recent article in that paper by Professor Krueckmann of Muenster is the more significant since the journal is considered the personal organ of the German Crown Prince, and frequently publishes things directly inspired by him.

Professor Krueckmann, in two columns and a half, presents arguments why Germany must have an indemnity. The primary reason, he argues, is that one of England's first acts after the war probably will be to construct the famous tunnel between Dover and Calais, which, says the writer, will make Germany's submarines valueless, and which will, therefore, place Germany at the mercy of England in the second war, which is to follow the present struggle.

England, says the writer, need not starve out Germany to win the war, need not even win it decisively, but, coming out with a "draw" will have the upper hand for all time unless Germany can obtain an indemnity and thereby strengthen itself at the same time that it weakens England and America. His argument in support of this contention is that, if the war costs both Germany and England $20,000,000,000 or even more, it will leave Germany badly crippled, while England, even though she has spent a like amount, will have behind her the wealth of America. And England, he argues, does plan a second war that will put the finishing touch to Germany. He speaks of it as England's war of revenge, and warns his countrymen to be prepared for it.

Professor Krueckmann takes sharp issue with, for instance, Count von Hertling, Bavaria's Premier, who has declared against an indemnity because the costs of the war to date form only a fractional part of Germany's national wealth. The writer points out, as many others have done since Hertling astonished and shocked Germany with his pronunciamento, that there are going to be enormous bills for invalids, pensions, and to relatives of the hundreds of thousands who have died. Without an indemnity to fall back on, Germany is going to have a terrible struggle.

Likewise, says he, an indemnity is absolutely essential in the interest of building up industries which shall give employment to all the returning soldiers and to lighten the taxes which promise to be crushingly heavy unless some of the present debts can be wiped off the slate at the end of the war.

Such a state of affairs, he believes, will drive Germans in droves to America, where there is no invalid, sick, or old age insurance, and where they will be working against their own country and preparing its enemy for the second "war of revenge," in which America as well as England can be counted to take part. For this reason, if no other, therefore, he considers the matter of an indemnity a "stomach, hunger, existence, and life question for German workmen."

"The German people," he continues, "appear even today not to realize that the length of the war and the huge earnings of America have created an entirely new situation. American capital to a large extent will become occupationless when peace is declared, will therefore jump at any possibility, will align itself with English capital in competition with us. We, stripped of all free capital, would not be able to compete. We are so loaded down with war loans that we must count on a strong trend of our war loan securities to foreign countries after the war. Thereby we become interest payers to the rest of the world, our money will flow away from us, without being available for use in economic development at home.

"If we do not weaken our opponents by cutting a financial artery, then, after the completion of the Dover-Calais tunnel, we go, weakened, into a second war under enormously more unfavorable economic and military conditions on our side, and under vastly strengthened economic and military conditions on the enemy's side. Either the German people die on the battlefield and have gone into this war for nothing, or they die of self-consumption."

INTERVENES FOR JEWS.

Alfonso Demands End of Persecutions Practiced in Palestine.

MADRID, June 4, (via Paris.)—The Spanish Government, it is announced in the newspapers, has instructed its representatives in Berlin, Vienna, and Constantinople to present an urgent note demanding that there be an end to the persecutions, deportations, and lootings practiced against the Jews in Palestine. King Alfonso, it is said, has intervened directly in this question.

Numerous residents of the Near East, it is pointed out, are of Spanish origin and have retained that language.

The action of Spain in this matter is declared to be energetically upheld by several of the other neutral nations, including Argentina.

Denies Steamship Merger Story.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 4.—Lord Inchcape, Chairman of the British India and Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Companies, denied today the report coming from San Francisco that twenty British steamship lines, including his own, were to be merged.

49 Norwegian Ships Sunk in May.

LONDON, June 4.—According to information received by the Norwegian Legation here, forty-nine Norwegian steamships, with a gross tonnage of 75,397, were sunk in May. Twenty-five lives were lost.

RIOTING SOLDIERS SHOT DOWN AT KIEV

Continued from Page 1.

plenty of men and these wasters will rather strengthen the fighting front by their absence than by their presence.

Kronstadt Sailors Menace Capital.

PETROGRAD, June 3, (via London, June 4.)—Sailors from the Kronstadt garrison, which recently declared its independence of the Central Government, arrived in Petrograd early this morning with the announcement that warships at Kronstadt would come to Petrograd immediately and land men to make demonstrations. Later it was reported that sailors had landed at Gutuyeff Island, port of Petrograd, and begun an attack. A visit to the Gutuyeff port quarter showed that the story of the landing and attack was untrue. However, it was sufficiently alarming to provoke intense excitement in the city and cause the dispatch to the spot of a military force.

Petrograd waited today for the threatened demonstrations by the Kronstadt warships, and as the time passed with no such incident the announcement of the sailors who reached here last night came to be regarded by a majority as merely boastful talk on the part of extremists acting in defiance of the orders of Anatole Lamanoff, President of the Kronstadt Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates.

The Kronstadt sailors who came to Petrograd said the demonstrations would be for the purpose of bringing about new elections of members of the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, whose present members were denounced as bourgeois. The sailors also demanded that former Emperor Nicholas be handed over to them. At street meetings they expressed dissatisfaction with War Minister Kerensky and the whole Provisional Government, particularly for abolition of the death penalty, which they characterized as premature.

On visiting the Gutuyeff quarter the correspondent found that a vast fire had been burning for some time, having been partially extinguished. A large quantity of sulphur was afire. There were evidences of a violent explosion. Windows at a considerable distance were broken. It appears that at 9 o'clock this morning the ice breaker Oranienbaum, instead of the Kronstadt warships, arrived off Gutuyeff. It was flying the red flag. On it were sailors and workmen who were singing the hymn of the Bolsheviki extremists. The ice breaker steamed up and down opposite the wharf, took on board a party of Petrograd workmen, and departed.

Simultaneously seven large cases of phosphorus on the wharf ignited. The fire extended to a quantity of salts, causing a violent explosion, after which the stores of sulphur caught fire and were consumed. No one was injured, and buildings close by were undamaged, except for the destruction of glass. Inquiries show that it is altogether improbable that any one landed from the ice breaker. The conflagration apparently was caused either by incendiaries from quarters other than Kronstadt, or, as official investigators on the spot suggest, by spontaneous combustion of phosphorus exposed to damp and heat.

Won't Hinder 'Exiles' Return.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 4.—Replying to statements from pro-German sources that the British Government was hampering the return of political refugees to Russia, and forcing them to go by way of Germany, the Foreign Office has informed THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent that no difficulties have been or will be placed in the way of such exiles who are bound for Russia from neutral or allied countries if they have permission to do so from the Russian authorities in the countries in which they have been domiciled.

The British Government is willing to offer facilities for their return in so far as it is not incompatible with the war situation.

EXPECTS LITTLE OF RUSSIA.

Prof. Masaryk Says American Aid for France Is Essential.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, June 5.—Professor Masaryk, the distinguished Bohemian leader, who has been for some weeks in Petrograd and whose knowledge of the Slav races gives his opinion special value, telegraphs to The London Times an estimate of the situation in Russia, in the course of which he says:

"As regards the principal political question of the efficiency of the republican army, it is my opinion that the Allies will do best if they prepare for the worst, or at least for the minimum, which would be that the Russians would merely hold their positions and detain a portion of the enemy armies on their front.

"I have from the first been convinced that the strategical situation of the Allies demands the strengthening of France. If Marshal Joffre and General Pétain have asked for American soldiers, they have rightly gauged the real situation. An American army in France is necessary to the energetic prosecution of the war on the western, Italian, and Saloniki fronts and America's firm will not to accept a premature peace will influence the Russian Army and people and induce them to follow.

"I do not believe in tactics that tend to interpret the abstract, unpractical political program of the pacifist visionaries."

PRESIDENT'S NOTE DELIVERED TO RUSSIA

Text May Not Be Made Public—Rosen Interview Causes Dissatisfaction in Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—It became known today that the American note to Russia has been delivered to the Petrograd Government after a very considerable delay. Officially the cause of the delay was attributed, with the qualifying word "doubtlessly," to the difficulty of the American Embassy in Petrograd in decoding it and then translating it into Russian.

It had been understood that the communication would be made public as soon as the Government was informed that it had been transmitted to the Russian Foreign Office. Today, however, it was indicated that it might never be made public.

It was said at the State Department that the Russian Government would be consulted before the note was made public, and that this Government also desired to know the effect of the note before deciding upon its publicity.

In view of the interview with Baron Rosen, former Russian Ambassador to the United States, who has been designated for another term in Washington as Ambassador, which was published this morning, it is considered doubtful whether the note will succeed in bringing about the desired change on the part of the Petrograd authorities, and especially on the part of the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates.

The interview has created a very unfavorable impression here. While high officials declined to comment on Baron Rosen's views, it was evident from the feeling shown in less important circles that he had struck an unpopular chord. In effect, Baron Rosen said that Russia's exit from her present chaotic condition lay in the way of a peace conference with the Entente Powers for the purpose of affording the basis of a peace with the Central Powers.

All that is said here in the circles closest to the White House leaves no room for doubt that the United States has entered the war with the intention to remain until the finish; that there will be no peace that does not mean the end of German autocracy and the accomplishment of the aims outlined by the President when this Government entered the conflict.

PETROGRAD, June 4.—It has been learned that the publication here of the rejoinder of the United States Government to Russia's note respecting the aims of the United States in the war is being deferred pending the receipt of similar replies from Great Britain, France, and Italy.

ROOT ON SPECIAL TRAIN.

American Party Expected to Arrive in Petrograd on June 11.

A RUSSIAN PORT, June 3, (via Tokio.)—The American Commission to Russia, headed by Elihu Root, which arrived here safely this morning, left on a special train this afternoon bound for Petrograd after calling on the officials here. The Root party probably will reach the Russian capital June 11.

The American Railroad Commission, headed by John F. Stevens, formerly chief engineer of the Panama Canal Commission, has completed the inspection of this Russian port and left for Petrograd this morning on a special train. It is expected that the commission will arrive in Petrograd June 17.

RUSSIAN SCOUTS RAID GERMAN LINES

Increasing Aggressiveness by Muscovite Troops Manifested All Along the Front.

PETROGRAD, June 4, (British Admiralty per Wireless Press.)—Russian scouts yesterday broke through four rows of wire entanglements in front of the German positions near Kovel and dispersed the Teuton barrier guards. Further south, in the Carpathian Mountains, Russian scouts penetrated the German wire entanglements near Pnevi, drove the Germans from the trenches, and captured a machine gun. The Russian official statement reporting these operations, says:

Western (Russian) Front—In the direction of Kovel, at New Mossor, our scouts under command of squadron leader Rikovsky, having surmounted four rows of wire entanglements dispersed the German barrier guard.

In the Carpathians, in the region of Pnevi, our scouts under command of Sub-Lieutenant Odinkov, notwithstanding the enemy's rifle and machine gun fire, penetrated the wire entanglements, drove the enemy from the trenches, and captured a machine gun. In the course of the attack the gallant Sub-Lieutenant Odinkov was killed.

Rumanian and Caucasian Fronts—There was no change in the situation.

BERLIN, June 4, (via London.)—Skirmishes on the Macedonian front resulting favorably to the Bulgarians, but no events of moment on the Russian front are reported in today's headquarters statement. The text of the statement on operations in these war areas reads:

Eastern Front—There have been no fighting activities of importance.

Macedonian Front—Outpost engagements west of the Vardar, at Lake Dorian and on the plain of the Struma took a course favorable to the Bulgarian troops.

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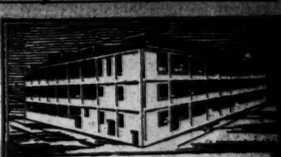

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On Eve of Registration, Young Men Seek to Choose Branch in Which They Would Serve.

RUSH TO JOIN THE MILITIA

The Army Gets More Than 400 and the Navy More Than 100 Recruits in the City.

With registration as a driving force, New York broke all previous recruiting records yesterday in the enlistments of hundreds of young men of draft age in the army, navy, and National Guard.

From morning to night the main recruiting centres of the city were thronged with eligibles who preferred to choose, while they still had a chance, the particular branch of the service which appealed to them most. Medical examiners were taxed to the utmost to dispose of the long lines of applicants, and recruiting officers in the navy and regular army agreed that at yesterday's pace, which is likely to continue until the actual draft is made, both the navy and regular army would be recruited to full strength within a very short time.

While registration was the apparent cause of the sudden impetus to recruiting, the applicants in many cases were moved purely by patriotic motives, being above draft age, though within the age that would make them acceptable for the regular army or National Guard. The heaviest recruiting for the day was reported from the armories of the various National Guard regiments, the movement in this direction being prompted mostly by the desire of men to go to the front with New York units and with men of their own community.

While exact figures could not be obtained, it was estimated yesterday that the National Guard, due to registration, recruited more than 700 men from this city. Recruiting in the Seventh Infantry, the Twelfth, and the Fifteenth continued into the night, the Fifteenth Regiment taking in more than 100 men alone.

Registration day will be made a special occasion for National Guard recruiting, and reviews and special drills will be held in most of the armories. By order of Major Gen. O'Ryan, all organizations of the National Guard not in Federal service and not on active duty will assemble at their armories at 9 A. M., and an appropriate program of inspection, muster, and parade will be carried out.

The rush for enlistment in the regular army was almost as great as that in the National Guard. Before the day was over more than 400 men were actually enlisted in the regular establishment from Greater New York, which is almost three times as many men as the regular army has ever obtained in this city in one day's recruiting. Colonel Walsh and Major Hughes, attached to the army recruiting headquarters at 280 Broadway, were greatly pleased with the showing. More than 200 men who applied had to be rejected owing to physical disqualifications, but the 400 men who were accepted were all splendid physical specimens, eager and fit to endure the hardships of the trenches.

Major Hughes declared very emphatically yesterday that registration would not be a bar to enlistment in the regular army, provided the applicant enlisted before he was actually selected for the draft army. Once drafted, the man, of course, could not enlist in the regular army.

In the navy, where the physical standards are higher than in the army, the recruiting officers found themselves overwhelmed with applications from men who could not pass the examinations. More than 300 applicants were examined at the navy recruiting headquarters at 34 East Twenty-third Street. Not one out of three, however, came up to the standard. The enlistments in the navy from the city before the day was over totaled more than 100 men.

The United States Marine Corps alone of all the branches of service failed to feel any material effect from the approach of registration day. At the marine headquarters on East Twenty-third Street not more than twenty-five applications were received, of which only fifteen were enlisted.

The United States steamship Recruit, the landship used for recruiting at Union Square, served as an active clearing centre yesterday for marine and navy applications. More than 140 men enrolled on the vessel during the day, most of them for the navy, and they were promptly sent over to the navy station for examination.

	Obt'ned June 2-3.	Total to June 3.		Obt'ned June 2-3.	Total to June 3.
Ala.	36	1,003	Neb.	26	1,880
Ariz.	2	137	Nev.	3	497
Ark.	23	688	N. H.		245
Cal.	83	3,160	N. J.	103	2,793
Col.	15	941	N. M.	2	183
Conn.	12	738	N. Y.	290	8,604
Del.	3	97	N. C.	5	880
D. of C.	13	214	N. D.	28	357
Fla.	28	760	Ohio	235	3,048
Ga.	36	2,549	Okla.	19	1,329
Idaho	27	330	Ore.	21	1,938
Ill.	179	9,744	Penn.	333	10,831
*Ind.	83	5,967	R. I.	6	321
Iowa	88	2,858	S. C.	15	629
Kan.	81	2,439	S. D.	11	538
Ky.	46	1,856	Tenn.	40	1,527
La.	24	1,031	Texas	73	3,747
Maine	20	422	*Utah	44	1,072
Md.	23	220	Vermont.	2	94
Mass.	104	3,549	Va.	20	873
Mich.	80	4,812	Wash.	23	1,189
Minn.	43	2,034	W. Va.	9	928
Miss.	0	694	Wis.	20	1,142
Mo.	117	4,628	*Wyo.	5	318
Mon.	121	670			

*Quota obtained.
Total quota, 183,963.
Total obtained June 2 and 3, 2,669.
Total obtained April 1, 97,292.

NEW AVIATION FIELD CHOSEN

Army Will Train Recruits 20 Miles from Madison Barracks.

Special to The New York Times.

SACKET HARBOR, June 4.—Following the announcement yesterday in Washington that the Government would develop a great army in the air, it was ascertained here this afternoon that the War Department intended to open an aviation field about twenty miles from Madison Barracks.

The field will be at Pine Plains, and will be large enough to be used as a two-squadron station. For two weeks carpenters have been preparing buildings and hangars, and the New York Central Railroad has been amplifying its transportation facilities at the projected camp. The number of aviators who would go to Pine Plains would not exceed 120, it was said. An elaborate telephone system of communication is being installed.

The Post Office Department today instructed Postmaster Cornwall of Watertown to begin at once the establishment of a military Post Office at the aviation field. The men who will be selected to report here for training will come from the same district as those at Madison Barracks, which includes all of New York State except New York City, and four electoral districts of Pennsylvania. The camp is to open within six weeks.

It was announced today that the Government rifle range at Stony Point was ready for service, and that within two weeks the student officers at Madison Barracks would make the eighteen-mile motor trip to the butts for target practice. The students will be required to fire at fewest 100 rounds at varying distances to qualify.

The recent ruling that only infantry and artillery drills were to be included in the instruction at the various camps has left about twenty cavalrymen at the barracks in a predicament. These men came to the camp merely for cavalry, and under the new order they must take up an entirely new line of work or resign. A few of the men, especially those who are already commissioned in the reserve as cavalry officers, are hesitating about changing to the infantry because, they say, they may have to accept a lower rank.

The camp authorities declare that any decision of the question must come from Washington. Meantime, the men assert, they are losing valuable time here, since some of them are confident they could get transfers to the cavalry camp at Fort Myer.

Beginning the third week of training, the students today faced the hardest schedule they had yet encountered. Drill periods were greatly lengthened, so that the corps spent practically the whole day out on the drill grounds. Tonight the men plainly showed the strain of the hours spent in the hot sun.

YALE AIR CORPS MOVES NORTH

Fifty Students from West Palm Beach to Camp at Huntington, L. I.

HUNTINGTON, N. Y., June 4.—Fifty Yale students who have been studying aviation at the Naval Training Station at West Palm Beach, Fla., arrived here this morning by special train, bringing their twenty hydroaeroplanes and other outfit, and will resume training with their base at the Cartlidge estate on the shore of Huntington Harbor. They are under command of Lieutenant F. T. Davison, son of Henry P. Davison.

As soon as the men detrained they started work on their machines and upon the shelters which they will erect for them. They expect to be flying before the week is out.

VIENNA WAR AIMS ARE ALL FOR GAIN

Continued from Page 1.

to issue passes to the French Socialists, therefore, meets with approval from Count zu Reventlow and firebrands of similar type. The Count in the Deutsche Tageszeitung calls the Stockholm conference an anti-German intrigue, whereat the Vorwärts asks that journal whether M. Ribot has suddenly become a friend of Germany.

The Cologne Gazette says that the German Socialists will be accompanied to Stockholm by the good wishes of millions of Germans.

The Pan German Berlin Neueste Nachrichten declares that Premier Ribot spoke as it wishes Bethmann Hollweg had spoken in the Reichstag.

The Tägliche Rundschau is sorry that it was left to M. Ribot to say from a responsible position what ought to be said under all circumstances.

The Vorwärts regards the refusal of the passes to the French Socialists as great folly, which will raise about Ribot internal and external difficulties.

"It is foolish," the paper adds, "to believe that Ribot by a dictator's gesture will reduce the Stockholm efforts to nothing."

Side by side with this anti-Stockholm campaign the Pan German press is carrying on a great annexationist campaign, aided by numerous active Pan German bodies. Several papers have been won over to the imperial extremists' side, and to the leagues are being furnished plentiful supplies of money in order to carry on the work.

These leagues, also, are being cleared of all administrative personages who are not extreme Pan Germans. In the case of the Pan German League Dr. Claas has been compelled to resign the Presidency on account of newspaper attacks, and his place has been taken by Admiral von Grapow, an advocate of widespread annexations.

THE HAGUE, June 4.—The German newspapers are beginning to express suspicions of the Stockholm Socialist conference. Some of their comments are:

Rheinische Westfalische Zeitung—The Austrian Socialists are certainly only serving Entente interests.

Deutsche Tageszeitung—Under the cloak of democratic principles England's interests are being served.

Kreuz-Zeitung—We cannot see how the Stockholm conference can bring the desired peace any nearer.

Cologne Gazette—Our Social Democrats are following in a difficult track in going to Stockholm. The long program of the conference, with its undigested theories and its treatment of the questions of Alsace-Lorraine and Poland, which we have long since settled, is full of traps.

PLATTSBURG TO DROP NEARLY 700 ROOKIES

Backward Students Will Be Weeded Out Before June 15—Resignation Form Now Ready.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., June 4.—Nearly 700 students are expected to be weeded out of the training camp by June 15. Instruction officers said today that they had at present a fairly good idea just who these 700 men would be, and this news has set every student in the camp quaking in his shoes. Such matters as inattention to orders, poor military bearing, lack of neatness, and skylarking tendencies will react against a man as much as failure in his studies.

The departure of 700 men will bring the total companies in each camp down to the required number of fourteen. Each company will then be a skeleton regiment for the two divisions for which the training camp is to furnish the officers. After June 15 there will be nine infantry companies and one troop of cavalry for each camp at Plattsburg. One company of engineers from each camp will go to Belvoir, Va., while the three batteries of artillery which each camp is to furnish will be sent to Syracuse, N. Y., after the middle of this month.

Men who fear that they may be among the 700 undesirables will receive a chance to resign from the camp before they have been called before a board of officers. They may sign the following application:

"Because of personal and official reasons which will prevent me from successfully completing the work of the course, I request that I be permitted to withdraw."

This application will go to the company instructor, who will forward it to camp headquarters if he believes the student should withdraw. Otherwise he will take no notice of the application and the student will remain in camp.

Today ten students from the Eighth New York Company were called to camp headquarters and told that, owing to their continued talking in ranks and unsoldierly attitude, they would have an opportunity to resign before being called before a board of officers. The men resigned. There were also ten New England guardsmen who left the camp today.

A telegram arrived today from a high army official which stated that no more instructors would be called away from the camp and that the War Department would do all in its power in the matter of supplies and money to make the training camps a success. Practically all of the officers hope to see Canadian officers at Plattsburg after the middle of the month. They say that the Canadians' assistance in bayonet drill, rifle practice, and methods of trench warfare is urgently needed.

Brig. Gen. Clarence Edwards, commander of the Northeastern Department, arrived in Plattsburg tonight and is the guest of Colonel Wolf. Tomorrow he will inspect the camp and hold a conference with regular army officers.

Charles B. Willard, a member of the New York camp, died tonight in the post hospital of pneumonia, caused by exposure in the rain on a practice march last week. His mother, Mrs. Frank Willard of Brooklyn, was at his bedside when the end came.

U-BOATS FIRE ON OPEN BOATS

Norwegian Sailors Are Told They Must Keep Off the Ocean.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—German submarines are now firing on passengers leaving torpedoed vessels in open boats. Information to this effect reached Washington today in a private letter received from a prominent American passing through a Scandinavian country, and who sent the following extract from a Scandinavian paper:

"The Germans have added one more degree to their brutality, and are now firing on people who have left the big boats and are trying to save themselves in the small ones, with the very frank statement made the other day to some Norwegian sailors that they must keep off the ocean."

The Joy of Living at 28

MOUNTAIN LAKES RESIDENTIAL PARK

Everything in Abundance

Here nature outdid itself to make a residential site for you. Nature has been assisted by us in the matter of building permanent roads, beautiful homes, and developing the gardening and landscape possibilities of this property, where epidemics are unknown. You should see Mountain Lakes. Let me know if you wish to do so.

Write for list of available homes at remarkable prices and terms.

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New York Office, 2 Malden Lane.
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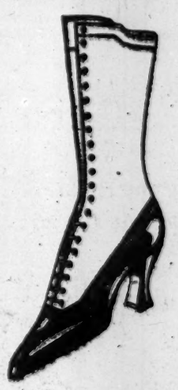
BROOKLYN

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & Co.

Fulton and Bridge Streets

EXTRAORDINARY CLEARANCE

On Tuesday, June 5th



About 640 Pairs of

All Kidskin Boots

This Season's Best Models.

All Sizes Are Represented, but Not All Sizes in Every Style.

All Pearl Gray or Champagne Kidskin

Glace Kid Vamp, White Washable Kid Top

Patent Leather Vamp, White Washable Kid Top

Patent Leather Vamp, Champagne Kid Top

Hand Turned Soles and Louis XV. Heels.

Formerly Sold at 10.00 and 12.50

Now Reduced to **6.75**

All Purchases Must Be Absolutely Final

NO C. O. D.'s. NO APPROVALS. NO EXCHANGES.

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th St.

Are Now Featuring on the Sixth Floor

Military Uniforms for Home Defense Leagues

At Most Remarkable Prices

¶ We can fit men of all sizes, and the suits are ready now. You will not be required to do any waiting, and we are equipped to supply whole companies as readily as individuals.

Home Defense Uniforms, $6.50

In regulation army model. Coat and breeches. Field Grey shade. (New York Police color.)

Plattsburg and Training Camp Uniforms, $6.50

Coat and breeches in regulation army model. Made of U. S. standard Olive Drab Khaki.

Army Officers' Uniforms to Order

We will make officers' uniforms to your individual measure, in regulation army model, at the following remarkably low prices:

In Olive Drab Khaki.....$15
In Wool Olive Drab Melton.....$25
In Wool Olive Drab Serge.....$38.50
U. S. Army Hats.....$1.75 to $3
Leggins.....75c and $1.35

Victor "HIS MASTER'S VOICE" REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

To insure Victor quality, always look for the famous trademark "His Master's Voice." It is on all genuine products of the Victor Talking Machine Company.

The lively "Largo al Factotum" sung by De Luca

of the Metropolitan Opera Company

—a new exclusive Victor artist

Barber of Seville—Largo al Factotum (Room for the Factotum) Giuseppe De Luca
Victor Red Seal Record 74514. Twelve-inch, $1.50

Figaro's great song from the Barber of Seville—the gayest and most difficult of all airs—is superbly interpreted by this famous baritone with joyous abandon.

A wonderful piece of vocal display that vividly conjures before you the vain but likeable barber as he enumerates his many accomplishments.

A record that is a worthy addition to any library of Victor Records.

You can have the pleasure of hearing this new De Luca record at any Victor dealer's. He will gladly play any music you wish to hear and demonstrate the various styles of Victor and Victrola—$10 to $400.

Victor Talking Machine Co., Camden, N. J.

Important Notice. Victor Records and Victor Machines are scientifically coordinated and synchronized by our special processes of manufacture, and their use, one with the other, is absolutely essential to a perfect Victor reproduction.

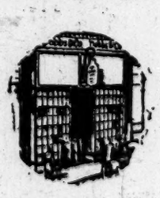
New Victor Records demonstrated at all dealers on the 28th of each month

Victrola

"Victrola" is the Registered Trade-mark of the Victor Talking Machine Company designating the products of this Company only.
Warning: The use of the word Victrola upon or in the promotion or sale of any other Talking Machine or Phonograph products is misleading and illegal.

Don't throw cold water on the perfect flavor of Club Cocktails

by shaking with fine ice. Pour over large lumps, or cool the bottle.



The Dobbs Straw
Three-fifty
and exclusive designs in all desirable weaves

Dobbs Hats
244 Fifth Avenue
between 27th & 28th Sts.

BOXFORD

A CONSERVATIVE LION STYLE WITH THE OVAL BUTTONHOLE

Lion Collars
OLDEST BRAND IN AMERICA
15c EACH 3 FOR 50c

WEEK-END RECRUITING BRINGS 2,669 NEW MEN

Montana Supplied 121 Men for the Army on Saturday and Sunday—Pennsylvania Takes Lead.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—Pennsylvania took a leap forward Saturday and Sunday in army recruiting and led all the States of the country by contributing 303 men, while New York was second, with 290, and Ohio third, with 235. Ohio has been creeping up steadily during the last week. The total number of men enlisted for the two days was 2,669, bringing the total since April 1 up to 97,292.

The net gain in navy enlistments Saturday was 727 men, bringing the total number of men in the navy up to 105,727. The number of enlisted men in the Marine Corps now is 24,206, leaving about 6,000 to be obtained to fill its new war quota. The daily statement of army recruiting issued by Adjutant General McCain today follows:

MAYOR SEES DELAY OF WEST SIDE PLAN

Expects No Settlement Under Ottinger Law Unless N. Y. Central Changes Its Stand.

SAYS WORK DONE IS LOST

Thinks Present Conditions of Operation Will Continue for Many Years.

The west side improvement problem, which includes the elimination of the New York Central Railroad tracks from grade along Tenth Avenue has little chance to be settled for many years, according to Mayor Mitchel and other city officials, who yesterday denounced the signing of the Ottinger bill by Governor Whitman. The Mayor pointed out that unless the New York Central changed its stand on franchise questions the probabilities were that the four years' negotiations carried on by the city and the railroad were lost. As the bill, which gives the Public Service Commission joint jurisdiction with the Board of Estimate on the matter, is now a law, the Mayor said that the board would comply with the law and do the best it could.

"What are the prospects of a settlement of the problem under the new bill?" the Mayor was asked.

"None whatever," he replied. "The contract, as pending, could not be consummated under the new law. In my opinion, this means no settlement of the west side question for many years to come. It means more than going over the work of the last four years; it means a loss of that work. There can be no improvement of terminal facilities, no trackage increases, and no warehouses and terminal markets—matters which might have played an important part in the city's food supply. It means also that lives will continue to be menaced by surface operation. In other words, present conditions will, I think, be continued for some time to come."

"What action will the Board of Estimate take?" the Mayor was asked.

"The bill is signed and is a law of the State," he replied. "It is the duty of the Board of Estimate to do the best it can under the law. We always comply with the law."

It was suggested to the Mayor that the Ottinger law does not actually forbid a settlement if the city, the railroad company, and the Public Service Commission can come to an agreement.

"Well, certains motions will doubtless take place," the Mayor went on, "but from what we know of the railroad's attitude—stated both publicly and privately in and out of conference—the company will not accept the terms laid down in the law. Accordingly, whatever we do up to Dec. 1 will only be marking time, though of course there might be a settlement if the company should change its position."

SEES NO REASON TO WORK.

Wife Gets Most of Income and Ross Likes to Read.

HUNTINGTON, L. I., June 4.—William Ross has an income and a section of his home all to himself, and as he gives his wife the major part of his income he does not see what reason she has to bother him. Justice of the Peace Hendrickson is thinking it over while trying to have Mr. and Mrs. Ross patch things up. Mrs. Ross swore to a complaint before the Justice that her husband did not work and support her. The Justice issued the summons and Ross explained that he did not like to work. He would rather read, so he stays up until the small hours, sleeps until about noon, and takes the afternoon for recreation.

He has part of the house set off as a library into which neither she nor their 9-year-old child ever goes. Ross explained that he had an income of $50 a month. Out of this, he said, he gave his wife $30. He paid the rent of the house, $15 a month, and has the rest for himself. The Justice took a month to think it over.

Stern Brothers

West 42nd Street (Between 5th and 6th Avenues) West 43rd Street

A Timely Sale of Wicker Furniture

At Reduced Prices Today

Willow Arm Chairs, with or without magazine pocket, Formerly $7.25 — $5.75

Rattan Chairs and Rockers, in ivory with cushions, Formerly $12.00 — at $10.00

Willow Davenports, 6 ft. long; formerly $38.00, — at $32.00

Rattan Suite, 6 pcs; in blue enamel, black and white decoration; formerly $115, — $78.00

Couches, maple frames and double cane seats, Formerly $15.00 — at $12.75

Brown Reed Wing Chairs, with cushions; formerly $16, — $13.50

Four Piece Willow Suite, as illustrated, complete with seat and back cushions, Formerly $80.00 — at $67.75

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue *34th Street*

Special Order

DRESSMAKING & TAILORING DEP'T

(Fourth Floor)

SUITS AND GOWNS

For a Limited Period

MADE TO ORDER

At Special Prices

Tailored Suits in a variety of materials — 75.00

Afternoon and Street Gowns — 65.00 and 75.00

Stern Brothers

West 42nd Street Between 5th and 6th Aves. West 43rd Street

Have in stock the popular

Wideloom Carpet

A high-class heavy, wool back, Seamless Chenille Floor Covering, in exclusive plain shades,

Widths up to 15 feet

at $9.75 sq. yd.

Inspection and comparison of prices invited

TIFFANY & Co.

GLASSWARE

FINE DINNER SETS

Saks & Company

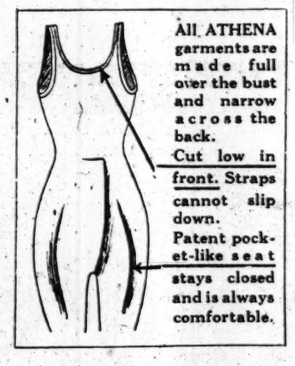
Broadway at 34th Street

ATHENA UNDERWEAR

FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN

For daintiness, comfort and wear, ATHENA Underwear is matchless.

Women find that it is made to fit them exactly without being stretched into shape and with no unnecessary and annoying folds of fabric at any point. The shoulder straps stay in place, there is just the right fullness over the bust and at the hips, and the perfect fit at the waist prevents wrinkling under the corset. The patented seat and non-strain gusset provide ease and comfort to be found in no other undergarment.



All ATHENA garments are made full over the bust and narrow across the back. Cut low in front. Straps cannot slip down. Patent pocket-like seat stays closed and is always comfortable.

ATHENA Underwear is sheer and cool
All sizes and qualities

PRICES:

For Women—Vests and Tights . . . 55c and 65c

For Women—Union Suits . . . . . 55c to $1.75

Marshall Field & Company, makers—
Saks & Co., sole New York distributors.

For soft, lustrous beauty and the perfect shapeliness that exacting fashion demands ask to see the nationally famous and wonderfully durable

PHOENIX SILK HOSE

Made only of pure-dye thread silk, in all shades

Women's Silk Hose—$1.10, $1.50, $2

Women's Lisle Hose—55c

Men's Silk Hose—55c to $1.50

Men's Lisle Hose—30c

Mail or telephone orders receive immediate attention

IN PROGRESS

OUR GREAT SALE Skirts and Waists

for Sport and Dress Wear

TO FIT WOMEN OF ALL SIZES

37 to 45 Waist—34 to 58 bust

Never before has such a collection of skirts and blouses been offered at such low prices.

WAISTS

MATERIALS—Plain and fancy voiles, linen, silk pongee, crepe de chine and Georgette crepe, striped taffeta and pussy willow.

COLORS—White, Flesh, Navy, Black, Brown and Gold, Plain and Fancy Stripes.

PRICE RANGE—$1.25, $1.95, $2.45, $3.45, $4.95, $6.95 to $19.50.

SKIRTS

MATERIALS — Cotton gabardine and corduroy, piques, linen, wool voiles, serges, French wool challies and other wool novelties, striped taffeta and satins.

COLORS—Black, Navy, White, Cream, Plain and Roman Stripes.

PRICE RANGE—$2.65, $3.50, $5.00, $6.95 to $14.75.

LINEN WAIST of finest quality at $1.95

SPORT SKIRT of superior quality cotton gabardine, well tailored, at $6.50

Lane Bryant

21-23 West 38th St.

Duplex Fireless Stoves, with complete equipment, in all sizes.

THIS summer you can make your kitchen one of the coolest rooms in the house—if you use a fireless stove. And—whether the food calls for baking or roasting, stewing or boiling—you can make every meal even more delicious and appetizing.

LEWIS & CONGER

45th St. and Sixth Ave.
New York City

J. M. Gidding & Co.

384-388 and 386 Fifth Avenue, 45th and 46th Sts. NEW YORK

CONTINUE—TODAY—THEIR

SEMI-ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALES

OF

TAILORED SUITS

GOWNS DRESSES

WRAPS CAPES COATS

BLOUSES and MILLINERY

AT REDUCTIONS RANGING FROM

ONE-THIRD TO HALF

the former prices.

IN MANY INSTANCES SALE PRICES ARE MUCH LESS THAN HALF.

No Reservations—Exchanges—Refunds or Credits.

B. Altman & Co.

are featuring, in the Men's Furnishing Department,

Men's Ready-to-wear Silk Shirts

made of Habutai silk and Kabe silk crepe in exclusive patterns (imported direct from Japan by B. Altman & Co.)

The extremely rich qualities and beautiful color effects of the silks, and the superior manner in which they have been made up, combine to make these Shirts a most desirable and value-giving investment at the prices quoted.

Kabe Silk Shirts $10.00

Habutai Silk Shirts, 5.50, 7.50, 10.00

(Men's Wear Department, First Floor)

Fifth Avenue - Madison Avenue

34th and 35th Streets New York

GREENHUT'S "THE BIG STORE"

Meet me at the Fountain

SIXTH AVE. 18TH TO 19TH STREET

Men's $1.25 to $3.50 Negligee SHIRTS 95c

A Great Sale, Today, at . . . . .

Two fortunate purchases, comprising shirts classified as "seconds" in the workrooms of two of the best-known shirtmakers in America.

Every shirt is high-class in every detail of fabric, workmanship, trimmings and finish.

Every shirt offered in this sensational sale was made for this season.

The materials include:

CORDED MADRAS, JAPANESE CREPE, FIBRE SILK, FINEST PERCALE, CHEVIOT, WOVEN MADRAS, HEAVY SATIN STRIPED PURE SILK FRONT AND CUFF SHIRTS, WITH BODIES TO MATCH

SATIN STRIPED JACQUARD WEAVES, POPLINS, CREPE CLOTH, SILK STRIPED MADRAS, FINEST MERCERIZED WOVEN FIGURED MATERIALS, REPPS, ETC.

All of these shirts are cut full size, beautifully finished in every detail; finest pearl buttons, etc. Laundered or soft double cuffs.

The colors in these fabrics are guaranteed not to fade. Money refunded without question in case of dissatisfaction. All sizes from 13½ to 17.

We give S&H Green Trading Stamps as usual. Ask for them. Double S&H Stamps till 12 o'clock. Single S&H Stamps Thereafter. Single "Sperry" Gold Stamps all day Today.

R. H. Macy & Co. Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

Silk Shirts That Shine in Quality, and Price

The satin stripes and even the plain colors have a soft lustrous appearance—the prices are particularly noticeable because they are considerably less than elsewhere.

Broadcloth silk garments with satin striped effects in attractive colorings, as well as flat striped patterns. $5.89

Others of broadcloth silk, crepes and satin striped fabrics, well tailored in every particular. $4.89

Jacquard designs and tan, blue, helio and black stripes on white grounds make up our assortment of silk and madras mixture shirts. $1.89

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

For Swimming Hole or Surf Wear

Men's two-piece Bathing Suits, worsted, silk trimmed, in heather mixtures. $5.94; also Coast Model Bathing Suits, worsted, heather mixtures in alternate stripes and plain heathers and other colors with contrasting trimmings. $2.74 to $4.96.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, 34th St., Centre.

Men's Athletic Union Suits $2.89

Well finished garments of good quality silk mixture, in white, champagne, Nile green or pink. Sleeveless and open knee length.

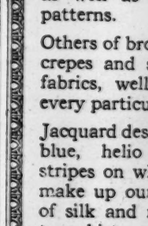
Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St., Centre.

Dust Coats For Men Who Motor

Save your clothes and save money at the same time by selecting your duster here. Double-breasted, button-to-neck model with belted back, cut full. Excellent for the man who drives his own car. $4.96. Same model in tan linen $3.96.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, 34th St.

Get a New Straw Hat and Smile



You will feel like smiling when you think of the savings. Here's a variety of hats in all shapes, styles and braids at prices lower than elsewhere.

Splits and Sennits, $1.89 and $2.74

Panamas, $3.89, $4.89 to $42.75

Leghorns, $4.89 to $6.89

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If you want to purchase something for the folks at home or a gift of some kind for a friend—and are uncertain as to what you should buy—call at the Personal Shopping Bureau. An attendant who knows the store, its merchandise and the wants of people, will assist you in making your selection.

Macy's—Main Floor, 34th St., Broadway.

SEES ALLIED PERIL IN MUZZLED PRESS

Manchester Guardian Thinks Free Discussion of War Aims Imperative.

CITES RUSSIAN SUSPICION

Urges a Revision of Policy to Remove "the Most Serious Obstacle to Military Success."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 4.—Under the heading "Danger of Secrecy" The Manchester Guardian publishes an editorial in which it says:

"In the abstract it is unreasonable to complain of curtailment of freedom in war time. War cannot be won without discipline, and now that whole nations, and not merely armies, are engaged, discipline must apply to every household. On the whole, loss of liberty in this country has been submitted to with astonishing cheerfulness, and yet in this very readiness to sacrifice old habit for a national end there is a real element of danger.

"Our liberties rest on a delicate balance of understandings and precedents, and when once this balance is overset there is no saying what the result may be. The old rule has done, and there is no ascertained rule to take its place. Hence there may be thrown away along with liberties that are for the moment harmful others that are innocent, and some which are precious for the cause of the war itself. Of these none is more precious than the right of knowledge and the liberty of discussion, and none has been more seriously restricted."

After showing how the mechanism of the censorship works in regard to expressions of opinion, in view of the interpretation that may be put upon them or the purposes they may be made to serve in enemy countries, The Guardian says:

"If this use of British newspapers is feared the only consistent course would be to prevent the publication of anything whatever; that is to say, debar a people which is still self-governed from the interchange of ideas and informing itself as to what is going on."

The Guardian considers that the attitude of suspicion adopted by Russia toward her western allies, "which at the present time is the most serious obstacle to our military success," may be due to "cases of interfering with the free circulation of the expression of British sympathy with the allied cause," and concludes as follows:

"At this moment what could be more necessary than a free, frank, and public interchange of opinion by the Allies? Now, with the double event of the entry of America and the revolution in Russia, the whole war situation is changed. The Russians themselves have repudiated aims which completely dominated half the war. What could be more stupid than to go on with eyes shut and nose in the air, as if nothing had occurred? What can be more certain than this, that if an inspiration is to win the war it is the democratic idea that must be that inspiration? What can be more urgent than the discovery of methods by which the democratic idea is to be applied to the unraveling of the tangled skein, and how can this discovery be made except by free, unfettered discussion between the parties concerned?

"Liberty may have had its practical dangers when we were allied with a tyrant, but now that we are all free peoples together it is the restriction of liberty which is most dangerous to harmony of feeling and unity of action."

PROPHESIES DIRE THINGS.

Vienna Dispatch Suggests Serious Results from Reichsrat Debate.

COPENHAGEN, Tuesday, June 5, (via London.)—According to a Vienna dispatch to the Vossische Zeitung, the Austrian Parliament will probably be the scene this week of discussions of such a serious nature that "the possible consequences cannot be foreseen."

ADVERTISEMENT.

The Wonders of Yellowstone Park —New Features Making a Park Tour Delightful.

There is no monotony in Yellowstone—each day brings you an entirely new set of wonders. Strange geysers throwing out tons of boiling water and steam, "paint-pots" bubbling on and on forever, canyons and waterfalls almost twice the height of Niagara, petrified forests, and a thousand other wonders.

The hotels, camps and automobile transportation in the Park are each under the control of the Government. No more slow and uncomfortable horse stages. The Government has decreed that automobiles shall be the new means of conveyance, and they are now universally used.

A five-day tour of the Park costs only $52.00, or, if you use the camps instead of hotels, $43.00. The rail rate to the Park is very reasonable. On the way out do not fail to take the "Cody Road"—the eastern entrance—for there is nothing in the Park more beautiful and inspiring than the glorious mountain scenery along that Government-built automobile road to Cody, where a comfortable and home-like Burlington train awaits you.

Let me tell you all about it and help you plan your trip so that you can get the most out of it. Glad to do it—that's what I'm here for. Call, or write, for a "Yellowstone Folder."

W. J. Berger, Gen'l Agt., Pass'r Dept., C., B. & Q. R. R., 1,184 B'way, N. Y. C. Phone Mad. Sq. 5706.

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NO WASTE

"Where dirt gathers, waste rules"

Thrifty women clean house with SAPOLIO

7-20-4

On sale at all Liggett's, Rilsf-Liggett Drug Stores, United Cigar Stores, and Ramble Cigar Co. Stores; also [illegible] brand of 10c Cigars in [illegible]

NAVY BASEBALL NINES COMPETE IN ENGLAND

Beautiful Scenery Marks Game and an English Reporter Finds Many Points of Interest.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 4.—A baseball game was played here today by teams of American sailors. The match was witnessed by senior and junior officers of the British and United States Navies. The play from start to finish was fast, and the spectacular contest aroused the greatest local interest, although the match had been in no way advertised, except from one interested mouth to another. People told each other the news as having a real good thing to impart. Naval officers and men formed the greater part of the spectators, but many women also were present, and the intricacies of the game were explained to them by officer-husbands or other male companions.

The ground overlooked the sea and was set amid poetically beautiful scenery. The hedges and the stone walls of the field were all ablaze in the sun with golden gorse. Very glad of their liberty were the teams, and gladder still to be feeling the ball again in their hands. All the men were hard as nails and bronzed as old brown boots. They lined up in their regulation playing uniforms, with the names of their respective ships written large across their chests. Most of them were more lithe than hefty, but some were big fellows, too.

"Old Ginger," as we called one catcher, won our profound admiration. One of the officers said:

"Some very spectacular plays were pulled off during the match, as you saw—that clinking three-base hit, and that double play and those stolen bases, and the scoring on some of the wild throws that made the crowd cheer. There was ginger in the game all through. The winning team had a three-bagger to their credit. R, B, S, and B did good work in running bases, each having a stolen bass to his credit. Captain S. made a spectacular hit, pounding out a liner for three bags. The base running of the losers was fully as good as, if not better than, that of the winning team.

"However, the pitcher held his game in hand every minute, not only pitching a good, steady game, but showing splendid judgment during the entire contest. For the winners, L, W, F, D anad T proved run-getters and always gave a good account of themselves at bat. F, who captained the winners, played a grand game both in the field and at bat, being responsible for one score by a nice hit.

"These naval teams and others like them are going to put up some real live ball, and we shall see what we shall see."

NO GERMAN COLLAPSE NEAR.

Interned Australian, Now in London, Says People Are Pinched.

LONDON, Tuesday, June 5.—The Times today prints the first of a series of articles written by Frederic Sefton Delmer, an Australian, who, before the war, held a lectureship in Berlin University, but was interned at the Ruhleben prisoner camp until March, 1915. Later he was permitted to live in Berlin, but recently has been permitted to come to London.

Professor Delmer in his article expresses astonishment at the abundance of food, taxicabs, and horses in London, as compared with those in Berlin. He ridicules the grumblers he has met here who complained of the shortage and dearness of food.

"They have no idea," says Professor Delmer, "how ridiculous such grievances sound to any one coming from a land on the verge of hunger, if not actual starvation. The consumption of food in Germany is now reduced to a point below which it cannot go without disaster to public health."

Nevertheless, the writer adds, the people in Germany manage to get along, and although they grumble a good deal, they do not dream of giving in or slackening their efforts. He says it would be utterly misleading to think that any German collapse is yet in sight.

Ambassador Elkus Reaches Berne.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—Ambassador Elkus today telegraphed the State Department that he and his staff have arrived at Berne. All are well. The Ambassador says that they were treated courteously by officials of Turkey, Austria, and Bulgaria, who facilitated their journey. The American Minister at Berne also reports the arrival of Miss Hawes, Miss Johnstone, Miss Tupper, Mr. Tarler, Mr. Milmore, Dr. Montgomery, wife, and three children; Mr. Leavitt, wife, and child; Mrs. Wuth, Mr. Schmavonian, Mr. Engert, Mr. Edelman, and Brown and Rivers of the United State ship Scorpion.

TO TRAIN AMERICANS FOR ARMY IN ENGLAND

Men Who Have Registered for Service Under Stars and Stripes Will Not Have to Return.

LONDON, June 4.—The American Society of London, which has been registering all Americans in the United Kingdom who are willing to place their services at the disposal of the United States Government for war work, now is planning to train the volunteers here for military service. The registration thus far totals about 1,000 and includes men in a great variety of occupations, ranging from expert construction engineers to teamsters. In fact the volunteers have come forward for every variety of work useful in war.

Out of this thousand there are several hundred who are willing to undergo military training and it is proposed to organize them into a sort of militia to be drilled by City of London National Guardsmen. The training will be carried out so as not to interfere with the regular occupations of the volunteers.

It is understood the British authorities are willing to afford every facility, and the American Society believes it can prepare the men here so that if the Washington Government wants them for service they will not have to return to the United States for training.

START BRITISH RECRUITING.

Gen. White, in Charge of Local Office, Expects Many Enlistments.

Brig. Gen. W. A. White, head of the British Recruiting Mission in the United States, formally opened headquarters at 280 Broadway yesterday and announced that his staff would begin recruiting tomorrow British subjects who desire to serve with their own colors. General White emphasized he was not here on a hunt for British slackers, but was merely eager to offer loyal British subjects opportunities of going to the front with their own countrymen.

"There is a vast difference," said General White, "between the slacker and the man who is ready to live up to his duty. I am quite well satisfied that we will have a gratifying response to our appeal for recruits once it is known that the way is open to Britons to enlist and be of real service.

In addition to numerous applicants who have already indicated in person their intention to enlist, General White is receiving daily hundreds of letters from British subjects in various parts of the country who are eager to rally to colors.

His recruiting staff will be made up of the following: Major F. R. I. Athill, Northumberland Fusiliers; Major C. D. Murray, late Fourth Division Royal Engineers; Captain G. M. R. A. MacSwiney, late Twentieth Hussars; Captain P. F. Sise, 148th Battalion Canadian Infantry; Captain J. A. Robertson Durham, Gordon Highlanders; Lieutenant F. A. Gunter and Second Lieut. C. J. White, Royal Field Artillery.

FRENCH FACTORY BLOWS UP.

Explosions in a Suburb Awaken All Paris in Early Morning.

PARIS, June 4.—All Paris was awakened about 4 o'clock this morning by a powerful detonation, followed by several small ones.

A factory in Aubervilliers, a suburb, had exploded with such force that nothing was left of the structure of the factory itself, and the roofs of nearby buildings were carried away.

Other damage of consequence was done in the neighborhood, but no casualties from the explosion have been reported.

Germany Suppresses Two Papers.

COPENHAGEN, June 4.—The German military authorities have suppressed the anti-Semitic Stattsburger Zeitung and the radical Weekly World, according to a Berlin dispatch today.

NEW FACTORY LAW.

Bill Gives More Liberal Definition of a Factory Building.

The attention of property interests is called by the Real Estate Board to the fact that Governor Whitman has signed Assemblyman Bewley's bill, (Int. 146,) making a more liberal definition of a factory, a factory building and a mercantile establishment. This is one of four important bills upon which a hearing was given on Tuesday last by Governor Whitman.

The bill amends Section 2 of the Labor law. Its chief provisions summarized are as follows:

The provisions of the Labor law as to structural changes and alterations shall not apply to factories or to any buildings, &c., used for or in connection therewith where less than six persons are employed at manufacturing, except as otherwise prescribed by the State Industrial Commission in its rules.

The term "factory building" means any building, shed, or structure which, or any part of which, is occupied by or used for a factory, and in which at least one-tenth or more than twenty-five of all the persons employed in the building are engaged in work for a factory, but shall not include a building used exclusively for dwelling purposes above the first story.

The provisions of the Labor law affecting structural changes and alterations shall not apply to mercantile establishments where less than six persons are employed, except as otherwise prescribed by the State Industrial Commission in its rules.

Whenever the enforcement of any of the provisions of this chapter is committed to any local officer or officers by any law now in force or hereafter enacted, such local officer or officers with respect to the matters thus committed to them shall be deemed to have the powers and jurisdiction of the Industrial Commission of the State of New York to the extent specified in the law committing the enforcement of such provisions to such local officer or officers.

SHIPS BELL, MANTEL, AUTOMOBILE and BANJO CLOCKS

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ESTABLISHED 1824
SILVERSMITHS
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By Dr. Delmer Eugene Croft.
How to win Personal Efficiency in Business, Teaching, Salesmanship, Oratory, Humor & Mental Energy.
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Or Sent Postpaid, 25 Cents. Address: DR. CROFT, NEW HAVEN, CONN.

LETTERS and BOOKPLATES
Lincoln Portrait Drawing by Carpenter, Lincoln Jug, W. H. Seward MS. Journals.
AUTOGRAPHS of Lincoln, Washington, Lafayette, Napoleon, Coleridge, Dickens.
Auction Sale, Friday Afternoon, June 8, 2:30.
The Walpole Galleries,
10 East 49th Street.

Harriman's Vision
—a Line around the World

How the late E. H. Harriman very nearly accomplished his imperial project of a railroad and steamship line around the globe is made public for the first time by

George Kennan
IN
ASIA for June

The intensely interesting negotiations of bankers and diplomats, interrupted only by Mr. Harriman's death, are described in detail. With an article by John Foord on "Siberia and Its Railways"—in the same issue—Mr. Kennan's facts are particularly illuminating at this time when so many men of vision are turning to the Orient.

Such features as these are making ASIA an indispensable magazine to those whose interests in business, in travel, in politics, in finance or in art and social customs are international. Have you started seeing Asia regularly?

If you will pin one dollar to this notice and return to us before next Tuesday, you will receive ASIA on a special offer for four months. Get the June issue on the news stands today.

Send for Booklet

AMERICAN ASIATIC ASSOCIATION
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Large Manufacturing Plant
—For Sale or Lease—

We offer for immediate occupancy a strictly modern, high grade, going plant. Particularly suitable for metal working industry. Equipment goes with the plant if desired.

Sprinkler system throughout. 180,000 square feet of daylight floor space, including large foundry. Private switch, with direct connection to 26 trunk lines (free L. C. L. shipments). Plant is centrally located in City of Chicago.

Apply through your own broker or direct to

J. J. Harrington & Co.
Sole Agents
First National Bank Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

That skin trouble may become serious

Resinol

helps sick skins quickly

Don't wait for time to heal that eruption. "Oh, it will get well anyhow!" you say? Perhaps it will, and perhaps it won't. Maybe it will get *worse* instead. And think of the discomfort and embarrassment it causes you even now.

Isn't it better to help get rid of the trouble by using Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap? Doctors prescribe the Resinol treatment frequently, so you need not hesitate to use it. *Resinol usually stops irritation quickly.*

All druggists sell Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap. For a free sample of each, write to Dept. 10-N, Resinol, Baltimore, Md. You'd better try them!

Super-Sixes Prove Endurance In Cincinnati Races

First Place in the Free-for-All—Second, Seventh and Ninth Places in the 250-mile Sweepstakes made by Hudson Super-Six Specials

250 Miles---Average Speed 101 Miles Per Hour

Unlike other cars entered in the Memorial Day Races at Cincinnati, the Hudson Super-Six Specials were not designed as racing cars. They are the regular stock Super-Six Cars, with changes that increased their speed and made them more suitable for racing, but that have not altered their design.

All that was done to these cars could be done at nominal cost to anyone of the 36,000 Hudson Super-Six Cars now in use.

Not Built to Win—Built to Endure

There were many cars entered that were admittedly faster than the Hudson. But the speed a car shows for a few laps is not always an indication of what may be expected in a 250 Mile grind.

Hudsons are matched against the specially designed racing cars that they may prove their endurance. Whatever position they finish in is due to their ability to maintain a high speed without mechanical break down.

The Super-Six motors are 3½ by 5 inches in size, exactly the same size as the motors used in all Hudson Super-Six stock cars. Most of the racing cars in the sweepstakes event have larger motors than the Super-Sixes and the cars weigh from 500 to 700 pounds less than the Hudsons. Most of the cars entered bear names that are not known in the field of pleasure cars. They are built solely for the purpose of racing. Hudson racing cars are built to show Hudson engineers how to build better Hudsons.

What May Be Expected of Stock Super-Sixes

All tests made by Hudson Super-Six Cars indicate what may be expected of any Hudson Super-Six Stock Car.

Hudsons made their fine showings at Cincinnati by staying in the race when other and faster cars were compelled to drop out.

That is what you want of an automobile. You want a car that will not break down under stress of any service you will ever impose.

Of course, you are not buying a racing car. You will never want to drive 250 miles at a speed of 101 miles an hour. You won't ever want to cross the continent in record time, and then turn around and make the round trip in 10 days, 21 hours. That is what a 7-Passenger Hudson Super-Six did. And you don't want to drive 1,819 miles in 24 hours, as a stock Hudson Super-Six Chassis did when it broke the 24 hour record by 52%.

But you want a car that will keep going as long as you will ever want it to go. What the Hudson Super-Six has proved in endurance in speed trials and what was proved in the Cincinnati races by the Specials far excel in severity any test that anyone is ever likely to make.

Any car will run well for a time on city boulevards. Any car will show good speed for a time. But what the car will do under rough usage and what it will do in a grind equalling that of the speedway are indications of what it will do in years of service.

You would have been firmly convinced of Hudson endurance had you seen the Super-Sixes at Cincinnati.

Don't think the Super-Six is a racing car. But racing cars must stand up under the hardest service. We are merely proving that the Hudson Super-Six is an enduring car. That it will meet every service task without disappointment or expense is what these tests prove.

You can get a Hudson Super-Six in seven different body types:

Phaeton—7 Passenger ..... $1650 Cabriolet—3 Passenger $1950
Speedster—4 Passenger ..... 1750 Touring Sedan 2175
(ALL PRICES F. O. B. DETROIT)

HUDSON MOTOR CAR COMPANY of NEW YORK, Inc.
Broadway at 61st Street, Circle Building, New York
1184 Bedford Avenue, BROOKLYN
866 Broad Street, NEWARK, N. J.
Bronx: 488 East 149th Street
Yonkers: Proctor Building
New Rochelle: Maine St. and Center Ave.
Mount Vernon: Proctor Building
Jersey City: 2629 Boulevard
Hoboken: 217 Hudson Street

EMERSON MOTORS OFFICERS INDICTED

Three Other Concerns Also Accused of Using Mails in Stock-Jobbing Scheme.

COURT APPOINTS RECEIVER

Petitioners Allege Stock Was Sold with No Serious Intention of Manufacturing Autos.

Simultaneously with the filing of an involuntary petition in bankruptcy yesterday against the Emerson Motors Company, Inc., the Federal Grand Jury indicted the company, three concerns that had been engaged in selling its stock, and fourteen individuals connected with them on a charge of having used the mails to defraud. The alleged misdeeds of the defendants, as set forth in the indictment, covers eighty-seven typewritten pages. It charges the officers of the Emerson Company with having organized the company for the sole purpose of selling stock, and it charges them and the other defendants with having by means of false representations sold more than $1,000,000 of the stock to the public.

Besides the Emerson Company, the concerns indicted are C. R. Berry & Co., Inc.; Robert P. Matches & Co., Inc., and H. B. Humphrey Company, Inc. The indicted individuals are Theodore A. Campbell, President of the Emerson Company; Robert Craig Hupp, Vice President and General Manager; George N. Campbell, Treasurer; Nicholas F. Wilson, Willis George Emerson, Henry B. Humphrey, George B. Gifford, William A. Morgan, Osborne B. Chaney, and Frank B. Sturken of the firm of O. E. Chaney & Co., stock brokers; William Loomis and Byron H. Riess of the brokerage firm of Loomis & Riess, Robert P. Matches, and William H. Stetson.

Concern Widely Advertised.

The Emerson Company was incorporated in Delaware early in 1916 with a capital of $10,000,000, of which $3,000,000 was preferred. In a statement issued by the company on Aug. 15, 1916, the cash assets were said to be $190,239 and the value of the company's plans, specifications, drawings, &c., were set at $6,909,000. In advertisements placed in 150 publications in the United States and Canada and in thousands of circulars distributed through the mails the company said that its plant in Long Island City was capable of turning out 20,000 automobiles a year which could be sold at $395 each, leaving a profit of $89 on each machine.

Three petitioners in bankruptcy, who had invested a total of about $900 in the shares of the concern, said in their petition that the scheme was conceived by Nicholas F. Wilson, Willis George Emerson, T. A. Campbell, R. C. Hupp, and others "simply as a stock jobbing scheme for the sole purpose and with the sole intent of disposing of a lot of stock upon the unsuspecting public for their own and individual financial benefit and with no serious intention of manufacturing automobiles."

Immediately after the incorporation of the company, the petition said, $3,000,000 of the stock was turned over to Emerson, Hupp, and Campbell and other officers of the company, and $2,700,000 of it was sold to underwriters for $470,000, and $3,000,000 of it was left in the hands of fifty members of an advisory board. That part turned over to underwriters was delivered first to Mr. Wilson, who gave his promissory note for the $470,000 with the understanding that he was to pay for the stock only as it was sold.

Then, the petition said, an extensive advertising campaign was started, that the whole attention of the company was given to this and practically none to the manufacture of automobiles. Part of the petition consists of a long circular which was widely distributed. It was dated Sept. 22, 1916, and was signed "T. A. Campbell, President." In part this circular said that orders for 60,000 "Emerson Fours," to be delivered in 1917, had already been received, that these orders had come without solicitation, and that the company contemplated erecting a four-story glass and concrete factory. Those who bought preferred stock were to receive as a bonus 50 per cent. of the common stock.

Told of 20 Per Cent. Dividends.

"I am absolutely confident," said the circular, "that the stock that you are to receive as a bonus under this offer will prove more valuable within a short time than the 7 per cent. cumulative preferred stock itself. Dividends of 20 per cent. per annum should make your common stock worth $20 per share, at least in the public market. On this basis you would be receiving an income of a little better than 17 per cent. per annum."

The petition estimates the total assets of the company to be not more than $100,000 and the liabilities about $500,000. The indictment recites the same charges, and says in addition that at a meeting of the Board of Directors on May 6, T. A. Campbell, as President, was voted a salary of $7,500 a year, and that it was to be increased later to $10,000, and that the same pay was to go to Hupp and George N. Campbell. It is charged that parts of the Ford cars were used by the company in the building of a number of cars for exhibition purposes.

Hupp is said to be an expert automobile man, and that some of his experiences in the West had turned out badly from a financial standpoint. Gifford has been for many years manager of the Standard Oil plant at Bayonne. His financial affairs have been in a bad way for some time. Judgments against him are on file in this county. Recently his salary was garnisheed by one of the judgment creditors.

Judge Manton appointed John R. Johnston, a lawyer, receiver of the company, and later Mr. Johnston and Lewis H. Moos, counsel for the petitioners in bankruptcy, started for Kingston, N. Y., where it was said the Emerson Company has considerable property. Shortly after the indictment was filed Wilson, T. A. Campbell, G. N. Campbell, and Matches appeared before Judge Mayer and were released on $10,000, $5,000, $2,500, and $5,000 bail, respectively. All of these and the corporations indicted entered pleas of "not guilty."

PRINCESS LOUISE 'SOLD UP.'

Creditors Seize and Sell Many of Her Personal Effects in Munich.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, June 4, (via London.)—Princess Louise of Belgium, daughter of the late King Leopold, is again in trouble. her creditors having seized a large number of her personal effects in order to have them publicy auctioned in Munich. The auction began this morning, and so great was the public interest that the police were required to keep order among the crowd, of which 90 per cent. was women.

Among the articles sold were ninety hats of first quality, twenty-seven evening dresses and other costumes, fifty-eight umbrellas and parasols with some valuable handles, twenty-seven costly pieces of lace, twenty-one theatre cloaks of silk, gold brocade and velvet, sixty-eight automobile veils, thirty-two aigrettes, sixty trunks, (mostly leather,) and seventy bottles of the finest foreign perfumes.

Two Arrested in Boston.

BOSTON, June 4.—Federal authorities in this city arrested today H. B. Humphrey and William A. Morgan under indictments in the Emerson Motors case. Arraigned before United States Commissioner William Hayes, they pleaded not guilty and each furnished $6,000 bail for a hearing on June 8. Humphrey is President of the H. B. Humphrey Company, advertising agents of this city. Morgan has offices in the financial district, where his business is described as "financial reports."

9 Years Added to Forsbrey's Sentence.

AUBURN, N. Y., June 4.—Reynolds Forsbrey, the convict who got out of Auburn Prison on April 17 and was caught the same night, was sentenced today to serve nine years in addition to the twenty-year sentence he was serving for murder in the second degree when he made his escape.

$148,000,000 of our GUARANTEED MORTGAGES now outstanding attests the public confidence in which this company is held.

LAWYERS MORTGAGE CO.
RICHARD M. HURD, President
Capital, Surplus & Pr. $9,000,000
59 Liberty Street, Manhattan
184 Montague Street, Brooklyn

A I R
Its Nature, Growth and Common Affections. Rules for Its Preservation.
RICHARD W. MULLER, M. D.
'OSS OF HAIR
Prematurely Gray Hair, Seborrhoea and the Quartz Lamp Treatment.
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Illustrated. All Bookstores, $1.50.
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UNIFORMS
Howard Place Co.,
162 South St., N. Y.
Under Brooklyn Bridge.

Emerson Records

CELEBRATE Registration Day with a feast of music. Emerson Records bring all Music-land into your home. Emerson Records are just the right size. 300 selections at 300 dealers. Buy Emerson Records today. Only 25c.

PATRIOTIC

7179 PRES. WILSON'S WAR MESSAGE, Part 1 / PRES. WILSON'S WAR MESSAGE, Part 2
7157 AMERICAN FANTASIE, Part 1 / AMERICAN FANTASIE, Part 2
7149 AMERICAN PATROL / STAR SPANGLED BANNER
7148 FRENCH NATIONAL DEFILE MARCH / OUR OWN MAKE POLKA
7138 CALL TO ARMS / SWEETEST MELODY OF ALL
728 AMERICA, MY COUNTRY, 'TIS OF THEE / COLUMBIA, GEM OF THE OCEAN

DANCE HITS

7173 ALLAH'S HOLIDAY / SAXAPHONE SOBS
7162 DOWN HONOLULU WAY / ROSSTER RAG
7146 INNER CIRCLE TODDLE / DIXIE MEDLEY
7144 GIVE ME ALL OF YOU / KANGAROO HOP
7123 POOR BUTTERFLY / SHADOWLAND FOX TROT
7120 HAWAIIAN SUNSHINE FOX TROT / MISSOURI WALTZ
7118 RAGGING THE SCALE / KILIMA WALTZ
7105 SARI WALTZ / SPHINX WALTZ
780 SPARKLING TROT / GLOBE TROT
746 LADDER OF ROSES / PAVLOWA GAVOTTE
717 OVER THE WAVES / BLUE DANUBE WALTZ

POPULAR & MUSICAL COMEDY

7165 REDHEAD (Irene Franklin) / SOMEWHERE IN DELAWARE
7153 DON'T LEAVE ME, DADDY / SOMEWHERE IN DIXIE
7143 PUT ON YOUR SLIPPERS / WHEN THE SUN GOES DOWN IN DIXIE
7142 WEARIN' 'EM HIGHER / MOTHER, MAY I GO IN TO SWIM?
7141 CIRCUS DAY IN DIXIE / MY LITTLE CHINA DOLL
7139 NAUGHTY! NAUGHTY! NAUGHTY! / KEEP YOUR EYE ON THE GIRLIE YOU LOVE
7136 O'BRIEN IS TRYING / WEARING OF THE GREEN
7137 WHAT DO YOU WANT TO MAKE THOSE EYES AT ME FOR? / LOVE IS A WONDERFUL THING
7133 SO LONG, LETTY / MOTHER
7132 WHEN SHADOWS FALL / SOMETIME
7130 HONOLULU, AMERICA LOVES YOU / THO' I HAD A BIT OF THE DEVIL IN ME
7128 MISSISSIPPI / COME OUT OF THE KITCHEN, MARY ANN
7127 IT'S NOT YOUR NATIONALITY / I KNOW I GOT MORE THAN MY SHARE
7121 CUPID'S ARROW (Banjo) / HAWAIIAN HULA MEDLEY
7119 FLORA BELLA / GILA, GILAH, GILOO
7113 IF I ONLY KNEW HOW I STOOD WITH YOU / SOME ONE MORE LONESOME THAN YOU
7107 IT'S LONG TIME SINCE I'VE BEEN HOME / TWO KEY RAG
788 LITTLE BIT OF BAD IN EVERY GOOD LITTLE GIRL / SUNSHINE OF VIRGINIA
7168 PATRICK HENRY / JUST THE KIND OF A GIRL

STANDARD, VIOLIN SOLO, ORCHESTRA & BAND

7167 E LUCEVAN LE STELLE / VESTI LA GIUBBA
7147 LIEBESLIED (Violin) / WALTZ IN A MAJOR (Violin)
7135 HUNGARIAN DANCE No. 5 (Orchestra) / HERD GIRL'S DREAM (Orchestra)
7134 SONGS OF YESTERDAY (Quartet) / OLD OAKEN BUCKET (Quartet)
7110 SPRING SONG / EROTIK
761 WEE BIT O' SCOTCH (Band) / UP THE STREET (Band)

COMEDY MONOLOGUES

7171 NO NEWS (Nat Wills) / TALE OF THE COAT
7152 FOUR MINUTES WITH JULES JORDAN, Part 1. / FOUR MINUTES WITH JULES JORDAN, Part 2.

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(4B)

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YANKEES AND GIANTS ARE VICTORIOUS, BUT DEFEAT IS ROBINS' FARE

YANKEES SAVE DAY WITH TARDY RALLY

Crowd Already Departing in the Ninth When Three Runs Come In and Beat Tigers, 6 to 5.

HIGH CELEBRATES RETURN

Hughey Gets Back Into Game and Drives In Winning Tally—Wild Bill Is Banished.

Hughey High got back into the game for the Yankees yesterday, and he was the white-haired lad who delivered the vital punch in a seething ninth-inning rally, which carried the Yanks to a 6-to-5 whirlwind finish over the Detroit Tigers. Hughey cracked a hot single just out of Doney Bush's reach at short, and Slim Caldwell romped home with the winning run.

The biggest washday gathering of the season was rudely awakened from its slumbers just at a time when the Yanks looked hopelessly beaten. After Harry Heilman chased George Mogridge out of the game with a home-run wallop into the left-field bleachers in the sixth inning, it looked very much as if the Tigers had the game put away in mothballs by a 5-to-2 score. The Detroits believed it implicitly, and that's just where they made the mistake of calculating their pullets before they came from the incubator.

Manager Bill Donovan got up on his high horse and was put out of the game in the second inning. Bill has this satisfaction, anyway—it took three umpires to put him out, McCormick, Connally, and Nallin, all working in yesterday's pastime. With only two umpires on the job, Wild Bill has rarely been disturbed, but when he discovered a decision which he considered unquestionably bad, he opened up his oratorical guns on the whole crowd of indicator holders.

Bill had a large bat in his hand when he approached Umpire Tommy Connolly, and for a second Tommy looked behind him to see just how far he would have to run to make the gate in right field. Donovan swung the bat like a cave man waves his club, and then let 'er go. It traveled in the direction of the bench, however, and not toward Connolly's head.

The rumpus came about thusly: Peckinpaugh dropped a bunt down the third-base line, and Oscar Vitt scooped it up as a foul ball before it got through rolling. The umpires called it foul, while Bill maintained that Vitt should have waited until it was through rolling.

President Ban Johnson sat in a box, and a number of remarks reached his ears which unquestionably gave him to understand that New York people have a somewhat different opinion of his umpires than he holds himself.

Baker Starts Things.

Ehmke, one of the latest editions of Detroit twirling talent, was in the box for the Tigers when the Yanks fell upon him in the second. After Pipp had fanned, Frank Baker crashed a double to left, and scored when Tim Hendryx banged a double to the same territory. Peck then negotiated the bunt along the third-base line which aroused all of Wild Bill's wrath and for which Bill was exiled to outer darkness.

When the roller was declared a foul Peck smashed an infield hit to deep short just to get even. Dein slapped one to Hendryx to third. The Yanks then worked a squeeze, Hendryx rushing home as Nunamaker sent a roller to Ehmke and died at first. Peckinpaugh tried to hot-foot his way around to third, but he was neatly nipped at that station, Burns to Vitt.

Detroit got its first run in the fourth. Pep Young opened with a double to centre, and went to third as Tyrus Cobb was thrown out at first by Mogridge. Veach then waited for a pass, the fourth ball being a lurid, wild affair which rolled away to centre, scoring Bush, while Young pulled up at third. Veach hoisted a sacrifice fly to Magee, scoring Young. Heilman then hammered a home run among the crowd in the left-field steerage, sending Cobb home ahead of him. That was the end of Mogridge, and Slim Love, the Eiffel Tower of the Yanks' pitching staff, jumped into the breach. Love was on the job from the start, and he fanned Burns, while Vitt died at first.

Tigers Begin to Crack.

The Detroit works began to crack in the eighth. With two out, Magee was safe on Bush's error, and High was hit by a pitched ball. The crowd warmed up a bit at this turn of affairs and began to entertain faint hopes, but their optimism disn't get very far when the Yanks coined only one run. Fritz Maisel ripped a single to centre, scoring Magee, while Cobb returned the ball to third to head off High. Vitt failed to stop the ball at the bag, and High was about to scoot home, but he turned back in time to save his skin as Vitt recovered the ball with remarkable promptness.

This rocky inning sort of threw Ehmke off his equilibrium, and he had not recovered when the Yankees came to the bat in the last half of the ninth. The folks were filing out of the gates, taking it for granted that the game was over and that the Yanks were beaten. There was a general rush back to the seats, however, when Baker opened the session with a safe blow to right, and went to third as Tim Hendryx also nudged a timely double. Peck got a hit down past third, scoring Baker and sending Hendryx to third.

Nunamaker lofted a sacrifice fly to Cobb, sending Hendryx home with the run which tied up the count at 5 to 5. Caldwell was then sent in to pinch hit for Love, and rapped a sizzler to Bush, who gathered the ball with one hand and forced Peckinpaugh at second. Magee then came to the rescue, and his single to left sent Caldwell to second. Carroll Jones then succeeded Ehmke.

This put the situation plainly up to Hughey High. The little left fielder waited until he got three balls and two strikes, and then pickled the ball down through short just out of Bush's reach. Caldwell scampered home with the winning run. The score

NEW YORK. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	DETROIT. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Magee,cf	5	1	2	1	0	Bush,ss	3	1	2	0	7
High,lf	4	0	1	3	0	Young,2b	4	2	3	3	3
Maisel,2b	4	0	1	1	4	Cobb,cf	4	1	1	5	0
Pipp,1b	3	0	0	13	2	Veach,lf	2	0	0	1	0
Baker,3b	4	2	2	0	1	Heilman,rf	4	1	1	0	0
Hendryx,rf	4	2	2	4	1	Burns,1b	4	0	1	12	1
P'paugh,ss	4	0	2	2	3	Vitt,3b	4	0	0	2	2
N'maker,c	3	0	0	3	0	Spencer,c	4	0	0	4	0
Mogridge,p	1	0	0	0	1	Ehmke,p	3	0	0	1	3
Love,p	2	0	0	0	2	C.Jones,p	0	0	0	0	0
aCaldwell	1	1	0	0	0						
Total	36	6	10	27	14	Total	32	5	9	26	*16

*Two out when winning run was scored.
a Batted for Love in ninth.
Errors—Bush, (2.)

New York	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	—	6
Detroit	0	0	0	1	0	4	0	0	0	—	5

Two-base hits—Young, Baker, Hendryx, (2.) Home run—Heilman. Stolen base—Burns. Sacrifice hit—Nunamaker. Sacrifice flies—Veach, Nunamaker. Double plays—Ehmke, Burns, and Vitt; Peckinpaugh and Pipp. Left on bases—New York, 6; Detroit, 8. First base on errors—New York, 2. Bases on balls—Off Mogridge, 1; Love, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Mogridge, 7 hits, 5 runs in 5 1-3 innings; Love, 2 and 0 in 3 2-3; Ehmke, 9 and 5 in 8 2-3; C. Jones, 1 hit, (only pitched to one batsman.) Hit by pitcher—By Ehmke, 1, (High.) Struck out—By Mogridge, 1; Love, 1; Ehmke, 8. Wild pitch—Mogridge. Time—2 hours 3 minutes. Umpires—McCormick, Nallin, and Connolly.

New York State League.

Syracuse, 2; Binghamton, 0.
Elmira, 8; Utica, 4.
Wilkes-Barre, 5; Reading, 4.
Scranton, 3; Harrisburg, 1.

Eastern League.

New London, 3; Hartford, 1.
Portland, 7; Worcester, 5.

American Association.

Louisville, 4; Minneapolis, 1.
Kansas City, 10; Indianapolis, 2.
St. Paul, 1; Columbus, 0.
Toledo, 2; Milwaukee, 1.

Southern Association.

Atlanta, 1.
Birmingham, 1; New Orleans, 0.
Little Rock, 5; Chattanooga, 3.
(Other games not scheduled.)

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York, 6; Detroit, 5.
Boston, 2; Cleveland, 1.
Chicago, 4; Philadelphia, 3.
Washington, 7; St. Louis, 4.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, 5; St. Louis, 3.
Chicago, 4; Brooklyn, 2.
Boston, 5; Cincinnati, 2.
Pittsburgh, 5; Philadelphia, 1.

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Boston	28	12	.700
Chicago	29	13	.690
New York	22	17	.564
Cleveland	24	22	.522
Detroit	16	23	.410
St. Louis	16	26	.390
Washington	15	26	.366
Philadelphia	13	25	.342

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
New York	23	12	.657
Chicago	28	17	.622
Philadelphia	23	14	.622
St. Louis	20	20	.500
Boston	14	18	.437
Brooklyn	14	20	.412
Cincinnati	13	26	.409
Pittsburgh	14	27	.341

Where They Play Today.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Detroit at New York.
(Two games; first at 1:45.)
Cleveland at Boston.
Chicago at Philadelphia.
St. Louis at Washington.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Cincinnati.
Brooklyn at Pittsburgh.
Boston at St. Louis.
Philadelphia at Chicago.

WHITE SOX START IN RUSH.

Collect Three Runs in First Session, Beating Mackmen, 4 to 2.

PHILADELPHIA, June 4.—Russell held Philadelphia safe today after Chicago took a three-run lead in the first inning, the score being 4 to 2. In the first inning Chicago scored enough runs to win on Bates's wild throw, Weaver's grounder, an out, Jackson's single, which scored Weaver, and Felsch's home run. The score:

CHICAGO, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	PHILADELPHIA, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Leibold,rf	3	1	0	1	0	Witt,ss	4	1	2	4	5
Weaver,3b	4	1	1	1	0	Strunk,cf	3	0	0	1	0
Collins,2b	3	1	0	4	4	Schang,lf	4	0	2	1	0
Jackson,lf	3	1	1	2	0	Bates,3b	4	0	1	0	1
Felsch,cf	4	1	2	2	1	McInnis,1b	4	1	1	10	0
Gandil,1b	4	0	1	11	0	Meyer,c	4	0	1	6	3
Risberg,ss	4	0	0	1	3	W.J'nson,rf	3	0	0	1	1
Schalk,c	4	0	2	5	1	Grover,2b	3	0	1	2	3
Russell,p	4	0	1	0	4	Noyes,p	0	0	0	0	0
						R.J'nson,p	1	0	0	0	0
						aHaley	1	0	0	0	0
Total	33	4	9	27	13	Total	31	2	8	27	15

a Batted for Noyes in third.
Errors—Collins, Bates.

Chicago	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0—4
Philadelphia	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0—2

Two-base hit—Schang. Home run—Felsch. Sacrifice hits—Collins and Strunk. Double play—Collins, Risberg, and Gandil. Left on bases—Chicago, 8; Philadelphia, 4. First base on errors—Chicago, 1. Bases on balls—Off Russell, 1; Noyes, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Russell, 8 hits, 2 runs in 9 innings; Noyes, 3 and 1 in 3; R. Johnson, 6 and 0 in 6. Struck out—By Russell, 5; Noyes, 1; R. Johnson, 4. Time—1 hour, 55 minutes. Umpires—Dineen and Owens.

SENATORS HAVE EASY TIME.

Collect a Victory by Score of 7 to 4 Off Three Brown Pitchers.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—Washington defeated St. Louis today, 7 to 4. Davenport was found for one run in the first inning. Koob relieved him and retired Washington without a score, but in the next inning he yielded three singles and two doubles, which netted four runs.

The score:

WASHINGTON. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	ST. LOUIS. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Judge,1b	5	1	1	11	0	Shotton,lf	3	0	1	2	0
Milan,cf	5	0	1	0	0	Austin,3b	3	1	1	0	2
Foster,3b	2	1	1	0	0	Sisler,1b	4	0	0	8	0
Rice,rf	4	1	2	3	0	Jacobson,rf	4	1	2	2	0
Morgan,2b	3	2	1	1	1	Severeid,c	4	0	1	5	2
Menosky,lf	3	0	0	1	0	Maranville,cf	4	0	1	2	0
Shanks,lf	3	2	2	2	0	Pratt,2b	4	0	0	3	4
McBride,ss	2	0	0	2	5	Johnson,ss	4	1	2	2	1
Ainsmith,c	3	0	1	7	1	Davenport,p	0	0	0	0	0
Shaw,p	3	0	3	0	3	Koob,p	1	0	0	0	1
						aSloan	1	0	0	0	0
						Park,p	1	0	0	0	0
						bMiller	1	0	0	0	0
Total	30	7	12	27	10	Total	33	4	6	24	13

a Batted for Koob in sixth.
b Batted for Park in ninth.

Washington	1	0	4	0	2	0	0	0	0	—	7
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	—	4

Two-base hits—Ainsmith, Shanks, Johnson, Jacobson. Three-base hits—Shanks, Shaw. Stolen bases—Judge, 2; Rice, Marsans. Sacrifice hits—McBride, Foster. Sacrifice flies—Foster, McBride, Ainsmith. Double play—Shotton and Pratt. Left on bases—St. Louis, 7; Washington, 7. Bases on balls—Off Shaw, 5; Davenport, 2; Koob, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Davenport, 3 hits, 1 run in 1 1-3 innings; Koob, 7 and 6 in 3 2-3; Park, 2 and 0 in 3; Shaw, 6 and 4 in 9. Struck out—By Shaw, 7; Kobb, 3; Park, 2. Passed balls—Ainsmith. Time—1 hour 49 minutes. Umpires—Evans and Moriarity.

RED SOX SOLVE COVELESKIE.

Gather Three Singles in Sixth and Beat Cleveland, 2 to 1.

BOSTON, June 4.—Boston defeated Cleveland 2 to 1 in a pitchers' battle today. Coveleskie, Cleveland's star pitcher, was hit for three singles in the sixth inning which netted two runs. Cleveland scored in the first inning on Shore's error, Graney's steal and Speaker's single. The Boston infield rallied around Shore when danger threatened. The score:

BOSTON. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	CLEVELAND. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hooper,rf	3	0	0	2	0	Graney,lf	4	1	1	3	0
Janvrin,2b	4	1	1	2	2	Chapman,ss	3	0	1	2	4
Hoblitt'l,1b	4	0	0	11	0	Speaker,cf	4	0	2	5	0
Lewis,lf	4	0	0	1	0	Roth,rf	3	0	0	0	0
Walker,cf	4	0	1	1	0	Wamba's,2b	3	0	2	2	2
Gardner,3b	3	0	3	1	2	Harris,1b	4	0	0	8	0
Scott,ss	3	0	2	2	4	Evans,3b	3	0	0	0	2
Agnew,c	3	0	0	6	1	O'Neill,c	3	0	1	4	1
Shore,p	3	0	0	1	3	Coveleskie,p	3	0	0	0	0
						aBillings	1	0	0	0	0
						bAllison	1	0	0	0	0
Total	31	2	7	27	12	Total	32	1	7	24	9

a Batted for Evans in ninth.
b Batted for O'Neill in ninth.
Error—Shore.

Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	—	2
Cleveland	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	1

Two-base hits—Scott, Speaker, Graney. Stolen bases—Graney, Wambsgans. Sacrifice hit—Chapman. Double play—Shore, Scott, and Hoblitzell. Left on bases—Cleveland, 7; Boston, 6. First base on error—Cleveland. Bases on balls—Off Shore, 2; Coveleskie, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Shore, 7 hits, 0 runs in 9 innings; Coveleskie, 7 and 2 in 8. Struck out—By Shore, 6; Coveleskie, 4. Time—1 hour 32 minutes. Umpires—O'Loughlin and Hildebrand.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT RICHMOND.

				R.	H.	E.
Newark	0	1	6	1	0	0—8	11	2
Richmond	1	2	0	0	1	0—4	11	2

AT BALTIMORE.

										R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	3	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	3—6	10	3
Providence	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—4	6	1

AT BUFFALO.

										R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	2	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	3—8	11	1
Montreal	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—2	12	2

AT ROCHESTER.

										R.	H.	E.
Rochester	0	0	0	1	3	3	0	0	3—10	18	2
Toronto	0	0	3	0	2	0	1	0	0—6	11	0

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Newark	23	10	.697
Providence	23	13	.639
Baltimore	22	16	.579
Toronto	22	18	.550
Rochester	19	18	.514
Buffalo	17	22	.436
Montreal	14	24	.368
Richmond	10	29	.256

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.
Newark at Richmond.
Providence at Baltimore.
Toronto at Rochester.
Montreal at Buffalo.

M'GRAWITES WIELD BATS WITH A WILL

Giant Infield Likewise Right on Its Toes and Cardinals Lose by 5 to 3.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, June 4.—The Giants closed a very pleasant call at the metropolis of Missouri today. This afternoon's 5 to 3 victory was as sugar upon the sour of yesterday's defeat. Not only did they batter two Cardinal pitchers from here to there, but Messrs. Fletcher, Herzog, and Holke were all over the place defending the honor of the clan McGraw.

Every now and then Midget Huggins's crew would stick their heads up and dispute the right to McGraw's place in the sun, and Mr. Herzog or Mr. Fletcher, or Mr. Holke would batter them down below hatches with a double play or a brilliant stop, or something like that.

George Burns made merry with the St. Louis home folks and saddened the heart of Bobbie Steele right in the first round. With the count three and two George clouted a groove ball to the flagpole for the circuit. If the wind had not been against it persons three blocks away would have had their windows broken.

The Cards became sassy in their half when J. Smith opened with a single, but Herzog grabbed a two-base liner off Gonzales's bat and doubled Smith. Herzog went two feet in the air for the ball as it sizzled over his head. It was something of a play, and quieted a St. Louis grand stand and bleacher demonstration.

In the next frame Holke did much the same thing. After Hornsby had almost murdered Mr. Anderson with a drive that bounced off his chest toward third base, Holke picked Cruise's terrific smash as it started over the bag for a triple to right. He turned and made a perfect throw to Fletcher, and Hornsby was out as he came in feet first. Another great double play! The next man up, Long, drove a home run to the left field fence near the foul line.

Then came the fourth and the ball game. The Cards kindly aided and abetted the New Yorkers. Fletcher opened with a single and Kauff and Holke popped out. Rariden sent Fletcher to second with a clean drive to left. Brother Anderson, who made five hits all of last year, proceeded to single over third and bring Fletcher home.

It looked like quite a party. Burns kept up the entertainment with a drive over third and Cruise threw for the plate to block Rariden, who was coming into third. Snyder threw wild to F. Smith as Rariden reached the bag, and Rariden scored. F. Smith made a wild throw to third in an effort to get Burns there, and George was safe. Herzog rolled to Watson.

The next Giant run trickled across in the following frame.

Robertson was safe when Cruise failed to hold his fly. The official scorer gave Cruise an error, but Bobby should have had a two-base hit. The St. Louis left fielder went to the foul line for the ball, which was carried by a high wind. Watson threw past Gonsales as Heinie Zim beat out a smash to the box and Robertson scored. Watson then proceeded to fan Fletcher and was taken out in favor of Packard, the only case of the kind in the game.

St. Louis threatened seriously in the ninth, but Anderson pitched himself out of a tight hole. With Hornsby gone, Cruise tripled to deep right centre. Long walked and stole second, according to Umpire Orth. Al might have called it either way. Herzog and Fletcher kicked until they were black in the face, but it did no good.

It looked bad for the folks along the Hudson with Frank Snyder up and with tying runs on the sacks. With the count 2 and 2, Anderson made Snyder fish for a wide high curve on the outside and there was nobody left but Fred Smith, who lifted high to Robertson in right.

The score:

NEW YORK. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	ST. LOUIS. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns,lf	5	1	2	1	0	J.Smith,cf	4	0	2	3	0
Herzog,2b	4	0	0	1	2	Gonsales,1b	4	0	0	8	1
Rob'tson,rf	5	1	1	3	0	Miller,2b	4	0	0	3	3
Zim'man,3b	4	0	1	3	3	Hornsby,ss	4	1	1	1	3
Fletcher,ss	4	1	1	1	6	Cruise,lf	4	0	1	3	0
Kauff,cf	4	0	0	1	0	Long,rf	3	1	2	4	1
Holke,1b	4	0	1	*14	1	Snyder,c	4	0	1	7	1
Rariden,c	3	1	1	6	0	F.Smith,3b	4	0	0	0	1
Anderson,p	4	1	1	0	2	Steele,p	0	0	0	0	0
						Watson,p	1	0	0	0	0
Total	37	5	10	27	13	Packard,p	2	0	0	0	0
						Total	34	3	8	27	11

Errors—Herzog, Gonsales, Cruise, Snyder, F. Smith, Watson.

New York	1	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0—5		
St. Louis	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0—3		

Three-base hit—Cruise. Home runs—Burns, Long. Stolen base—Long. Double plays—Herzog and Holke; Holke and Fletcher. Left on bases—New York, 8; St. Louis, 5. First base on errors—New York, 2; St. Louis, 1. Bases on balls—Off Anderson, 1; Steele, 1; Watson, 1; Packard, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Anderson, 8 hits, 2 runs in 9 innings; Steele, 2 and 1 in 1-3; Watson, 5 and 2 in 4; Packard, 3 and none in 4 2-3. Struck out—By Anderson, 6; Watson, 2; Packard, 3. Time—3 hours, 14 minutes. Umpires—Rigler and Orth.

PIRATES FALL ON PHILLIES.

Make Good Use of Their Hits and Take Last Game of Series, 5 to 1.

PITTSBURGH, June 4.—By winning today's game, 5 to 1, Pittsburgh broke even in the series with Philadelphia. Jacobs pitched effective ball, and, while Lavender was not hit often, the home team made every hit count. In the first inning Philadelphia scored on Paskert's single and Bancroft's double.

The score:

PITTSBURGH. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	PHILADELPHIA. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Carey,cf	4	1	1	3	0	Paskert,cf	4	1	2	0	0
Pitler,2b	3	1	1	0	2	Bancroft,ss	4	0	1	0	0
Schulte,rf	3	0	1	3	0	Stock,3b	4	0	1	0	0
Hinchman,lf	4	0	0	1	1	Cravath,rf	3	0	0	1	0
Brief,1b	4	0	1	11	0	Whitted,lf	3	0	0	3	0
Baird,3b	2	0	0	2	2	Luderus,1b	2	0	0	14	1
Fischer,c	2	0	0	7	0	Nicholf,2b	3	0	1	2	6
Ward,ss	3	*1	0	3	4	Burns,c	3	0	0	7	0
Jacobs,p	3	2	2	0	2	Lavender,p	2	0	0	0	2
						aCooper	1	0	0	0	0
Total	28	5	6	27	12	Total	28	1	5	24	16

a Batted for Lavender in ninth.
Errors—Stock, Cravath.

Pittsburgh	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	2—5
Philadelphia	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1

Two-base hits—Bancroft, Jacobs. Three-base hit—Carey. Sacrifice hit—Baird. Sacrifice fly—Schulte. Double plays—Bancroft, Nihoff, and Luderus; Pitler, Ward, and Brief. 2; Brief, (unassisted.) Left on bases—Philadelphia, 1; Pittsburgh, 8. First base on errors—Pittsburgh, 1. Bases on balls—Off Lavender, 2; Jacobs, 1. Earned runs—Off Lavender, 2; Jacobs, 1. Struck out—By Lavender, 4; Jacobs, 2. Time—1 hour 33 minutes. Umpires—Byron and Quigley.

REGAN'S LIBERALITY FATAL.

Braves Follow Walks with Hits, Beating Reds by 5 to 2.

CINCINNATI, June 4.—Regan's passes were followed by timely hits, and Boston won today's game handily, 5 to 2. Barnes kept his hits well scattered except in the seventh, when four straight singles and a sacrifice netted Cincinnati two runs. Evers's fielding featured the game, he accepting twelve chances.

The score:

BOSTON. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	CINCINNATI. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Twombly,cf	5	1	1	1	0	Groh,3b	4	0	0	1	1
Evers,2b	3	1	1	4	6	Kopf,ss	3	0	0	3	3
Wilhoit,rf	5	0	2	3	0	Roush,cf	4	0	0	2	0
Magee,lf	4	0	1	3	0	Chase,1b	4	0	1	10	2
Konetc'y,1b	4	0	1	11	0	Wingo,c	4	0	0	2	1
Smith,3b	3	1	0	1	1	Thorpe,rf	4	1	1	1	0
Gowdy,c	3	0	0	3	1	Neale,lf	4	1	2	0	0
Rawl'gs,ss	3	1	2	1	5	Shean,2b	4	0	2	3	2
Barnes,p	4	1	0	0	2	Regan,p	1	0	1	1	5
						Eller,p	0	0	0	0	0
						aGriffith	1	0	1	0	0
						bClarke	1	0	1	0	0
Total	34	5	8	27	17	Total	34	2	9	27	14

a Batted for Regan in seventh.
b Batted for Eller in ninth.
Error—Rawlings, Kopf, Wingo.

Boston	0	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	1—5
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0—2

Two-base hits—Chase, Twombly. Three-base hit—Rawlings. Sacrifice hits—Gowdy, Kopf. Double plays—Gowdy and Evers; Rawlings, Evers, and Konetchy. Left on bases—Boston, 7; Cincinnati, 8. First base on error—Cincinnati, 1. Bases on balls—Off Barnes, 2; Regan, 4. Hits and earned runs—Off Barnes, 9 hits, 2 runs, in 9 innings; Eller, 1 and 0 in 2; Regan, 7 and 3 in 7. Struck out—By Barnes, 2; Regan, 2. Time—1 hour 54 minutes. Umpires—Klem and Bransfield.

BASEBALL TO-DAY. 2 games; first game at 1:45. N. Y. Americans vs. Detroit. Patriotic Band Concert—Military Drill. Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c.

ROBINS TROUNCED AGAIN.

Mann's Home-Run Habit Upsets the Dodgers and Wins for the Cubs.

CHICAGO, June 4.—Another fourth-inning rally and another timely home-run wallop by Mann gave the Cubs their third straight victory over the Brooklyn Dodgers today. The figures were 4 to 2.

Larry Cheney was the victim of this latest fourth-round blowoff, the same session ending Brooklyn's hopes in Sunday's pastime. The Cubs were one run behind when the stanza opened, for they had only nicked one hit off Cheney up to this time. A walk to Doyle started them on their ways and a sacrifice and wild pitch moved Doyle to third. Cy Williams's single scored him. Then Mann connected solidly, and the leather sailed into the left field bleachers for a homer. This clinched the mill, but to make things sure Mann socked again in the sixth after opening with a double.

Stengle's double and Wheat's triple in the fourth brought the Robins a run, and singles by Olson and Daubert and a double by Hickman in the sixth added their other tally. The next three batsmen went out, two on strikes and the third on a pop-up to short field.

Brooklyn used three pitchers during the fracas, Cheney being retired at the close of the fourth after the lacing he got. Dell got out in the seventh, when big Chief Meyers was sent in as a pinch hitter, and Marquard finished up the game. Vaughn was hit hard, but tightened up sufficiently in several pinches in time to save himself. But seven hits were charged against him, while the Cubs pounded out eight. The score:

CHICAGO. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	BROOKLYN. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Zelder,ss	4	0	0	3	1	Olson,ss	4	1	1	1	2
Wolter,rf	4	0	0	1	0	Daubert,1b	4	0	1	8	0
Doyle,2b	2	1	1	2	2	Hickman,cf	4	0	3	1	0
Merkle,1b	2	0	0	8	1	Stengel,rf	4	1	1	1	0
Williams,cf	4	1	2	3	0	Wheat,lf	4	0	1	2	1
Mann,lf	3	2	2	4	0	Cutshaw,2b	4	0	0	2	3
Wilson,c	3	0	1	2	0	Mowrey,3b	3	0	0	0	2
Elliott,c	1	0	0	3	1	Miller,c	3	0	0	5	0
Deal,3b	4	0	2	1	1	Marquard,p	0	0	0	0	1
Vaughn,p	3	0	0	0	2	Cheney,p	1	0	0	0	1
						aFabrique	1	0	0	0	0
						Dell,p	0	0	0	0	0
						bMeyers, c	1	0	0	2	1
						cSmyth	1	0	0	0	0
Total	29	4	8	27	8	Total	34	2	7	24	11

a Batted for Cheney in fifth.
b Batted for Dell in seventh.
c Batted for Marquard in ninth.
Error—Zelder.

Chicago	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	0

MEDICAL MEN FACE THE NEEDS OF WAR

American Association, in Convention, Hears of Plans for Mobilizing.

12,000 MAY BE USED SOON

Council on Health Reports That Alcohol Has No Drug Value Either as Tonic or Stimulant.

The sixty-eighth annual session of the American Medical Association, which is expected to be the best attended and most important gathering in the association's history, began in this city yesterday and will continue through Friday. More than 2,000 medical men from all over the country, including the country's leading physicians and surgeons, registered at the Hotel Astor, where the general headquarters are, and it was predicted that the total registration would reach 8,000. Many of the members will not arrive before Wednesday, when the meetings of the various sections of the association begin. The only meetings yesterday were of the House of Delegates, which is the congress or legislative body of the association, and of various medical and other scientific organizations attracted to the city by the presence of the association. There were clinical sessions in practically every hospital in the city yesterday morning and afternoon, and these will be continued today.

The interest of the doctors in the war was manifested at the meeting of the House of Delegates at the Academy of Medicine, 17 West Forty-third Street. Dr. Rupert Blue, President of the association said in his opening address that his policy had been to bring the organized medical profession into cooperation with the Federal Government, and that a committee from the association had been working with medical officers of the army and navy to this end. In the last two months, he said, the names and residences of 140,000 registered physicians and surgeons and general information concerning them had been collected by the association's committee and turned over to the Government. These records, he added, were practically the only material available for mobilizing the medical talent of the country. Dr. Frederick R. Green of Chicago, Secretary of the Council on Health and Public Instruction, one of the most important committees of the House, in an interview following General Blue's address, emphasized the value of the material provided by the association for the Government and showed something of the part that the medical profession would play in the country's naval and military activity.

"The need for doctors in the army and navy will be tremendous," said Dr. Green. "It has been estimated that from 8,000 to 12,000 trained medical men will be required in the near future, and these will be drawn from the 140,000 registered physicians and surgeons whose names have been gathered by the association. Most of them will come from among the 81,501 members of the association. I am confident that the Government will have no trouble in obtaining all the medical assistance it needs, because the doctors are as patriotic as any class of men. The first big demand for doctors will come when the mobilization of the army of 500,000 men is begun. To raise this army it will probably be necessary to put 1,500,000 through physical examinations. Then when the 500,000 selected soldiers go into camp thousands of doctors will be needed to attend them. According to prevailing opinion, at least seven doctors are needed for every 1,000 men in active service, so the army of 500,000 would require a minimum of 3,500 as soon as it is organized."

Alcohol Only Preservative.

The report of the Council on Health and Public Instruction, which was read by Dr. Frank Billings of Chicago, the Chairman, introduced a resolution unanimously adopted by the council, in which was expressed the opinion that alcohol had no drug value, either as a tonic or a stimulant, that it had no value in the treatment of disease, and that its only legitimate use in medicine was as a preservative, and in the preparation of certain pharmaceutical products. The resolution was referred to a committee which is expected to report it to the House of Delegates for action today.

The Committee on Red Cross Work, in its report, recommended as "extremely important" that "all county medical societies that have not yet organized Committees on Red Cross Medical Work do so at the earliest possible moment, so that they may participate in the patriotic duties expected to be performed by the medical profession in all parts of the country." The committee also reported that the experience of European countries had "shown the unwisdom of medical students enlisting in line or sanitary organizations, thereby interrupting their medical education and depleting the ranks of future medical officers."

"A similar tendency has been noted in this country," the report continued, "and in order to guard against a possible shortage the Medical Board of the Council of National Defense on April 23 declared it to be the patriotic duty of even pro-medical students to remain under instruction until the country can avail itself of their trained services."

The Committee on Social Insurance, after reviewing health insurance, old age pensions and the administration of laws providing for them, and making the point that social insurance was not designed to abolish poverty, but to protect poor people from destitution, submitted the following resolutions, which will probably be acted upon by the House of Delegates today:

Resolved, That the House of Delegates of the American Medical Association, in the interests of both the wage-earners and the medical profession, authorize its Council on Health and Public Instruction to continue its study and to make reports on the future development of social insurance legislation and to co-operate, when possible, in the molding of these laws that the health of the community may be properly safeguarded and the interests of the medical profession protected; and be it further

Resolved, That the House of Delegates instruct its Council on Health and Public Instruction to insist that such legislation shall provide for freedom of choice of physician by the insured; payment of the physician in proportion to the amount of work done; the separation of the functions of medical official supervision from the function of daily care of the sick, and adequate representation of the medical profession on the appropriate administrative bodies.

Many advances in medical and surgical science were demonstrated at the clinics attended by the visiting doctors yesterday, but no announcements for the public were made. One interesting demonstration was by Dr. J. Hubley Schall at the Cumberland Street Hospital, in Brooklyn, where a new antiseptic solution, a sodium hyperchlorite, was used in a number of operations on the brain, abdomen and limbs of patients. In a paper read at the operations, Dr. Schall said that the solution was developed by Professor Oscar Eckstein of the University of Berlin, Dr. W. G. Frailick and himself, and that its germicidal and nontoxic properties made it superior to the chlorate of lime solution, known as the Carrel-Dakin antiseptic, which had proven of such great value in the treatment of wounds abroad. Scientific and commercial exhibits at the Hotel Astor were attended by many of the members of the association.

Medical Editors Meet.

One of the gatherings occasioned by the convention of the association was that of the American Medical Editors' Association, which began its forty-eighth annual meeting yesterday at the Hotel McAlpin. The meeting was patriotic in character. About the first business of the members was to vote that the balance in the treasury, said to be considerable, be converted into Liberty bonds. Following this, the medical editors pledged themselves to devote all necessary space in their periodicals to raising recruits for the medical branch of military service.

The American Academy of Medicine began its forty-second annual meeting yesterday and last night at the Biltmore Hotel. A number of papers treating various aspects of civilization in relation to disease were read, and all of them stressed the importance of living conditions upon the health of populations. Another meeting of the academy will be held in the same place today.

Offer Radium to Government.

Members of the American Radium Society held a dinner at the Hotel Vanderbilt last night, at which Dr. W. H. Cameron of Pittsburgh announced that the organization is ready to hand over to the Government radium worth more than $50,000 for use in military surgery. The guest of honor was Colonel Charles Richards, ranking medical officer of the Department of the East. The subject of several talks was the value of radium in military surgery.

ADVERTISERS' DUTY IN WAR.

Can Make Cause of Democracy Triumphant, Says Louis W. Hill.

ST. LOUIS, June 4.—Advertisers have before them a great opportunity to "demonstrate the power of enlightened publicity in the cause of freedom and democracy," in the opinion of Louis W. Hill, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Great Northern Railway, as expressed in a paper read this morning before the annual convention of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World. Mr. Hill was not present. His address was read.

"Turn the power of advertising loose on the problem of floating our great war loans," said Mr. Hill, "on the problems of agricultural and manufactured production. Do it and the cause of democracy is safe and triumphant. This country has its most tremendous tasks to do. But if American business cannot weather such a shock and come back stronger than ever it is a pretty quality of business.

"In business as usual—only more so lies the welfare of the nation. What the country needs is not only people who will get down on their knees and pray for their native land if necessary, but people who will get up on their feet and work and fight for it."

Herbert S. Houston of New York, President of the Associated Advertising Clubs, said in his annual address that the business world today challenged advertising as to the character and cost of its service.

"If advertising is unable to meet that challenge," said Mr. Houston, "it cannot survive. Unless advertising can justify itself as the most efficient and economical force in distributing, it will be supplanted by some other force."

Festus J. Wade, President of the Mercantile Trust Company of St. Louis, told the convention today that a campaign to raise $100,000,000 for the relief of the starving people of Europe would begin Tuesday with the aid of the advertising men, and that it was the intention of the promoters to raise the money in three weeks.

Walter B. Cherry of New York, addressing the church advertising department, said the church had not taken full advantage of its advertising opportunities.

The afternoon session was given over to departmental meetings. Tonight an illuminated parade of fifty floats passed through the downtown streets.

Approximately 3,000 delegates to the convention are registered.

GLOBE THEATRE FILMS BURN

100 Persons Quickly Leave Building —Fireman's Ankle Broken.

In a rush to get to a fire at the Globe Theatre in Times Square yesterday afternoon, two fire engines ran so close together in Forty-sixth Street that Henry Lein, a fireman of 425 West Forty-third Street, was unable to get out of the way. He was run down and suffered a fracture of the right ankle.

Although the fire was confined to the projection room of the theatre, where about 2,000 feet of film burned, so large a crowd was attracted that police reserves were called out. About 100 persons were in the theatre, but they were ushered out before they knew there was a fire. The damage was slight.

Conroy and Le Maire at the Palace.

Conroy and Le Maire, an amusing team of blackface artists, returned yesterday to the Palace Theatre, where they have added to the good humor of audiences on many other occasions. They are still presenting the skit they first offered in a short-lived revue several seasons ago, which is built around the automobile of a million jokes. The sketch embraces a number of these, and as a great many persons in every audience are intimately acquainted with the cars and the jokes, the comedians always find appreciative auditors. The bill includes other Palace favorites—Florence Moore and her brother, Frank; Harry Carroll, who sings his own songs, and Julia Arthur, held over from last week in her patriotic spectacle.

TEUTON OPERA BOYCOTT EFFECTIVE AGAINST US

Seebach's Ban on German Singers Appearing Here Indorsed by a Unanimous Vote.

AMSTERDAM, June 4, (via London.)—The largely attended general meeting of the German Stage Society at Berlin on Saturday passed, without a dissenting vote, the proposal of Count von Seebach, director of the Dresden Court Theatre, binding the members to grant no contractual or ex-contractual leave of absence to singers wishing to go to America and not to engage for five years any German singer who accepts an American engagement. Those present included the directors of the Schiller and Kleine Theatres and the German Opera House of Berlin and the directors of the Court Theatres at Vienna, Stuttgart, Cassel, Wiesbaden, Hamburg, Leipsic, Breslau, Bremerhaven, and Düsseldorf.

Count von Seebach declared that his proposal had nothing to do with the war, but was a measure of self-defense and self-preservation. He said it was intolerable that artists who had been carefully trained by German tutors and supported by the German public and press should, just at the moment of maturity, make themselves over body and soul to an American contractor, to return after some years spent abroad, but so much more conceited. He continued:

"Artists will have to choose between America and Germany. Nothing need be feared from the proposal for German influence, for where is that influence now? It is in vain to desire to win Americans with civilities and sentimentalities."

According to the Kreuz-Zeitung, Count von Seebach further expressed the opinion that German-Americans were, first of all, Americans. After the meeting it was announced that henceforward artists who wished to go on a starring tour abroad would have to obtain the consent of the Foreign Office, where Dr. Eger, manager of the Court Theatre at Darmstadt, has been appointed artistic adviser to deal with this question.

Despite the practical unanimity with which Count von Seebach's proposal was passed, the Vossische Zeitung considers the proposition an abortive one. The paper says:

"Apart from objections in principle arising from the international character of art, the proposal is not feasible. It will cause great dissatisfaction among members of the profession, and the leading lights will disregard it. On the other hand, ways and means will be found to make possible performances by boycotted artists in Germany, as promising profitable business. If the resolution is carried out, contrary to all expectations, it is the public who will suffer by having to renounce entirely hearing the big stars who will be attracted to the dollar countries."

The resolution becomes effective at once. At the expiration of the five-year term offending members may be reinstated. Artists who made contracts in the United States before June 2 are not affected.

Of the German artists at the Metropolitan Opera House, Mmes. Hempel, Ober, Kurt, Matzenauer, and Messrs. Sembach, Leonhardt, Goritz, and Braun, are under contracts for a term of years, and are not likely to need engagements in Germany at present. Paul Bender, a baritone, engaged for America before the war, has not yet been able to reach here. Herman Weil, who got over, is uncertain as to another year. Albert Reiss and others took out first papers to become American citizens before this country joined the Allies.

The tempest in the opera teapot over artists breaking German contracts in order to grow rich on America's star salaries is one of long standing. Carl Hurrian, when he went back was barred an engagement by most of the German and Austrian managers, and took a job as tenor in Budapest. The famous Lilli Lehmann, when confronted by a similar threat, calmly asked how much she must pay as a fine, and promptly made up the sum—over $3,000—in a single festival appearance in Milwaukee.

MME. YORSKA ACTS 'JENNY.'

French Actress Gives an American Play for Actors' Fund.

Mme. Blanche Yorska, the French actress who was one of the founders of the first local Théâtre Français, presented a drama entitled "Jenny" at a special performance yesterday afternoon at the Comedy. It was Mme. Yorska's first appearance in this city in an English-speaking rôle, although she had acted the part once in St. Louis.

The actress made a curtain speech that was wholly disarming. She said the men and women of the American theatre had treated her with such kindness since her début here that she had determined to reciprocate by giving a performance of a play by an American author for the Actors' Fund. The author, she said, was Algernon Boysen, a young American who enlisted early in the war in the French air service, of which he is still a member. He was only 24 years old when he wrote the play, and so its shortcomings should be overlooked.

Not Mr. Boysen's youth but the idealism that caused him to offer his services before his country joined the war, saves him from having pointed out to him how youthful and inept his play really is, while the fact that Mme. Yorska's intentions were charitable is the mantle that protects her from learning the truth about her own performance and the presentation as a whole. But while charity suffereth long and is kind it cannot possibly be stretched to cover a second performance, if one should be contemplated.

PLEA TO PASS SOCIALISTS.

A. W. Ricker Tells Wilson Americans Should Support Russia.

A. W. Ricker, publisher of Pearson's Magazine, and former editor of The Appeal to Reason, has written to President Wilson asking him to permit the sending of American delegates to the Stockholm conference on the ground that "no American Socialist of my acquaintance is in favor of a separate peace; that would but increase our own problem as a nation at war with Germany." He fears, however, the effect on democrats if the impression is allowed to get abroad that America is fighting to enable England to get Germany's colonies. Mr. Ricker's letter, which is dated June 1, reads in part as follows:

You cannot be unmindful of the importance of the Russian revolution nor of the fact that the attitude of Russia has brought into sharp distinction two war programs diametrically opposed, viz., that of England and of Russia. Russia is now a democracy—England an empire of subjugated nationalities the economic basis of which is commercial exploitation. The historic antagonism toward Great Britain deeply imbedded in the consciousness of the American people will manifest itself in violent opposition if it becomes apparent that this country has joined hands with Great Britain rather than with Russia.

We want peace for no one country until there is peace for all countries at war. If peace cannot be brought about by the Socialists, it then can come only at the point of the bayonet and after the loss of the lives of millions of men. A prefer of honorable peace terms by the Socialists will make manifest what nation is most unwilling to consider peace, and for that nation the world will hold no sympathy.

"It ought to be made clear," said Mr. Ricker, "that we are associated with Russia and supporting the Russian program.

"The position of the leaders of the American Socialist Party has been much misunderstood, I think. The radical anti-war program adopted at the St. Louis convention was, in my opinion, a mistake, but it represented the natural violent reaction of pacifists thrown suddenly into war. As far as its actual tendency was concerned it might as well have been drawn up in Berlin. Its eventual result, if it were carried out, would lead the United States to do exactly what the German autocracy wants it to do. But the leaders, I am convinced, were entirely free from any pro-German purpose."

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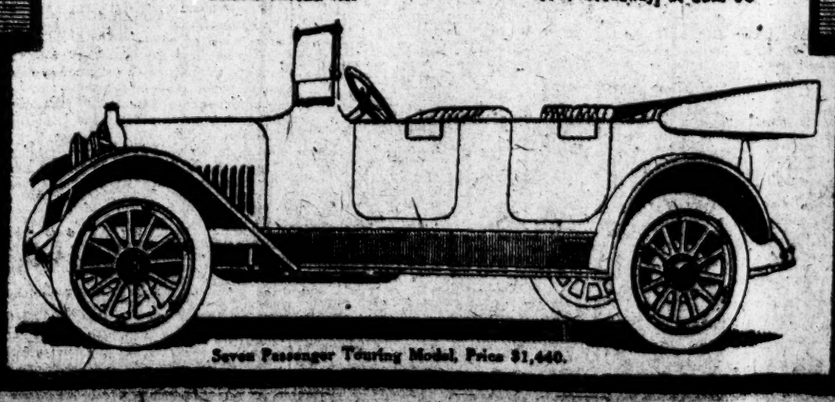

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EVERY NIGHT ATOP THIS THEATRE
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GAIETY B'way & 46th St. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Tomor'w (Pop.) & Sat.

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OUR BETTERS
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FULTON 46th St., nr. B'way. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. 2:30.
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EVELYN NESBIT AND HER SON
RUSSELL THAW in The Film Sensation "Redemption"
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THE ARTISTIC TRIUMPH OF THE YEAR
CHAPIN
In His Inspiring Soul Stirring Film Creation
The Lincoln Cycle
"MY FATHER"
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"MYSELF" &
"THE CALL TO ARMS"
25c & 50c

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Regular Army at Governors Island Wednesday, June 6, 3 to 11 P. M. Military Bands, Dress Parade, Airships. Dancing at Club. Boats leave South Ferry every fifteen minutes. Admission $1.

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NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 5, 1917.

PATRIOTS' DAY.

The outlook for Registration Day is encouraging. The Government expects a prompt and loyal response to its summons. Care will be taken in all parts of the country to guard against possible interference with the registration by weak-minded pacifists and crafty agents of the enemy. In this city the precautions will be thorough. About 600,000 registrations are expected here, and there are more than 2,000 registering stations. Of the 600,000 not more than 30,000 will be drafted in the national army within a year or more. There will probably be fewer than 15,000 of them in the first increment. It is well for every man to remember that positive proof of his exemption from military service does not render him exempt from registration. All men born between June 6, 1886, and June 5, 1896, inclusive, must register, whether they are citizens or aliens.

The spirit of this day was aptly expressed yesterday by FRANKLIN K. LANE, Secretary of the Interior, in a speech delivered at Washington. As an appeal to the reason of the comparatively few who have not yet comprehended the call of the nation to arms, Secretary LANE answered again that question so often asked, so often satisfactorily answered, Why are we at war? "Ours," he said, "is a war "of self-defense. * * * We could "not keep out. * * * It is a war "to save America, to preserve self-"respect, to justify our right to live "as we have lived, not as some one "else wishes us to live. In the name "of Freedom we challenge with ships "and men, money, and an undaunted "spirit that word 'Verboten' which "Germany has written upon the sea "and land."

For self-defense, to save America, to preserve our national self-respect, 10,000,000 Americans will register their names today, prepared to respond hereafter to any call for service the nation may make. They have already volunteered. The whole nation has volunteered. "Feudalism," says Mr. LANE, "is making its last stand against democracy." We are resolved to overthrow feudalism for all time.

TAXATION AND CONSCRIPTION.

Secretary MCADOO'S Liberty Loan address is timed for registration day and is phrased so as to emphasize to men of property the fact that the Government's domain over them is as peremptory as over the gallant young fellows who are subject to selective draft. For the present, selection of the manner in which property shall bear the war burden is left to property itself. The difference between the selective draft of property and personal service is less than it appears. In its own interest the Government will temper the draft of personal service to those who must render it. The men who are taken will be put to the task for which they are most fit.

There is no way of selecting property for war duty by lot. Its varieties are so great and numerous, and the injustice of taxation by hazard is so apparent, that nobody would approve it. For the present property may select its own method of service, but Secretary MCADOO plainly puts before property the truth that there is no more escape for property than for personal service. It is only for convenience that the Government collects taxes in money. The registration shows that when the person is taken any sort of property may be taken in kind, as well as in cash, the finding of the cash being left to the owner of the property. That is the only option property has. Of escape there is no chance. In justice to property it may be said that there is no sign of even desire to escape. The "grumbling about taxation" which Secretary MCADOO mentions is really grumbling about the selection for service by property, not about the duty of service. "The gallant boys walking uncomplainingly to the registration officers signifying their willingness to die if need be in their country's cause," are indeed an example to property worthy of the Secretary's eloquence. Nothing can abate the country's debt to them. It is the supreme test of manhood and civic duty, and they are equal to it. The least return for it is that the duty of selection, and of use after selection, shall be as expert and economical as the case admits.

May not the same be said of the conscription of property? In this war there have been examples of removal of officers of high degree on the field of battle for waste of their commands. Otherwise the morale of the men could not be maintained. In less degree, but not less truly, there is need that there shall be no waste of property in its selection for duty. There have been wastes of resources and shrinkage of property rivaling the loan subscriptions for which the Secretary pleads movingly. That is not in the interest of the gallant fellows registering today. They need and deserve every dollar that the country is so willing to give. But the more waste there is in the selection of property for service the less will be the proceeds for the soldiers.

If the Secretary will name the special interests seeking to save their cash at the cost of the soldiers public opinion will do the rest. But the amendment of the House bill, or even the use of reason in reducing the total first burden upon property, is more in the interest of the country's defenders than of property. It is well for the Secretary to arouse the country to its appreciation of what is done for it today. The country has a like duty to discharge in arousing its representatives to a fuller discharge of their first duty, beside which other reforms are of no consequence. That is a duty to the country's defenders rather than to property.

FALSE RUMORS.

No wonder the air is filled with false rumors. All our military and naval preparations are shrouded in mystery. The newspapers print comparatively few facts about the movements of naval vessels and the assignments of officers. We are in a state of war, and caution is necessary, though it seems that sometimes the Government is overcautious. For instance, if so much secrecy had not been observed about those National Guard regiments employed in the protection of public and private property, the interesting tales of the routine of the encampments which the reporters would have written might have helped recruiting greatly by stirring the imaginations of young men. Experienced recruiting officers have frequently said, or used to say, for they keep their mouths tightly closed these days, that accounts of the doings of men of their acquaintance or belonging to their neighborhood who were under arms always sent young men to the enrolling booths. But the suppression, as far as possible, of reports of troop movements has consistently been the policy of the Government since the war began.

Suppression of facts, however, always stimulates the invention of fiction. Many estimable persons have been worried lately by false tales of naval battles involving the destruction of American ships. Secretary DANIELS has officially denied those tales, but they persist. Letters have been received in this office asking verification or denial of reports that one of our crack militia regiments has been wiped out of existence, that a United States battleship has been sunk, that several of our destroyers have been lost. To such inquirers we can say unreservedly that the reports are wholly false. Their circulation on the eve of registration day, however, warrants the belief that they were designed to work mischief. The design will fail. Loyal Americans are not to be frightened away from the registration for the selective draft. It is well to bear in mind always that unauthenticated reports of military and naval operations are likely to be false. The truth about any disaster the war may bring to us will not be withheld.

RADICALISM IN RUSSIA.

At a moment when the Russian situation needed clarifying, a bright young Socialist, Mr. ANATOLE LAMANOFF, clarifies it by reducing it to absurdity; at a moment when argument was growing weary amid clamor, he supplies the perfect argument, the object lesson. It would be a waste of time to discuss seriously his idea that Russia's need is to be split up into hundreds or thousands of small nations, each consisting of a single town or commune ruled by a petty despot—"a strong local Government," he calls it, illustrating his meaning by telling of various arbitrary arrests and punishments from his hand. The point of importance is that Kronstadt, over which he rules, has taken his plan so seriously as to secede from the republic under his leadership. It declares its hostility, not so much to the Government, which it apparently despises, as to the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, which it considers the real power. To complete the reduction to absurdity, within forty-eight hours LAMANOFF seems too conservative, too milk-and-watery, for the more fiery spirits in Kronstadt, and they, rebelling against his orders, march on Petrograd and threaten it with force. Why this opposition of theirs to Petrograd? Because it is ruled by the Council, which they consider "too bourgeois," meaning too conservative, and they demand that its members immediately give way to more true-blue representatives of anarchy.

It is startling to see how faithfully all the steps of the French Revolution have been reproduced in Russia, so far as the Russian Revolution has gone. The difference is that a progress which took years to effect in the case of France is effected here with amazing velocity. It was four years after the fall of the Bastile before anarchy really existed in France, but the Czar was overthrown less than three months ago and already anarchy raises its head. LAMANOFF'S visionary federation of hundreds of republics with no tie but a sort of advisory board is an example of the rage for impossible novelties in government that did not come in France until after five years of revolution. It took years to generate the various French factions, the maddest of them; when Jacobinism became too conservative for the Hebertists, when the Hebertists were too conservative for a still madder crew, and when the memory of MARAT was only that of a mild pacifist, good enough for his time but not far-sighted enough to understand the need of real energy, the French had toiled for five years to reach that point. The Russians have given us the whole tragedy so quickly as to make it almost comedy; they have their Jacobins, their ultra-Jacobins, their Hebertists, and their extreme Hebertists, each successive faction regarding the other as too mild, until Kronstadt in the space of forty-eight hours stages the whole drama from Jacobinism down to Hebertism and anarchism. It is not surprising that the Kronstadt sailors, who revolted against LAMANOFF'S conservatism, should demand the head of the ex-Czar; a touch would have been lacking if they had not.

But, dark as the present situation is, there is no reason for despair. This weedlike growth of anarchy was due to the Provisional Government's feeble good nature in letting it alone at the beginning. It did not then represent the Russian people, and there is no reason to suppose that it does even now. The Council, which may soon seem conservative if the fiercer forces of anarchy are allowed to grow unchecked, may represent the workmen, but it does not represent the peasants, and in Russia, unlike most modern countries, the peasants are a greater power than the workmen. How far it represents the soldiers it is impossible to say, since there have been innumerable evidences that large parts of the army are still loyal and sensible. The Cossacks are strongly for law and order.

The threatening situation that exists has arisen because the Socialists and anarchists were firm, resolved, and fearless, while the rest of the nation was pacific, anxious to avoid trouble. The Socialists have had their way, and now find themselves threatened in turn by the anarchists. This situation must end in a struggle in which the law-abiding and intelligent elements will be forced to bear their part. When the whole thing comes down to a test of strength there is no way of telling which party will be strong enough to dominate; and there is at least as much reason to hope that the party of wisdom and honor will prove dominant as to fear that the forces of demolition will be able to tear Russia into fragments.

ANOTHER CHINESE REVOLUTION.

For more than a month a formal declaration of war by China against Germany has been looked for. Such a declaration would be the intended result of China's severance of diplomatic relations with Germany. Both the Chinese President and the Chinese Premier had been opposed to taking any action that would lead to a break with Germany. Both are soldiers. TUAN-CHI-JUI, the Premier, was Minister of War from 1912 to the time of the proposed revival of monarchy. He and the President thought Germany would win. Only the mildest, tame remonstrance against the German submarine policy was expected when Dr. REINSCH, the American Minister, presented the American note asking for China's co-operation. Largely, it is believed, through Dr. REINSCH'S influence, the strong note of Feb. 9 was sent:

> The Chinese Government, being in accord with the principles set forth in the American note, and firmly associating itself with the Government of the United States, has taken similar action against the new measure of blockade.

The Japanese Minister at Peking was properly consulted then, and afterward, when the question of handing the German Minister his passports came up. In March he was reported as saying that it was "a matter of course" for China to join the Entente Powers. On April 29 Minister REINSCH gave a reception in honor of the twenty Provisional Military Governors, who had joined in a military conference, and urged a declaration of war.

More than a month before, reports, whether of "tendency" or not, from Peking, had asserted that the Military Governors of twelve provinces proposed the restoration of the Manchu dynasty. Whether this was true or not, the contest between the conservative North and the radical South is always going on. The Chinese monarchists have the great authority of Dr. GOODNOW, vainly relied upon by YUAN SHIH-KAI, that "it is not susceptible of a doubt that a monarchy is better suited than a republic to China."

On May 11 the Premier asked the House of Representatives to declare war. He was accused on the floor of seeking to coerce Parliament. The Peking press was loud in advising members to resist the military clamor. To the military party, the Military Governors, that is, was ascribed the design of overthrowing the republic. The House, after an all-night session, refused to declare war. A mob threatening violence surrounded the Parliament Building, and was dispersed by troops under Premier TUAN'S orders. Internal and political questions had apparently displaced the international question. On May 23 Premier TUAN was dismissed.

On May 27 LI CHING-HSI, Minister of Finance, was nominated Premier. On June 1 six provinces declared their independence and threatened to send an expedition to Peking to reinstate Premier TUAN. Yesterday we heard that eleven of the eighteen provinces, including Chi-li, in which is the capital, had broken off relations with the Central Government, and that the Militarists had formed a Provisional Government, with HSU SHIH-CHANG as Dictator. He is a former Viceroy and Premier. TUAN, for years an intimate friend of YUAN, refuses to be thrust back into office by the Militarists. The Vice President, FENG KWO-CHANG, according to a report received last night, has handed in his resignation. Dr. SUN YAT-SEN, President of "Republican China" for a little over a month, who was forced into the abortive revolution of 1913 by a pistol at his head, an old radical and exile, an opponent of entrance into the war, is hurrying back to Peking. So is the Cantonese TANG SHAO-YI, Premier in 1912, a Columbia man, sometime Ambassador in Washington, long in high favor with YUAN, and his Foreign Secretary, but since the revolution one of Dr. SUN'S Nationalist or Democratic Party, dissolved by YUAN. They threaten a revolt by three southern provinces. A little over a year ago seven southeastern provinces were in revolt against YUAN.

In the absence of real political parties, parties group about strong personalities, as they do in Mexico. The Provisional Government is rich in these. LI YUAN-HUNG may be a man of "courtesy, good nature, benevolence, and wisdom," as YUAN'S last mandate called him, but he will never set the Hoang on fire. The radicals from the South are always hot for the spoils of office. The old hands of the Provisional Government say they want "a workable Constitution." A workable Government China has hardly got. What she needs is a centralized and steady Government. Party government is not a fact in China.

THOSE STOCKS OF GERMAN GOODS

Statements recently published in Berlin should engage the attention of the merchant in the textile trade here who, in letters to the Department of Commerce and THE TIMES, has shown anxiety about large stocks of goods said to be held in Germany for "flooding" our markets after the war. One German paper prints reports which prove that the textile industry is suffering from paralysis. Of forty-five factories in places that are named only ten are making goods, and in these the number of active looms is very small. In Chemnitz more than two-thirds of the employés are idle. A great many of those who have lost their work are supported by the local authorities. This is true, for example, of 6,600 in Augsburg. The rebuilding of the industry, this paper says, will be a difficult and slow process.

In another Berlin journal is published an appeal from the Imperial Clothing Office to bereaved persons, urging them to use no textiles, no woven or knitted cloth, in preparing the dead for burial. Shrouds and pillows, the Government says, should be of paper. Such evidence confirms the admissions made several months ago by men prominent in Germany that there were no stocks of textile goods on hand, stored away to be "dumped" in our markets after the declaration of peace. Reports that such stocks do exist survive from our last year's political campaign, in which they were used to support arguments for a high protective tariff.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Why Does He Need a Guardian?

Just why JACKSON BARNETT, the Creek Indian with a monthly income of $50,000 from the lessees of his oil-bearing land in Oklahoma, should have been placed under a guardian and not allowed to do what he pleased with money to which his title seems to be perfect—that is a good deal of a mystery, and on it hardly a gleam of light is cast by the information now at hand in regard to his character and conduct.

Of course the man's wealth is "unearned increment" of the most obvious sort, and it would be easy enough to argue that, as the land allotted to him by the Government turned out to be vastly more valuable than it was supposed to be when the allotment was made, it does not really belong to him. But that argument, as a matter of fact, is not made by anybody in authority, presumably because to do so would invalidate, or tend to cast a gloom over, innumerable other titles held by white men. Apparently BARNETT was adjudged incompetent because wealth has in no degree changed the simplicity of taste and habit that characterized him in the days when, like most of his race, he could have been addressed with propriety as "Lo, the poor Indian."

It is no crime, however, and it might even be called a virtue, that he sleeps Summer and Winter on the porch of the little cabin for which he reluctantly abandoned the ancestral tepee. And even if it be true, as asserted, that about $50 a month supplies all his wants, and that he has no use for the rest of his income, weakness of mind is not thereby necessarily proved, and his mode of life contrasts very favorably in both manners and morals with that into which has fallen many a white man who was made suddenly rich exactly as was this red philosopher. That there is a better use of money than piling it up in bank, as is done by—or for—BARNETT, cannot be denied; but it can be, and often has been, put to uses vastly worse by "Coal Oil Johnnies" of various grades.

It is now proposed, whether by BARNETT or his guardian is not quite clear, that the something like $800,000 which he has accumulated be invested in the Liberty Loan. To that no objections are visible at this distance, but there seems to be some doubt in Oklahoma and Washington of its legality. Cautiously and rightly approached, those doubts should not be hard to overcome.

A Belated Form of Recognition.

Strangely enough, it has taken a great war to give this country that appreciation of the importance possessed by two distinctly American inventions at which Europe arrived long ago. Only now are we beginning to build either submarine boats or airplanes on a large scale, while abroad we have been taught only too well what can be done with the former and well enough the potentialities of the latter. At last our realization is adequate, or nearly so, of the victory over two new worlds that was given by these machines, and there is a sort of consolation, in addition to a curious interest, in the selection of Dayton as the site for the greatest of the three aviation fields where a whole army of American flying men are to be trained for military service.

For it was at Dayton that the WRIGHTS began and completed the solution of the problem on which innumerable hopeful enthusiasts had wasted their time, and so created something between a belief on the part of all people proud of their common sense that mechanical flight and perpetual motion came in the same category and were regarded as possible only by cranks and lunatics. Most of us can well remember the incredulity with which the first reports of the WRIGHTS' success were received, for we also remembered that grave scientists had disproved the practicability of flight for men using any known motors and materials in the construction of their airships.

The thing was done at last, however, and then came the period of short voyages through the air, made on carefully selected days and with a sense of enormous risk. Exhibitions at county fairs followed, and after that American interest in aviation waned until it seemed on the point of dying out altogether. The new art had a better fate in England, though not much better, but in France it was treated seriously and carried steadily forward. The Germans, meanwhile, had been drawn off into a wrong road and devoted their attention to the dirigible balloon—"the balloon with a paddle," as one critic well called it—and only recently have they really seen the superiority of the airplane, even for the sort of raiding in which they expected the Zeppelin to be so effective.

But America invented the true airship and conquered the invincible air. Now we are going to build airplanes by the thousand, and that Americans can manage them in either peace or war as well as any men in the world nobody has the slightest doubt.

This Veto Highly Commendable.

General satisfaction will be felt throughout the State at the news that Governor WHITMAN had vetoed the Brown bill relaxing the law governing the hours of labor to be performed by women and children. The would-be exploiters of that labor saw in the necessities of war a plausible excuse for seeking the abolition of the restrictions they found so irksome, and they were able to persuade majorities in both branches of the Legislature to permit a temporary return to the old abuses. Governor WHITMAN has heeded wiser counselors than these, and he has decided that the law which was the result of a fight so long should remain on the statute book.

For this he is entitled to public gratitude. That the longer working hours sought would have increased total production is at least dubious; that an increase thus obtained, if there were one, would be worth its cost cannot be seriously contended until the national exigency is much more desperate than it is now or threatens soon to become.

THE FIRST CONSCRIPTION.

It Gave France the Armies Which Conquered Europe.

New York, June 1, 1917.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The French Revolution was the mother of conscription. The Constituent Assembly had rejected what was then called compulsory service, judging it to be incompatible with the dignity and liberty of a free-born citizen. The situation became acute when monarchical Europe lined up its forces against the First Republic. Something had to be done to meet the Continental coalition. It was then that the convention, in its famous proclamation, posted all over France, and commencing with these words, "The country is in danger," appealed for volunteers to come forward to enroll for the "Salut de la République."

The appeal was heeded. A wave of patriotism swept the country and carried thousands and thousands of men from every village and city to register. The result was surprising. The republic under the leadership of such able Generals as Hoche, Jourdan, and Moreau, and, later on, Bonaparte, cleared France of her enemies, but at a terrible cost of human life. These victories depleted France of her manhood and the question arose: How is the republic to replace the men who died for her?

General Jourdan found the solution. Before the Council of the Five Hundred, a sort of legislative body, this General of the French Republic introduced a "projet de loi" entitled "Conscription." The word conscription was then used for the first time in the history of the world—coined by republican France for the benefit of all other nations, be it said to her eternal honor. The law passed in 1789 declared every male citizen liable to military service for a period of five years from the age of 20 to the age of 25, the conscripts to be divided into classes and to be called out at the discretion of the Government as circumstances may require it. Conscription won the victories of the French Revolution. The great Carnot, nicknamed the "Organizer of Victory," and Bonaparte both acknowledged it after having first opposed it. In his interview at Schönbrunn with Metternich a few years later, in 1804 or 1805, Bonaparte made this startling remark: "I can well afford to lose 30,000 men every month as long as I have the conscription to fall back upon."

Later on, however, the law was so amended as to permit the right of exemption by the payment for a substitute, exemption being determined by the drawing of lots. That was a great mistake, as it killed the democratic spirit of the army and laid the foundation for the coming crushing defeat of 1870-71. Napoleon III., always hesitating and always unable to take a resolution, did not dare propose to the Chamber of Deputies to repeal that part of the conscription law. That is why his army was justly nicknamed "l'armées des mercenaires."

JONAS LIPPMANN.

New York, June 1, 1917.

WEBSTER ON THE DRAFT.

Editor of His Letters Shows the Misuse of the Document.

Ann Arbor, Mich., June 2, 1917.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A pamphlet just issued by the American Union Against Militarism and entitled "Daniel Webster on the Draft," (text of a speech delivered in Congress Dec. 19, 1814,) is reprinted from my edition of "The Letters of Daniel Webster." I feel outraged to find my name on so treasonable a sheet, even as editor of a quoted speech, and I wish here to expose the wanton misrepresentation and misuse of this document. In the first place, Daniel Webster himself was ashamed of his sophomoric effusion against conscription, and did not even permit it to be published in the Congressional Record. He wrote his friend, Jeremiah Mason, that he would show it to him some time in secret. Webster never allowed it to be published in his printed works during his life, and, after his death, his son, Fletcher Webster, thought it unworthy of publication in his edition of his father's papers. Moreover, Webster was not at the time of making the speech "the ablest constitutional lawyer in Congress," as those responsible for this little pamphlet say, in willful misrepresentation of the facts, but only a green young politician, fresh from Federalist New England, which was bitterly opposed to the war, and which was even then traitorously talking of secession from the Union and refusing the President's call for the State militia to repel invasion of the United States. Webster, newly arrived in Congress, eager to please his constituents, was making a speech for home consumption, neither the first nor last of that sinful brood. Soon afterward this young politician delivered his classic speech in favor of free trade because, forsooth, New England was not yet aware of its interest in protection. Within ten years he was thundering in the halls of Congress the gospel of protection, because the infant industries of New England were crying to be saved from European competition. Had there arisen a war in which his section was vitally interested he would have made a plea for conscription that would have made the very stones of New England to rise and register.

The deliberate disregard for the historical truth which led to the misuse of this speech, which is a poor thing at the best and easily answered, is characteristic of those who sign this reprint. Most of them are enthusiastic nobodies, but there are three persons whose names stand out, and who should bow their heads in shame at the use of such dishonest propaganda. First, there is Oswald Garrison Villard, who will be remembered for his fulsome, truckling message to Bernstorff on the eve of his departure. Second, there is Jane Addams, whose noble service to humanity before this war is surpassed only by her fanatical betrayal of it during the last two years. Finally, there is David Starr Jordan, whose complete blindness as to the effects of his mad campaign of pacifism is one of the saddest tragedies of our time.

C. H. VAN TYNE.

BARON ROSEN'S VIEWS.

An Earlier Statement on the Relations of Germany and Russia.

New York, June 4, 1917.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A Petrograd dispatch given with considerable prominence in this morning's papers presents the views of Baron Rosen, former Russian Ambassador to the United States and former member of the Council of the Empire, as to "a possible basis for peace with the Central Powers." Baron Rosen urges the negotiation of a conciliatory peace with Germany, based on the impossibility of a victorious termination of the war; and his professed motive for so doing is the desire to save his country from impending ruin. Whether his real feelings on the subject are unalloyed with any desire to aid Germany may perhaps be judged by placing alongside his present declaration a statement of the views on Russian national policy expressed by him in 1913, which happens to be referred to in the course of an article on the Russian revolution which appeared in the Revue de Paris last month. The Revue has reference to a confidential memorandum of Rosen's, which had previously been published. I translate in part:

> Baron Rosen declares that he cannot understand "in what way German domination over Europe runs counter to the interests of Russia, which is rather an Asiatic power." He adds: "By abandoning to Germany supremacy in the western part of Europe and completely disengaging herself from the rivalry between European powers in the domain of purely European interests, Russia would assure the safety of her western frontier and would have her hands free to accomplish her mission in Asia."

It looks as though anything Baron Rosen may say at this time on the question of peace negotiations were fairly subject to a considerable discount—say about 99 per cent.—on the score of pro-Germanism.

F. F.

An Appeal for Registration Day.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is true that some of us felt it would have been better for the President of the United States to have issued a call for volunteers. I believe that such a call would have met with a glorious response. The youth of the country would have answered the summons. We face not what might have been, but the fact that is, and that fact, on Tuesday, June 5, the youth of the nation are asked to register in order that from among their number there may be drawn the armies of liberty.

With all my heart I hope that the registration of the youth of the nation may be complete. A registration that found none of the youth of the nation wanting would mean two things: First, a notice served upon the powers of Central Europe that the American people are as one in fixed and unalterable purpose not to desert their gallant allies until the menace of Kaiserism be forever banished from the earth. This menace is revealed in two ways—in its unprecedented crime against little Belgium and in its newest crime against liberated Russia, in so far as it is seeking through all the wiles and villainies of crafty statesmanship so to divide the Russian people upon the eve of freedom that they shall be made impotent in their quest for a new and democratic national order.

A complete registration on Tuesday, June 5, will mean one thing more—a proof of unity among all those peoples which, together, make up the American nation. Tuesday, June 5, will mark the burial, without the hope of resurrection, of hyphenism, and will token the birth of a united and indivisible country.

I was in Richmond only a few days ago—it happened to be Memorial Day—and my heart was gladdened by the sight of the youth of the South setting forth to battle and to die for the Union in the same way in which the youth of North and South fought fifty years ago. The response of the nation must be unanimous.

Anti-militarist I am and have been. It is because I am anti-militarist that I believe the curse of Prussian militarism must be checked. It is infinitely to be regretted that checked it must be by way of war. Every other method was tried. The President of the United States and the American people exhibited little less than superhuman patience in order to avert war and preserve peace.

Today the place for the American people is by the side of England and France, Belgium and Russia. The spirit of liberty has summoned the youth of America. Let Tuesday, June 5, be a day memorable in the annals of the American people and of the march of the human race toward the blessings of liberty and justice.

STEPHEN S. WISE.

New York, June 1, 1917.

THE FIFTH OF JUNE.

By JAMES H. MELVILLE.

On this day our Nation dedicates its youth to the priceless service of Freedom and Justice. We who have not youth must bring to the common cause, in equal measure, the gifts which we possess.

Clear as a bugle on the night
The call has come to peoples free!
Might shall not triumph over right
Nor shame enfold our destiny!

Not by oppression have we grown
To this proud state, in this fair land;
But by the might of Love alone
That walks with Justice, hand in hand.

And as, to save our souls from shame,
Our Fathers trod the paths of fire;
Breathe, Lord, into our hearts the flame
That welded theirs to Thy Desire!

Ah! never can their glory die!
Because it is Thy Glory's sheen!
So let us ever hold on high
The visions that our seers have seen!

All that we are, all that we own,
All that we dream or hope or pray,
Help us to give, that we bequeath
An heritage as bright as they.

We may not halt! We must not fail!
All that we dream or hope or pray,
Help us to fling into the scale
Because our Country calls today!

And not with scorn, and not with hate
Shall we destroy the tyrant's rod,
But with a Justice strong as Fate
Taken from out the hands of God!

Oh, Happy Nation that can send
The gift of Life, the boon of Death,
To feed for age without end
The vibrant stream of Freedom's breath!

All that we are, all that we dream,
The things we have, the prayers we pray,
Give! Give! to swell this living stream,
Because our Country calls today!

So let the Heathen rage and cry!
And kings their vain commandments give,
We will not live if Freedom die!
And Freedom dies not while we live!

Clear as a bugle on the night
The call has come to peoples free!
Oppression shall not vanquish Right
Nor shame enfold our destiny!

AID 130 SOLDIERS' FAMILIES.

Red Cross Relief Committee Plans to Care for All the Needy.

One hundred and thirty families of enlisted men already have been cared for by the American Red Cross Relief Committee for Manhattan and the Bronx, it was announced yesterday by Mrs. John M. Glenn, Chairman of the committee. Plans for future relief of dependents of fighting men also have been made. The committee is prepared not only to provide the material wants of dependents, but to give personal advice and medical and legal services as well. Women conversant with problems of the household, physicians, and lawyers are co-operating with the committee to that end.

Seventy-two persons who applied to the committee for relief were experiencing want because of enlistment of sons. Fifty-six applied because of the enlistment of husbands. The remaining families suffered because of the absence of other relatives. In some instances money, and in others food and clothing have been given.

The Civilian Relief Committee has headquarters at 30 East Thirty-sixth Street. The committee has twenty-two volunteer agents in the field and is preparing to increase this force. Many school teachers intend to devote themselves to this work during their vacations. In addition there is a volunteer office staff of sixteen, working under the direction of a paid secretary, and additions to this staff will be made as the work of the committee broadens.

"We want each soldier and sailor to feel," said Mrs. Glenn, "that his family can turn to the Red Cross in any emergency. We have a corps of persons picked for their good sense, judgment, and tact, to help in solving any family problems that may arise."

The members of the Red Cross Civilian Relief Committee for Manhattan and the Bronx are Mrs. John M. Glenn, Chairman; Miss Ellen Louise Adee, Mrs. Charles D. Dickey, Mrs. William K. Draper, Mrs. John T. Pratt, Mrs. Coffin Van Rensselaer, Robert W. de Forest, Dr. Edward T. Devine, George J. Gillespie, Senator Ogden L. Mills, Leopold Plaut, and Olin J. Stephens.

PRINCE OF UDINE ILL.

Italian War Mission's Tour of the South Postponed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—The Prince of Udine, head of the Italian War Mission, is suffering from gastric trouble, and it has been found necessary to postpone the tour of the South which had been planned for the mission. The following official statement was given to the press today:

"Owing to the sudden and severe illness of the Prince of Udine, the proposed trip of the Royal Italian Commission to the South has been temporarily canceled. His Royal Highness became indisposed yesterday, and this morning had a temperature of 104.

"The Department of State will make further announcement concerning the tour as soon as the condition of his Royal Highness permits."

One result of the conversations between the Italian Mission and American experts has been to convince the mission that it will be more convenient, as well as more advantageous for Italy, to buy finished products in the United States whenever possible, especially such articles as agricultural and industrial machinery, as in addition to getting them sooner, a saving also will be effected in tonnage, inasmuch as the coal and raw materials for their manufacture would have to be transported from America. Italy will continue the manufacture of her own guns and munitions.

Y. W. C. A. IN NEW HOME.

Ten-Story Building at 53d Street Has Club Comforts.

The Central Branch of the Young Women's Christian Association, for many years at 7 East Fifteenth Street, yesterday began moving into its big new building at 610 Lexington Avenue, corner of Fifty-third Street.

The new home of the Central Branch is a ten-story building occupying half the block on Lexington Avenue. It is thoroughly modern and up to date and contains everything the branch has needed and has not had for so many years. On the top floor is a big cafeteria with large airy kitchens. It will be open to the public, men included. There is a big gymnasium with a complete swimming pool. The big assembly hall will seat 700 people. There are a number of clubrooms and a housekeeping suite where home making will be taught as a special feature.

Thursday morning there will be a board meeting in the new building and Thursday evening there will be the first meal given in the new cafeteria. The formal opening has been postponed until Fall.

SUNDAY CAMPAIGN PAYS.

Total of $118,019 Received in Subscriptions and Collections.

Billy Sunday "is paying his way" at the Tabernacle at 168th Street and Broadway, according to the financial statement issued yesterday by the Finance Committee of the Sunday campaign. Collections in the Tabernacle to date amount to $64,056.29. Donations and money given previous to the opening of the Tabernacle to the public amounted to $53,963.46, or a total of $118,019.75. This, together with collections expected at the meetings next Sunday, which will be the only collections taken during the week, will pay all expenses, it is estimated.

During the campaign there have been 67,848 trail hitters, which is said to be a record for Sunday. Every dollar contributed represents approximately one convert or "trail hitter."

As usual on Monday, the evangelist had no services at the Tabernacle yesterday. In the evening Sunday had as his guest at his home, 184 Northern Avenue, the Rev. Dr. H. H. Bell of San Francisco, who comes here to confer with Sunday regarding a proposed campaign in San Francisco.

COLUMBIA AWARDS PULITZER PRIZES

$2,000 to Ambassador Jusserand for Best Book of Year on American History.

HOWE BIOGRAPHY WINS

$1,000 to Herbert B. Swope for Reportorial Work and $500 to Tribune for Editorial.

The Columbia University Trustees announced yesterday the first awards of the Pulitzer prizes in journalism and letters. The juries for the prizes in journalism were composed of members of the teaching staff of the School of Journalism, while the juries for the prizes in letters were appointed by the American Academy of Arts and Letters from the membership of the academy and from that of the National Institute of Arts and Letters.

The prize of $2,000 for the best book of the year on the history of the United States was awarded to J. Jusserand, the French Ambassador, for his work entitled, "With Americans of Past and Present Days." The jury of award consisted of Barrett Wendell of Harvard University, Dr. John H. Finley of New York, and Worthington C. Ford of Boston.

The $1,000 prize for the best American biography teaching patriotic and unselfish services to the people was bestowed on Laura E. Richards and Maude Howe Elliott for their book entitled "Julia Ward Howe."

The prize of $500 for the best editorial article written during the year was awarded to The New York Tribune for the editorial on the first anniversary of the sinking of the Lusitania, published May 7, 1917. The editorial was written by Frank H. Simonds.

The $1,000 prize for the best example of a reporter's work during the year was awarded to Herbert Bayard Swope of The New York World for his articles on the internal situation in the German Empire, which were printed in The World during October and November, 1916.

Several Prizes Not Awarded.

Of the prizes in journalism, three were not awarded—those of $1,000 for the best and most suggestive paper on the future development and improvement of the School of Journalism; a gold medal costing $500 for the most disinterested and meritorious public service rendered by any American newspaper during the year; and $1,000 for the best history of the services rendered to the public by the American press in the year.

Two of the prizes in Letters were not awarded—those of $1,000 for the best American novel and of $1,000 for the best original American play.

The annual scholarship in music was awarded to Meyer I. Silver and the scholarship for an art student to John Matulka. In view of war conditions, no award was made of traveling scholarships to graduates of the School of Journalism.

A gift of $150,000 was received from Joseph P. Chamberlain to endow a professorship of legislation in the Law School, and Thomas I. Parkinson was appointed to the new chair. Mr. Parkinson has been for several years a member of the Legislative Drafting Research Bureau of Columbia.

In succession to Professor Lanson of the University of Paris, whose year of service as Professor of French Literature is about to expire, the Trustees appointed Professor F. Baldensperger of the Sorbonne. M. Baldensperger, since the outbreak of war, has served with distinction as Captain on the General Staff of the French Army, and has been awarded the Croix de Guerre.

Professor William Chandler Bagley, Director of the School of Education of the University of Illinois, was appointed to a newly established Professorship of Education in Teachers College.

The Trustees accepted with regret the application for retirement, for reasons of health, of Professor James F. Kemp, who has been head of the Department of Geology since 1891.

Class Day Meeting on Campus.

Seniors at Columbia celebrated their Class Day on the Morningside Heights campus yesterday. For the first time in the university's history the festivities took place outdoors, a space between the School of Mines building and Earl Hall being the scene of the gathering. Led by the class President, Charles A. Reagan, the seniors paraded from the library to the green. President Reagan delivered the opening address. He was followed by William S. Knickerbocker, class historian. Then came the presentation of prizes, the Alumni Association Prize of $50 to the most faithful and deserving student going to Edward M. Earle, and the Charles M. Rolker, Jr., Prize for the best all-around student going to Emanuel Littauer, football full back. Arthur K. Paddock was the presentation orator. The class poem was read by Rene Wormser. C. A. Hammarstrum was the ivy orator, and the val

SEND VOLUNTEERS, GEN. NIVELLE'S PLEA

French Ex-Commander in Chief Explains How They Can Be Best Utilized.

DRAFT MEANS LONG DELAY

And Men Now Incorporated in French Army Could Officer Our Troops.

Whitney Warren, the American architect who is now in Paris, tells in a letter to a friend in this country of his visit to French Headquarters and his conversation with General Nivelle, then Commander in Chief of the French armies, with regard to the part France expects America to play in the war.

"On Wednesday, May 9, I went to General Headquarters to visit General Nivelle," Mr. Warren says. "After dining with the Commander in Chief I had the honor of listening to his ideas, which are those of all the chiefs. I made careful notes of all the topics discussed and have since submitted them for his approval. Here they are in extenso with permission to use his name, should any interest be centred in them:

"'Under what form will the United States participate in the war on the western front? Of all questions this is the one which undoubtedly interests most intensely public opinion in France.

"'The population of the United States, the characteristic traits of the American people, the love for daring deeds, its desire to realize rapidly, and its love for great undertakings, have naturally aroused in France the great est hopes—not only from the point of view of military aid, but upon the rapidity with which it will be furnished.

"'How are the Americans going to respond to the hopes they have awakened; how are they going to prove that the confidence laid in them is well founded? There is the whole question.

"'For it seems to be the intention of the Government of the United States to create out of whole cloth a powerful army. To do this it is not only necessary to create, but to organize and realize conscription, raise a contingent of a number sufficient to bring to their full effective a great number of divisions, then to equip, to arm, and instruct these recruits, to form the subaltern and superior staffs or frames, as we call them here—to form combatant units of every arm—to form innumerable staffs of all sorts of branches and service, to constitute, in other words, divisions fully ready to be transported to France.

"'We all fully believe that the United States of all countries is the most capable of carrying this vast project to a successful conclusion, but has it been sufficiently considered what a loss of time this vast program entails, and has it been thought out that there is another plan which will give quicker results, more advantageous ones as regards the entering into line of the American forces?

Great Organization Necessary.

"'First of all, it would almost seem as if the immensity of organization necessary for one unit to be placed on a war footing (that is, on the present war footing) was not fully realized. It is not sufficient to have a mass of men properly armed and furnished with all the engines necessary for modern infantry, with light artillery, with heavy artillery, for direct and indirect firing, with trench artillery. This is not enough to train the men and the officers to use these different energies in all the forms of modern combat. One has further to organize all the services without which no troops can survive or fight.

"'Services for food supply and subsistence and the distribution of the same.

"'Services for the supply of the artillery with thousands of tons of ammunition of all calibres and for the constant replacing and repairing of pieces necessitated by use, distribution and using up of the material.

"'The engineers, service for their supply as regards their material for communication, the keeping up and construction of roads and bridges, the construction and operation of railways, broad and narrow gauge, the establishing, keeping up, and operation of telegraphic communication, with and without wires; establishment of water supply, electrical installations, &c.

"'This section of aeronautics, comprising the squadrilla of airplanes, of balloons with the workshops necessary for their repairs and upkeep.

"'The health department, ambulances, with its personnel and material, and its continual food supply and upkeep.

"'The service of transport by horse and automobiles. The service of remounts, &c.

"'And then, after having reunited this formidable amount of material which is necessary for the very existence and organization of the troops, one must form the staffs (general staffs of the fighting units, general staffs for the different services) capable of foreseeing the needs of the troops and furnishing the material needed on time, and finally must be found the chiefs susceptible to command and direct the troops.

"'And then again, once arrived in France, these troops and units will need a new period of instruction and training in the zone of the armies before they enter the actual fighting line, or even before they should be placed on a quiet part of the front.

"'When the English divisions of Kitchener first arrived in France the British staff permitted them on the front only by battalions and then by brigades. On very exceptional occasions were they permitted to enter the struggle in mass and then the result obtained was not good and the losses enormous.

"'Remember that all these considerations not only affect one division, but every division that comes from America. Imagine, therefore, the delay which must necessarily occur before such organizations can be constituted, and above all before they can be put to actual service under wise and acceptable conditions—and then ask yourself if the American effort cannot be made effective more quickly by some other way!

French Army at Its Maximum.

"'From our point of view, that is the French, if you will study it, you may find it preferable. For at the present moment the French Army has arrived at its maximum of development. We opened the campaign in 1914 with a relatively small number of divisions, but during the progress of operations and in order to face problems continually changing we have been forced to increase greatly the number of our large units. At the same time France had to make a tremendous effort to furnish these new armies with artillery, munitions, and all the other material made necessary by the conditions of modern war along a front formidably fortified.

"'But after three years of war along this front of many hundred miles in length, after battles where hundreds of thousands of men have been engaged, like the Marne, the Yser, in Artois, in Champagne, at Verdun, and on the Somme and the Aisne, the day must forcibly come when there will be a crisis in the keeping up of the effective and full strength and which will mean a serious hindrance in the conduct of offensive operations, and when it will be necessary to suppress little by little regiments and then divisions simply from lack of men and not from material!

"'You see, therefore, the immense rôle that could be played by the American volunteers, who, without awaiting the application, organization, and realization of the conscription law, enlist to serve the American army in France. As soon as they arrive here they would be sent to the instruction camps ready for their occupancy, where they will be aided by instructors who have been at war for months and years. During this time those designated to become officers, and who desire to, would go to the French military schools, where they would follow the courses beside the future commandants of company and battalion in the the French Army, and who all of them have been in the line since the beginning of the war. Finally, these volunteers, officers and men reunited, after their training will be incorporated by battalions in the different regiments, then by regiments, then by brigade, going into action under the Stars and Stripes and the guidance of battle-trained men, backed up by an artillery second to none in history.

"'In this way the present army in the field could be kept at its present effective. It is without doubt the quickest and safest method for the Americans to aid, and these first battalions of volunteers will in the near future furnish a vast number of officers and subalterns most efficient, to what will then be the conscripted army, for undoubtedly these men who already have had several months of campaigning will be better able to take care of these men and to lead than those who simply possess theory.

Wants "Nursery" of Officers.

"'As a matter of fact the test has already been made by these Americans already in France since the beginning of the war. Look at the Lafayette squadrilla of aviators and the ambulance drivers, both of whom, conversant with their services, are already indicated as officers instructors to the new American Army.

"'Again, if from a military point of view it is advisable to send volunteers immediately to France, there are also moral reasons for so doing, for conscription, under no matter what form, is always a difficult measure to apply, especially so perhaps in America. Unhappily, it is necessary there as everywhere, but undoubtedly it will be accepted much more easily if there are thousands of volunteers already on the battlefront. The parents and friends of those who have gone will see to it that the law is enforced and will hasten greatly the second contingent of American troops sent over.

"'History has proved it to us. England would never have accepted conscription as she did unless hundreds of thousands of volunteers had gone before, giving the example and teaching the lesson of patriotism. And in France itself at the time of the Revolution the volunteers flowed into the army long before conscription became a reality.

"'The Allies have supreme confidence in the power of the United States and in the rapidity and efficacy of its intervention. They know that conscription has been voted and that sooner or later the American Army will be fighting side by side with them, but they ask themselves anxiously how long they must wait for this aid. Must they wait a year, two years, or perhaps more? This question is paramount in the minds of those who have been in the trenches three years, who risk their lives daily, and who know that upon the promptness with which the United States gets its troops in line depends the victory.

"'And in the presence, among those who are now fighting at the front, in their divisions, and in their regiments, of American units lies the proof that it is the will of the American people to fight!'

"The next day, that is on Thursday, I dined with General Pétain with his chief of staff present. It was a rare opportunity, and among other things he spoke most energetically of the importance of the United States Government naming without further loss of time a general commission to France empowered to treat all questions. The highest type of man should be chosen, broad-minded and with clear judgment, a good organizer with experience, and if possible a man of the world in the broad sense of the word. I know this to be necessary. Our several missions are at work over here enthusiastically, but footless as far as authority and means are concerned. It is embarrassing and humiliating in spite of the courtesy of the French, who treat them as full-fledged, while fully realizing the very limited action they are capable of.

"On Saturday, the 12th, I dined at the Ministry of War and had a further talk with M. Painlevé. That everybody agrees with what I have said is shown by the fact that the censor, the terrible censor, passed all my dispatches."

Swift & Company's sales of beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, June 2nd, averaged as follows: Domestic beef, 16.24 cents per pound.—Advt.

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By BASIL KING

The *Philadelphia Press* says: "In 'The Inner Shrine' Mr. King was satisfying and brilliant. In the present work he has accentuated both these qualities."

You remember "The Inner Shrine"—so then if this new novel is better, what more could you ask?

The *Boston Transcript* says: "In all its scenes 'The Lifted Veil' is very close to life."

$1.40

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MISS CRENNAN WED TO K. W. BLANCHARD

Daughter of Judge and Mrs. John J. Crennan a Bride at The Acorns, New Rochelle.

RECEPTION ON THE LAWN

Three Supreme Court Justices Among the 500 Guests—Honeymoon at White Sulphur Springs.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., June 4.—The wedding of Miss Gertrude Whitfield Crennan, daughter of Judge and Mrs. John J. Crennan, to Kenneth Wilson Blanchard, son of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick K. Blanchard of Rochelle Park, took place this evening at the Crennan residence, The Acorns, Lockwood Avenue, New Rochelle. The Rev. Cornelius F. Crowley, rector of the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, officiated.

The bride was attended by Miss Marguerite Sutor of New York City and Misses Ardice Blanchard and Isodel S. Walker. The best man was Ollis Crennan, brother of the bride, and the ushers were Theodore B. Van Nest of East Orange, N. J., James Raymond Bill of New Rochelle, Charles A. Harrison of Bronxville, and Alexander Beck of Summit, N. J.

The reception was held in the house and on the lawn, which was illuminated by lanterns and colored bulbs. A large American flag was hung between trees. The couple will spend their honeymoon at White Sulphur Springs and will make their home at The Acorns.

Among the 500 guests were Supreme Court Justice and Mrs. Martin J. Keogh, Supreme Court Justice and Mrs. J. Addison Young, Supreme Court Justice and Mrs. William Popham Platt, Surrogate and Mrs. William H. Sawyer, Judge and Mrs. Michael J. Tierney, Judge and Mrs. Samuel F. Swinburne, and Public Commissioner and Mrs. Martin S. Decker.

WEDDINGS OF YESTERDAY.

Misses Ackerman, Eacret, and Stonehill Among the Brides.

Miss Elsie Ackerman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred H. Ackerman of Brooklyn, and Thomas Lenane, Jr., son of Thomas Lenane of 18 West Eighty-second Street, were married yesterday at St. Ann's Church, with a bridal breakfast afterward at the Hotel St. Regis. The Rev. Father John J. Murphy officiated. Miss Marjorie Ackerman was maid of honor, and John F. Smith best man.

The wedding of Miss Irene Eacret, daughter of Mrs. Elizabeth H. Eeacret of Englewood, N. J., and Dr. Herbert Mead Bowlby, staff doctor of the Post-Graduate Hospital, took place yesterday afternoon at the Church of the Incarnation. The Rev. Howard C. Robbins performed the ceremony. Mrs. Nira B. Pope was her sister's maid of honor, and Edward C. Trowbridge acted as best man. Dr. Bowlby is a graduate of the Bellevue Medical College.

Miss Bernice Mary Stonehill, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Moses C. Stonehill of 620 West 116th Street, and Gilbert John Postley, son of John M. Postley of 342 West Eighty-fifth Street, were married yesterday at the St. Regis. The Rev. S. I. Greenfield officiated. The bride was unattended. Howard Postley was best man.

Miss Edna Mary Henry was married last evening at 8 o'clock to the Rev. Vincent Leroy Bennett, a member of the clergy staff at Grace Church, in the chapel of the Union Theological Seminary. The bridegroom's father, the Rev. Dr. William C. Bennett, and the Rev. Otis T. Barnes officiated. The bride is a graduate of Barnard College, where she has been an instructor, and is the foster-niece of the late Rev. Dr. Francis Brown, former President of the Union Theological Seminary.

The marriage of Miss Anna Rice, daughter of Mrs. Henry Rice of the Hotel Ansonia, and Charles M. Cahen, son of Mrs. J. Cahen of Columbus, Ohio, took place yesterday at the St. Regis, the Rev. Dr. Stephen S. Wise performing the ceremony. Sidney W. Rice gave his sister in marriage. The couple will reside in Columbus.

MISS ANNA TAFT WEDS.

Ex-President Attends His Niece's Marriage to Prof. Wm. T. Semple.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 4.—In the presence of a large assemblage, including her uncle, former President William Howard Taft, Miss Anna Louise Taft, youngest daughter of Charles Phelps Taft, was married this afternoon to Prof. William Tunstall Semple, Assistant Professor of Latin at the University of Cincinnati. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Frank Nelson at Christ Episcopal Church. The church was elaborately decorated with lilies and palms.

The bride's father gave her in marriage. She wore a gown of white satin. Mr. Semple's best man was Sherwin Dickerman of Williams College.

The music from the cathedral scene of "Lohengrin" formed the processional, while Mendelssohn's "Wedding March" was used for the recessional.

Following a reception at the home of the bride's parents, the couple left on their honeymoon.

MISS KALT'S BRIDAL PARTY.

Her Four Brothers to be Ushers at Her Wedding to H. I. Treadway.

Plans have been completed for the wedding of Miss Marguerite Kalt, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Kalt, and Heaton Ives Treadway, son of Allen T. Treadway, Representative at Washington, D. C., from Stockbridge, Mass., which is to take place on Saturday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, in the Collegiate Church of St. Nicholas, Fifth Avenue and Forty-eighth Street.

Miss Geraldine Condit Hall is to be the bride's only attendant.

Arthur U. Crosby will act as best man, and the ushers will include Austin Dunham, Oliver Burr Jennings, Charles M. Stewart 3d, classmates of the bridegroom at Yale, and Pryor H. Bryson F., W. MacKenzie, and Harold Leslie Kalt, the four brothers of the bride.

A small reception will follow at the home of the bride's parents, 124 East Sixty-fourth Street.

A Soldier at the Front

BUY A LIBERTY BOND

$500 will keep one soldier at the front for a year;—a five hundred dollar "Liberty Bond" will do this.

A $50 bond will clothe one soldier for the front; or buy sixteen shelter tents, accommodating thirty-two men. It will buy eight pairs of army blankets; or, 1000 rounds of ammunition, or three standard rifles.

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METZ IN ROW AT CAPITOL.

Former Controller Clashes with Dr. Walker After Patents Hearing.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—Herman A. Metz, former Congressman from Brooklyn and former Controller of New York, clashed in a corridor of the Capitol today with Dr. George Walker of the Council of National Defense, after a hearing before the Senate Patents Committee on a proposal to abrogate the German patent rights on salvarsan during the war. Dr. Walker had been before the committee to urge that the patent rights be suspended, so that salvarsan might be manufactured here at a cheaper price. As it existed now, he said, the output was a monopoly, based upon a German patent right.

When Dr. Walker came out of the committee room Mr. Metz stepped up to him and began talking vociferously. The ex-Congressman swung his arms, and managed, either by accident or intention, to brush Dr. Walker with an outstretched palm. Dr. Walker immediately clinched his fist and landed on Mr. Metz's chin, sending him backward against a wall. Anything that might have happened was prevented by an attendant rushing up and standing between the two men. That closed the incident.

Dr. Victor C. Vaughan, Dean of the Medical Department of the University of Michigan, and Dr. J. M. Finney of Johns Hopkins University, urged the committee to abrogate the salvarsan patent, to put it within reach of the market demand.

Senator Nelson of Minnesota has introduced a bill in the Senate to abrogate the salvarsan patents and to authorize the Secretaries of War and the Navy to manufacture salvarsan during the war.

WANT TO CHANGE "ALLEY."

"Botticelli Court" to Replace Macdougal if Artists Have Their Way.

Apropos of the festa in Macdougal Alley, which starts tomorrow afternoon, and in which the sculptors and painters of that famous old spot are keenly interested, the general public has not before known that a carefully prepared petition has been sent to the proper authorities, signed by many of the artist colony, requesting that the name be changed to Botticelli Court. Said one of the petitioning artists: "It is really dreadful, you know, to give one's address to Paris and London friends as Macdougal ALLEY!"

An old Irish coachman seated in the sun before an alley stable belonging to one of the Washington Square residents, was asked his opinion of the petition and its signers. Slowly removing the pipe from his lips, he said, "An' shure, whaddo they know? Botteyshelly Court—an who might he be? The alley was named after a famous old Revolutionary General. Thim fellers as want the name changed, they spind all their toime makin' mud pies."

The troop of automobiles containing society women which left 460 Madison Avenue yesterday in a parade to stimulate the sale of tickets for the Alley Festa got back with all individual-selling records broken. Mrs. Walter E. Maynard sold more than 7,500 tickets at 50 cents each in blocks of 100 to business men. Between 11 A. M. and sundown the troop sold more than 21,000 tickets, according to Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, the honorary treasurer.

New U. S. District Attorney Sworn.

Francis G. Caffey, who succeeds H. Snowden Marshall as United States District Attorney for this district, was sworn in yesterday and immediately took up the duties of his office. His first work will be th prosecution of those seeking to evade the conscription law. Before this appointment Mr. Caffey was Solicitor for the Department of Agriculture.

Miss Badger to Wed R. P. Holden.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Irving Badger of Cambridge, Mass., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Grace A. Badger, to Raymond Peckham Holden, son of the late Edwin B. Holden and Mrs. Holden of 323 Riverside Drive, this city.

Miss Badger studied at the Boston Art School and was a student of the Art Students' League of this city. She also was a member of the 1913 Sewing Circle in Boston.

Mr. Holden is a graduate of Princeton, class of '15, and belongs to the Princeton Charter, Grolier, and St. Andrews' Golf Clubs.

No date has been set for the wedding.

Huethwohl-Lines Wedding.

The wedding of Walter Huethwohl and Miss Frances Veronica Lines took place yesterday at 4 P. M. at the residence of the bride's aunt, Mrs. Frances E. Eirdsall, 285 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn, with whom the bride has made her home. The Rev. W. W. T. Duncan performed the ceremony and Miss Lines's uncle, Kenneth Williams, gave her in marriage. She had no attendants and there were no ushers, but the bridegroom's brother, Charles Leon Huethwohl, was the best man. On their return from their honeymoon Mr. and Mrs. Huethwohl will go to Freeport, L. I., to spend the Summer.

Curtis N. Browne's Ushers.

Curtis Northrop Browne, who is to marry Miss Winifred W. Chisolm this afternoon at the Church of the Heavenly Rest, will have Junius Henri Browne of San Francisco, his brother, as his best man. His ushers will include Paul S. Brinsmade, Lowell Mason, John A. Milholland, Bradford L. Locke, Stephen Bronson Smart, and James Gordon McNeil, the latter of Brookline, Mass. Alexander H. Tomes, John Elliott, William E. Shepherd, Jr., and Gilbert G. Browne, the other ushers chosen, are all in military training camps.

Gen. Wood's Secretary Weds Nurse.

The marriage of Benjamin F. Webb of 105 West 110th Street, a son of William Thomas Webb of Philadelphia, and Miss Alice Marion Kemp, a nurse, of 151 West Twenty-second Street, took place at 5:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the Church of the Holy Communion, Twentieth Street and Sixth Avenue, the Rev. Dr. William Pringle performing the ceremony. The marriage followed the issuing of the license at the Municipal Building. Mr. Webb said he was the secretary of General Leonard Wood, U. S. A.

Miss Smith Ill; Wedding Put Off.

Owing to the sudden illness of their daughter, Miss Natalie Young Smith, Mr. and Mrs. George Theodore Smith of Jersey City have been obliged to recall the invitations to her wedding to Lynn W. Werner of Atlanta, Ga., which was to have taken place today. Miss Smith's father is President of the Joseph Dixon Crucible Company of Jersey City.

Dr. Harold Nagel Weds Miss Ury.

The marriage of Dr. Harold Nagel of 225 Audubon Avenue, and Miss Florence Ury, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Felix Ury of 230 West 101st Street, was held yesterday at the Hotel Ansonia by the Rev. Samuel Goldenson of Albany, a brother-in-law of the bride. There were no attendants and none except relatives were present. Dr. and Mrs. Nagel have gone South on their wedding trip.

Norden-Schneider Engagement.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Norden of 280 Riverside Drive announce the bethrothal of their daughter, Eda Marian Norden, to Lawrence L. Schneider, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. A. Schneider of 120 West Eighty-eighth Street.

ADVERTISEMENT.

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BASE HOSPITAL SERVICE

MEN WANTED TO ENLIST IN BASE HOSPITAL UNIT NO. 8 TO SERVE AS

Hospital Aids,
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Experience preferred, but not essential. Prospects of early service abroad. Age limit, 18 to 45.

Apply between 9 A. M. and 5 P. M. TODAY to Captain Brickner, Mount Sinai Hospital, No. 1 East 100th Street.

REITERATES CHARGES OF WASHINGTON GRAFT

Kansas Editor Tells of Huge War Profits, Political Pull in Army and Tax Lobbies.

Special to The New York Times.

SALINA, Kan., June 4.—Joseph L. Bristow prints this afternoon in his paper a reiteration of his criticisms of alleged graft conditions in Washington. The publication is in the form of a letter to Representative Guy T. Helvering. Bristow says in part:

"You know, or ought to know, that it is common rumor in Washington that Congressmen and other influential men have obtained commissions in the army for relatives; said commissions have been dated before the parties were sent to the training camps or had taken any examination.

"You know, or ought to know, that at hearings of the House and Senate committees charges have been made that contractors are being paid a per cent. of the cost for construction of army cantonments.

"You know, or ought to know, that it is openly alleged that such methods and blunderings have resulted in an increase in the estimated cost of these cantonments from $75,000,000 to $150,000,000.

"You know, or ought to know, that the lobby of the munition makers was strong enough with the Senate Committee on Finance to have the tax on munitions removed.

"You know, or ought to know, that the lobbies that now swarm the corridors of the Capitol have induced the Senate Committee on Finance to remove from the Revenue bill the increased surtax on excessive incomes of more than $40,000 a year.

"You know, or ought to know, that under pressure from innumerable lobbyists this Revenue bill is being so shaped that great corporations with watered stock will practically escape taxation.

"You know, or ought to know, that there is now a powerful lobby of metropolitan newspaper and magazine publishers in Washington demanding that the increased postage rates recommended by the Postmaster General be not adopted, but that a gross tax on advertising be substituted.

"You do know that thousands of men have flocked to Washington and are using every device known to the ingenuity of man to obtain and are obtaining soft berths for themselves, their relatives, and political friends.

"You may think it patriotic to draw the youth of the land to die in the trenches of Europe and to permit the bloated munition maker to escape proper taxation and keep his blood-stained gold, but we do not. And regardless of the brazen effrontery with which you seek to intimidate men from the exposition of facts, we propose to continue to portray the conditions as they are. Not as a traitor to his country but as a patriot who has contempt for a Congressional trimmer and hatred for a public thief."

PUTS OFF BRADY WILL CASE.

Surrogate Grants Plea of Contestants for Delay Till October.

Surrogate Cohalan postponed yesterday until October the trial of the contest of the will of James Buchanan ("Diamond Jim") Brady over the objections of Anson McCook Beard of counsel for the executors named in the will. Mr. Beard said that the case for the executors was ready for trial, and that the contest should be disposed of at once because of the probability that the witnesses who may be needed will be widely scattered by October.

He said that Charles A. Moore, Jr., one of the witnesses to the will, was called for war duty some time ago and his testimony has been taken by commission, while two other witnesses who will testify as to the decedent's sanity have been called for duty in the war in the last week.

Lyttleton Fox, of counsel for the decedent's brother and sister, who have brought the contest, said the contestants would be unable to proceed with the case before October, and for this reason the postponement was granted.

Obituary Notes.

JOHN M. HAINES, Governor of Idaho in 1913 and 1915, died yesterday in Boise after a long illness.

JAMES HENRY CORWIN, for many years a druggist at Riverhead, L. I., and a Director of the Suffolk County National Bank, died at his home in Riverhead on last Saturday. He was 72 years old.

Mrs. MARY BALDWIN SCHWAB, widow of Herman C. Schwab, died on Sunday at her Summer home in Merrick, L. I. She lived at 118 East Thirty-ninth Street and is survived by a son.

SAMUEL MORGAN, a veteran of the civil war and an old member of Principle Lodge, No. 48, I. O. O. F., died at his home, 32 Stephens Court, Flatbush, on Sunday.

ROBERT J. HAWKES, Jr., an accountant with the Fidelity Trust Company, died on Sunday at his home, 156 McDonough Street, Brooklyn, from pneumonia.

DANIEL STEINBERG, a retired manufacturer of children's clothing, is dead at his home, 1111 Sea View Avenue, Far Rockaway, L. I., aged 41 years.

Mrs. JANE PARKHOUSE VAN VOORHIS, 69 years old, wife of Abraham M. Van Voorhis, an accountant for Arbuckle Brothers, died in the German Hospital on last Saturday. Her husband is very ill in the same hospital.

Mrs. JOHANNA H. M. LEXOW, widow of Theodor J. F. Lexow, died at her home, 428 Fourth Street, Brooklyn, on last Saturday, aged 72 years.

Mrs. LORENA ROSS BURRELL, widow of Samuel R. Burrell, a city weigher, died in her eighty-fifth year on last Saturday at her home, 621 Sterling Place, Brooklyn. She was a sister-in-law of the late William Burroughs, one time Controller of old Brooklyn.

PATRICK McCORMACK, a retired Brooklyn contractor, died at his home, 42 Vermont Street, Brooklyn, aged 69 years. He had been a resident of that borough for fifty years.

Mrs. ELIZABETH RUTAN, widow of Volney Rutan, who was an inspector for the Building Department in Brooklyn, died at her home, 245 Madison Street, Brooklyn. She was born in England sixty-eight years ago and was an active member of Plymouth Church.

ABRAHAM VAN GELDER, 72, years old, a retired cigar manufacturer, for many years in business in the Eastern District of Brooklyn, died on Sunday at his home, 1,252 Fortieth Street, Brooklyn. He was a member of National Lodge, F. and A. M.

JOSEPH IRWIN, long active in Republican politics, died at his home in Huntington, L. I., on Sunday in his seventy-fifth year. Mr. Irwin was born in New York City and for a number of years lived in Centreport, where he served as Postmaster for eight years. In 1879 he went to Huntington and engaged in the real estate and insurance business. Mr. Irwin was President of the Huntington-Norwalk Steamboat Company, Treasurer of the Water Works Company, and a Director of the Bank of Huntington.

JOSEPH CLARE, who painted scenery for Henry Irving and John Gilbert, died yesterday at a hospital at Central Islip, L. I. He was born in 1846, and in 1865 became the scene painter as an apprentice, to William Bronson of the Theatre Royal of Liverpool, England. He became head scene painter of this theatre, and in 1871 he was engaged by Lester Wallack for his theatre, which was then situated at Broadway and Thirteenth Street.

Dr. ROLLIN H. BARNES of St. Louis died on Sunday at the Polyclinic Hospital, in his forty-fifth year.

ROBERT McCLOUD, who went to the front as a drummer boy during the civil war when 15 years old, died yesterday at Roselle Park, N. J., in his seventy-second year.

Miss HARRIETT MULFORD, sister of the late Charles W. Mulford, banker of California, died yesterday at Hempstead, L. I., in her eighty-fourth year.

Mrs. ANNA VANDERPOOL, widow of Dr. Waldron B. Vanderpool of 81 Hobart Avenue, Summit, N. J., died yesterday at a local sanitarium.

ELWOOD M. NIXON, an engineer on the Erie Railroad, died yesterday at his home, Phillipsburg, N. J., in his forty-sixth year.

WILLIAM THEISEN, 47 years old, janitor of Public School 83, Long Island City, died yesterday.

THOMAS DWYER, one of the youngest veterans of the civil war, died yesterday at the Memorial Hospital in his seventieth year. He was for twenty-six years an examiner of claims at the Controller's Office.

Dr. WALTER CLARK HAUPT, a specialist in nervous and mental diseases, associated with the New York Neurological Institute, died at his home, 901 Lexington Avenue. Dr. Haupt was born in Baltimore thirty-one years ago, a son of Professor Paul Haupt, the famous Orientalist of Johns Hopkins University.

MAYOR OUTLINES WAR PLANS

Members of Mitchel Committee at Luncheon with New Chairman.

What the Mayor's Committee on National Defense expects to accomplish during the progress of the war was outlined by Mayor Mitchel yesterday at a luncheon at India House, which was attended by all the Executive Committee of the organization, the Chairmen of all special and borough committees, and representatives of the Mayor's Committee of Women on National Defense. The meeting was held to welcome the new Chairman of the National Defense Committee, Thomas L. Chadbourne, Jr., who succeeds Willard Straight. The latter resigned to accept a commission as Major in the Adjutant General's Corps, U. S. A. After expressing regret at Mr Straight's resignation and telling what had been accomplished under him, the Mayor said:

"I wish to take this opportunity to renew with all emphasis and urgency my request that all organizations coordinate their patriotic efforts with and through this committee in order that we may avoid as far as possible waste of energy and duplication of endeavor. The committee has organized and is directing the work of a large group of special committees, including those for the promotion of recruiting for the Federal services; for the mobilization of hospital and relief resources; for the consideration of questions and problems relating to aliens; for the co-ordination of the work of citizen organizations; for the co-ordination of the work of already established relief organizations, and several others. I regard the committee and the city as particularly fortunate to obtain the services of Mr. Chadbourne at this time as Chairman of both the General and the Executive Committees."

It was announced that the headquarters of the committee will shortly be moved from the Municipal Building to the Stewart Building at 280 Broadway.

CENSORSHIP CLAUSE OUT.

Conferees Reach Final Agreement on the Espionage Bill.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—Striking out the newspaper censorship clause rejected by the House, the conferees on the Espionage bill today reached a final complete agreement. Their report will be presented to the House Wednesday. Adoption by both Senate and House is expected with little debate.

Besides eliminating the censorship provision, the only change made by the conferees was to make the section prohibiting interference with foreign commerce operative in peace time as well as war.

The conferees' action is accepted as ending the Administration efforts for press censorship for the time being, but a new and separate Censorship bill drafted after consultation with publishers may be presented later.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Engaged.

TERRY—HERTZBERG.—Ida Hertzberg to Irving Terry.

Married.

COPE—DIMOCK.—At Saybrook, Conn., June 2, Lillian B. Dimock to Thomas P. Cope of Philadelphia.

FALES—MITCHELL.—On Saturday, June 2, at St. Bernard's Church, Bernardsville, N. J., by the Rev. Appleton Lawrence, Miss Dorothy Mitchell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Blair Mitchell, to Mr. De Coursey Fales.

HANO—KUTES.—Matilda Kutes of 640 Riverside Drive to Clarence Hano of 75 Fort Washington Av., June 3.

JOHNSON—NORTHROP.—On Friday, June 1, by Rev. Ralph H. White of Bridgeport, Fannie A., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Wolter Northrop of Bridgeport, to Gilbert H. Johnson, Jr., of Spuyten Duyvil, N. Y.

KLINCK—CHORMAN.—Mr. Jesse S. Klinck to Miss Anna E. Chorman, June 2, Rev. Dr. Everson officiating.

LENANE—ACKERMAN.—On June 4, Miss Elsie Ackerman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred H. Ackerman of 140 Arlington Av., Brooklyn, to Mr. Thomas Lenane, Jr., son of Mr. Thomas Lenane of 18 West 93d St., Manhattan, by Rev. Father John J. Murphy.

ROSENTHAL—VEITH.—Mr. and Mrs. Hugo G. Veith announce the marriage of their daughter, Marion, to Mr. Lee Brently Rosenthal, June 1, 1917.

SCHLAGER—FLEISCHMAN.—June 3, Ray Fleischman to Leo Schlager.

Brooklyn.

BECKER—PITBLADDO.—June 2, Roberta S. Pitbladdo to Carl Becker.

CONNELL—BRAUN.—June 2, Hattie Braun to James H. Connell, Jr.

DUFFY—KAVANAUGH.—June 3, Mary C. Kavanaugh to Edward M. Duffy.

FETT—VENGOECHEA.—June 2, Daisy Vengoechea to Dr. Herbert C. Fett.

HERBERT—MEHAN.—June 4, Marie E. Mehan to John J. Herbert.

LAWLER—FILAN.—June 3, Loretta V. Filan to William J. Lawler.

KINSEY—GARTELMANN.—June 2, Edna L. Gartelmann to Mr. Kinsey.

RAYNOR—RAYNOR.—June 2, Rachel A. Raynor to Benjamin Raynor.

Died.

BARNES.—Dr. Rollin H. Services "THE FUNERAL CHURCH," Broadway and 66th St., (Campbell Building.) Time later.

BEADY.—On Monday, June 4, 1917, John Beady, aged 58, beloved husband of Anabelle. Relatives and friends of the family are kindly invited to attend the funeral from his late home, 428 Marshall St., Wednesday morning at 9:30, thence to the Church of the Ascension at 10 o'clock, where high mass will be offered for the repose of his soul. Interment Mount Olivet Cemetery.

BARKER.—At Saranac Lake, Sunday night, Arthur Grahsam Barker, second son of William Prescott and the late Orcilia Erskine Barker, in his 21st year. Funeral services at his late residence, 36 Fairfield Road, Ludlow, Yonkers, Tuesday evening at 8:30.

BEATTIE.—At Little Falls, N. J., on Sunday, June 3, 1917, Julia B., wife of William H. Beattie. Funeral service on Wednesday, June 6, at her late home, Little Falls, N. J., at 2 o'clock P. M. Interment at Laurel Grove Cemetery at convenience of family.

BECKER.—On Sunday, June 3, John Peter Becker, aged 62 years, beloved husband of Elizabeth Becker, nee Marx. Relatives and friends respectfully invited to attend funeral from his late residence, 259 West 127th St., Wednesday, June 6, 9:30 A. M.; thence to St. Joseph's Church, 123th St., Morningside Av., where a solemn requiem mass will be offered for the repose of his soul. Interment Woodlawn Cemetery.

BUNCKE.—Frederic J., on June 4, at Park Ridge, N. J. Funeral services June 5, at 8 P. M. Interment Greenwood Cemetery.

BICKEL.—At Malba-on-the-Sound, Whitestone, L. I., on Monday, June 4, 1917, Eleanor Mae, beloved wife of Ralph W. Bickel. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at her residence, 6,214 Willeley Av., East Liberty, Pittsburgh, Penn., on Wednesday, June 6, 1917, at 3 P. M.

CAMPBELL.—Charles Henderson, June 3, aged 83. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, (Frank Campbell Building,) Broadway, 66th St., Tuesday afternoon, 2 o'clock.

CARSE.—Mrs. Matilda Bradley Carse, in her 83d year, Sunday, June 3, at the home of her son, David B. Carse, Park Hill-on-Hudson, N. Y. Interment and memorial services Chicago, June 6.

CLARE.—Joseph. Services "THE FUNERAL CHURCH," Broadway and 66th, (Campbell's.) Tuesday, 11:30 o'clock, Auspices Actors' Fund.

CLARK.—Oren Clark, June 2, at his late residence, 1,016 3d Av.

COHN.—Julius, in his 52d year, after a brief illness, beloved husband of Carrie, (nee Zeiner,) and devoted father of Irving V. and Milton. Funeral from his late residence, 180 West End Av., Tuesday, June 5, at 10:30 A. M.

DANA.—On Monday, June 4, at his residence, 1 West 81st St., Frederick A. Dana, son of the late William Payton Dana of Providence, R. I. Funeral and interment at Saratoga Springs. Please omit flowers.

DRAPER.—On May 5, Katherine, beloved wife of George Draper, Blackheath, London, England. N. Y. papers please copy.

DYER.—At Wayside, Newport, R. I., on June 2, of pneumonia, Elisha Dyer, beloved husband of Sidney Turner Dyer, in his 58th year. Services at Wayside, June 5, 11 A. M. Interment at Providence June 5.

DWYER.—On June 3, 1917, Thomas, beloved husband of Rose Dwyer, (nee Donohue,) at his residence, 260 West 107th St. Funeral on Wednesday, 9:45 A. M. Requiem mass at the Church of the Ascension, West 107th St., at 10 A. M. Interment Calvary Cemetery.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Quiet and Dull Before Holiday—Mercantile Marine's Report.

Yesterday's stock market session was largely under the influence of the approaching holiday, and transactions were not important either in volume or in price changes. Activity subsided as the day wore on and the day's total was only about half that of the last previous full day. Prices were irregular, but most issues closed under their final prices as at the end of last week, and the list as a whole was off about ¾ of a point.

Traders thought that there were many stop loss orders near the prevailing quotations and went after them in several issues without increasing much the amount of selling. The market's undertone appeared to be good, better than might have been expected after the recent rise, and the fact that conditions upon which it was based have begun to look less favorable. Most important among these is the disturbing news from Russia, where it appears that mutiny is likely to develop at the capital.

Oddly enough, Wall Street has been much less disturbed by the Russian troubles in the last few days than it was a month ago. It may be that traders are becoming accustomed to bad news from that quarter, or it may be that the confidence which is still felt in banking circles which have been dealing with the new Government is spreading through the district. While admitting that the outlook for the maintenance of the provisional government in office is uncertain, bankers who have been in close touch with the officials in Petrograd believe that Russia will not conclude any agreement with the Central Powers irrespectitve of the wishes of her allies.

Mercantile Marine preferred lost 2¾ points yesterday on the substitution of fact, submitted by President Franklin at the annual meeting, for fancy which has been given full play in discussions turning upon the company's prosperity. The management reported a surplus after paying the British Government war tax equivlent to 6l per cent. on the preferred stock for the year ended Dec. 31 last, which compares with 26 per cent. earned in 1915. This showing, though it ought to be satisfactory to holders of the company's securities, is much below predicted earnings which lacked any authoritative basis. The payment of back dividends on the preferred stock, which has been rumored on each occasion that the shares have scored advances, seems still a long way off in the light of the statement yesterday that the company anticipates that some of its ships will be commandeered by the United States Government.

Another shipment of $2,600,000 gold to Japan was announced yesterday, but the movement has not yet assumed proportions that are not explained by the international trade movement. Call money held at 4 per cent. throughout the day.

GOOD TONE IN LONDON.

Russian Issues Are Heavy on the Latest News from Petrograd.

LONDON, June 4.—Apart from Russian issues, which were heavy on the latest news, the stock market today had a generally good tone. The reinvestment of dividends on a larger scale strengthened gilt-edge securities while shipping shares were quite active, especially Prince Line and Cunards. Oil stocks reacted under profit taking, but rubbers were steady. American securities declined and closed undecided.

Money was in good supply and discount rates were steady. Rubles continued to depreciate and they were quoted at 183.

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, June 4.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 61f. for cash. Exchange on London, 25f. 18 c. Five per cent. loan, 87f. 95c.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans.

High	4½	Last	4
Low	4	Renewals	4

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLAT'L		ALL INDUSTRIALS.	
Thirty days	4½@4¾	Thirty days	5@5½
Sixty days	4½@4¾	Sixty days	5@5½
Ninety days	4¾@5	Ninety days	5@5½
Four months	4¾@5	Four months	5@5½
Five months	4¾@5	Five months	5@5½
Six months	4¾@5	Six months	5@5½

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days ..... 3 @3½
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days ..... 3½@4⅛

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 90 days 4¾
4 to 6 months 5
Other Names.
4 to 6 months ..... 5¼@5½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge
Demand	$4.75½	$4.73½	$4.73½	..
Cables	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	..
Francs—				
Demand	5.72¾	5.72¼	5.72¼	+.00⅛
Cables	5.71¼	5.71¼	5.71¼	+.00⅛

Closing Rates.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close—Demand or Checks.	Cables.
London	4.78⅛	4.76⅝
4.8665 London	4.73½	4.76⅝
5.1823 Paris	5.72¼	5.71¼
China—		
Hongkong	57.50	57.60
Peking	91.50	91.62½
Shanghai	83.50	83.62½
19.295 Greece	19.85	19.90
32.44 India—		
Bombay	32.75	33.00
Calcutta	32.75	33.00
5.1826 Italy	7.06½	7.04½
49.84 Japan—		
Kobe	51.37½	52.00
Yokohama	51.37½	52.00
50.00 Philippine Islands—		
Manila	50.12½	50.25
40.16 Holland	41.12½	40.10½
51.85 Russia	23.90	26.00
26.79 Scandinavia—		
Copenhagen	28.60	28.80
Stockholm	30.00	30.20
Christiania	29.30	29.50
9.265 Spain	22.80	23.00
South America—		
42.44 Buenos Aires	44.37½	44.50
92.44 Rio	36.62½	36.75
5.1826 Switzerland	5.63½	5.04

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers.		Commercial.	
60 Days.	90 Days.	60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71¼	$4.66⅝	$4.71¼	$4.66⅝

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $435,241,656; balance, $37,629,724; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $2,760,721; Federal Reserve credit balance, $24,350,072.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston par; Chicago, 15c discount; St. Louis, 25c@10c. discount; San Francisco, 10c premium; Montreal, .15625@.3125 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 38 3-16d. up 1-16d.; in New York, 75¼c up ⅛c; Mexican dollars, 53½c.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This month.	Fiscal year.
Customs receipts	$1,784,532	$200,048,900
Ord. internal rev.	4,106,815	306,780,745
Income tax	9,099,456	173,631,382
Miscellaneous	1,878,440	70,433,853
Total receipts	16,640,245	849,793,283
Excess of ord. receipts over ord. disb'm'ts	10,484,210	
Excess of ord. disb'm'ts over ord. receipts		63,705,829
Exc. of total receipts over total disb'rments	10,377,348	823,116
Expenditures	6,136,034	913,497,111

BOSTON BANK STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, June 4.—The Boston bank statement this week compares as follows with last week's statement:

	June 4, 1917.	Week's Decrease.
Circulation	$5,685,000	*$822,000
Loans, discounts and investments	449,702,000	4,568,000
Individual deposits, including U. S.	349,561,000	853,000
Due to banks	129,362,000	387,000
Time deposits	28,699,000	1,742,000
Exchange clearances	17,123,000	*1,350,000
Due from banks	40,885,000	*117,000
Cash reserves	22,912,000	1,719,000
Reserve in F. R. banks	30,285,000	*382,000
Reserve with other banks	24,838,00	*970,000
Excess cash with F. R. Banks	4,829,000	$73,000

*Increase.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

MONDAY, JUNE 4, 1917.

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Day's sales	615,070	523,362	476,524
Year to date	84,619,788	74,079,814	54,181,560

Clearing. Bid.	Clearing. Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
5	5½	300	Alaska Gold Mines	5½	5½	5	5	...
25½	28½	2,500	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	30¼	30¾	29	29¼	–1½
84½	85	300	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf.	84½	84½	84½	84½	–1½
47½	50	300	Am. Banknote pf.	49½	50¼	49½	49¾	+ ⅛
64¾	65¼	2,200	Am. Beet Sugar	65	65¾	64¾	64¾	+ ⅛
50	50¼	3,400	Am. Can	50	50¾	49¾	50¼	– ⅜
106¾	107⅜	100	Am. Can pf	107½	107½	107½	107½	– ⅜
75½	75¾	5,300	Am. Car & Fdry	76	76	75¼	75¾	–1½
14	14⅜	100	Am. H. & Leather	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	– ⅛
63½	63¾	200	Am. H. & Leath. pf.	63½	63¾	63½	63½	+ ⅛
22	23¼	4,500	Am. Linseed	24¾	24¾	23½	23¾	...
62¾	63	1,900	Am. Locomotive	62¼	62¾	62	62⅜	– ⅛
73¾	73¾	4,100	Am. Locomotive pf.	73	74	72⅜	73⅜	– ¼
8	9	100	Am. Malting	9	9	9	9	–1
53⅜	57½	200	Am. Malting 1st pf.	54½	54½	53	53	–4½
109¾	109¾	32,700	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	110¾	111⅛	108¾	108½	–1¼
113	114	200	Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	113	113	113	113	...
77	77½	4,300	Am. Steel Fdries	77½	77½	77	77½	– ⅛
116	116¾	4,000	Am. Sugar Ref.	118	118	115½	116	–2⅞
37	37½	4,800	Am. Sumatra Tob.	35¾	38½	35¾	37¼	+1½
121	121¾	1,000	Am. Tel. & Tel.	121¾	121¾	121	121	–1½
101½	103	500	Am. Tob. pf. new	102¼	102¼	102½	102½	+1
54	54¼	2,000	Am. Woolen	54¾	54¾	53½	54⅛	– ⅜
98	98½	200	Am. Woolen pf.	98⅛	98⅛	98	98	+ ⅛
65	66½	100	Am. Zinc L. & S. pf.	64	64	64	64	...
84¾	84¾	10,400	Anaconda Copper	84¾	85	84	84½	– ½
48	52	100	Asso. Dry Gds.2d pf.	51½	51½	51½	51½	– ½
101¼	102	100	Atch., Top. & S. F.	101½	101½	101½	101½	+ ⅛
96⅝	97⅝	200	Atch., T. & S. F. pf.	97	97	96⅝	96⅝	– ⅛
111	113	100	Atlantic Coast Line	112	112	112	112	...
106¾	107	1,800	Atl. Gulf & West I.	106¼	106¾	106¼	106¾	+ ¼
65	65½	18,200	Baldwin Loco.	62¾	63⅝	62¼	64½	+2¼
101½	102	100	Baldwin Loco. pf.	101½	101½	101½	101½	+ ⅛
71	71½	2,400	Baltimore & Ohio	71	71½	70½	71	...
116	118	100	Barrett Co.	117	117	117	117	–1½
143	145	500	Bethlehem Steel	143	144½	143	143½	– ½
137⅝	138	59,000	Beth.S.class B t.cts.	134½	138⅝	133½	137⅞	+3½
62	63½	300	Bklyn Rapid Tran.	62⅝	62⅝	62⅝	62⅝	– ⅛
68	72	11	Brown Shoe	69	69	69	69	...
		2,000	Burns Brothers	103½	104	103½	103⅞	+ ⅞
38¼	38⅝	900	California Packing	38⅝	39	38⅝	38⅞	+ ⅛
22½	23¼	2,000	California Petrol.	23	23¼	22½	22¾	– ⅛
52	54	500	California Petrol. pf.	53¼	54½	53½	54¼	+ ¼
159½	160½	1,300	Canadian Pacific	159½	160⅝	159	160⅝	+ ⅞
98	99¼	6,500	Central Leather Co.	95½	98⅝	92¼	98¼	– ¼
113¼	113	67	Cent. & So. Am. Tel.	114	114	114	114	...
37¼	37½	400	Cerro de Pasco	37	37⅝	37	37¼	+ ¼
88	90	500	Chandler Motor	88½	89	88	88	–1½
60¼	60½	1,100	Chesapeake & Ohio	60½	60½	60½	60½	...
11	11	200	Chi. Great Western	11¼	11¼	11¼	11⅜	– ⅛
72¾	73	2,900	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	72¾	73	71⅝	73	+ ⅛
100¼	100⅞	1,200	Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	100	100¼	100	100¼	+ ⅛
110¾	111	100	Chi., North Western	110¼	110¾	110¼	110¾	– ⅜
67	67¼	200	Chi., Rock Island & Pac. 6 p. c. pf. w. i.	67¼	67¼	67¼	67¼	...
22½	22¼	1,600	Chile Copper	22¼	22¼	22¼	22⅛	– ⅜
58¼	58⅝	1,200	Chino Copper	59¼	59¾	58¼	58¼	– ¾
	42⅝	100	Clev., C., C. & St. L.	41	41	41	41	– ½
108	110	100	Cluett, Peabody pf.	110	110	110	110	– ⅝
53¼	53⅝	500	Col. Fuel & Iron	53¾	54	53⅝	53⅝	– ⅜
54½	56	200	Col. & South. 1st pf.	55	55	55	55	...
41⅝	41½	700	Columbia Gas & El.	41½	41⅞	41⅜	41⅜	– ⅜
107¼	108½	100	Consolidated Gas	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	...
111½	114	100	Consol. Gas, Balt.	113	113	113	114	+ ½
94	96	300	Continental Can	94½	94½	94	94	–1½
108¼	110	100	Continental Can pf.	108½	108½	108¼	108½	+ ⅜
31¼	31⅞	14,000	Corn Products Ref.	31¼	32⅜	31¼	31⅝	+ ⅝
104	104½	300	Corn Prod. Ref. pf.	104	104	103⅝	104	– ⅛
79½	79¾	19,500	Crucible Steel	80	80⅜	78⅝	79½	–1
105⅞	108	100	Crucible Steel pf.	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¾	+ ⅛
43⅞	44	7,700	Cuba Cane Sugar	43⅝	44⅜	43¼	43⅝	– ⅛
107⅜	108½	2,100	Delaware & Hud.	107⅜	107⅜	108	107½	–1½
15	15⅝	300	Den. & Rio Gr. pf.	15½	15¾	15¾	15¾	...
17	17⅜	500	Distillers' Secur.	17¼	17¼	16⅞	17	– ⅛
11½	11⅝	300	Dome Mines	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅛
24⅞	25	6,700	Erie	25¼	25¼	24½	24⅞	– ⅛
36⅞	37¼	1,100	Erie 1st pf.	37¾	37¾	36⅜	36⅜	–1¼
28½	29½	300	Erie 2d pf.	28½	28½	28½	28½	– ½
18	23½	100	Federal Min. & S.	22¾	23½	22¾	23½	+ ⅝
47	47⅞	400	Federal M. & S. pf.	48¼	48¼	47¾	47¾	–1⅝
30	35	100	Fisher Body	35	35	35	35	–2
162	163	500	General Electric	163½	163½	162	162	–2
104½	104¾	3,400	Gen. Mot. temp. cfs.	103⅝	105⅜	103	104½	+1
87½	88	100	Gen. M. pf.temp.cfs.	88	88	88	88	...
52⅝	52¾	1,300	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	53	53½	52¾	52⅝	– ⅞
106¾	107¼	900	Great Northern pf.	106¼	107	106¼	107	+ ⅛
33⅞	34	1,400	G. N. ctfs. for o. p.	34⅜	34⅜	33½	34	...
44	46	200	Greene-Cananea	45	45	44¾	44¾	– ¼
123½	128½	500	Gulf States Steel	125¼	126½	123	125	–2
105	173	30	Homestake Mining	108	108	108	108	...
63½	63¾	7,000	Inspiration Copper	63⅝	63⅝	62⅝	63½	– ½
10	10⅝	800	Interboro Consol.	10	10	10	10	– ⅛
58	59	200	Interboro Con. pf.	58	58	58	58	– ⅛
51	52	100	Int. Agricultural pf.	52	52	52	52	...
113½	118	100	Int. Harvester, N.J.	115½	115⅝	113½	115½	–1½
68	71	700	Int. Harvester Corp.	73	73	70	70	–4
28	28½	8,800	Int. Mer. Marine	29⅜	29⅜	27⅝	28⅛	– ⅝
80	80¼	32,600	Int. Mer. Marine pf.	82⅜	82¼	79⅜	80¼	– ⅞
41	41½	1,900	Int. Nickel	41¼	41½	40¾	41⅛	– ⅛
44	44⅜	3,600	Int. Paper	44¼	44¼	43¾	44¼	+1½
94	96	100	Int. Paper pf. dep.	96	96	96	96	+3
47½	48⅝	4,700	Kennecott Copper	48¼	48⅝	48¼	48⅜	– ⅛
96	97	2,900	Lackawanna Steel	97¼	97¼	95⅝	96⅞	+ ⅝
17¼	19¼	100	Lake Erie & West.	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	+ ⅛
18½	19¼	200	Lee Rubber & Tire	18½	19⅜	18½	19⅜	+ ⅛
63	63¼	1,000	Lehigh Valley	62	63⅛	62	62⅛	+ ⅛
39	40½	100	Long Isl. cfs.of dep.	40	40	40	40	...
124	127	200	Louis. & Nash.	125	125	124	124	–1½
66⅜	67¼	100	Max. Motors 1st pf.	67	67	67	67	– ⅛
101	101½	25,300	Mexican Petroleum	101	101½	98	98⅝	–2⅝
	98⅜	900	Miami Copper	40½	40½	40¼	40½	+ ⅛
		2,200	Midvale Steel	62⅞	63½	62¾	62¾	+ ⅛
	17½	100	Minn. & St. L. new	17¼	17¼	17⅛	17⅛	– ⅛
105	108	100	M., St. P. & S. M.	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	+1⅝
	6¾	700	Mo., Kan. & Texas	6¾	6¾	6½	6¾	+ ⅛
12	14	200	Mo., Kan. & T. pf.	12	12	12	12	–1
28	28½	1,900	Mo. Pacific w i	28	28½	27⅝	28½	...
37	37½	1,400	Nat. Enam. & St.	37½	37½	37	37	– ⅞
59½	59½	100	National Lead	59½	59½	59¼	59½	– ½
25¼	25¾	1,500	Nevada Con. Cop.	25¼	25¾	25¼	25¾	+ ½
148¾	149	200	N. Y. Air Brake	149¾	148¾	148¾	148¾	+1½
90¼	91½	1,300	N. Y. Central	90¼	90¾	90¼	90½	+ ¼
33	33¼	2,000	N. Y., N. H. & H.	33½	34	33½	34	+ ½
124	125½	200	Norfolk & Western	124½	124⅝	124	124	+ ¼
102	102½	900	Northern Pacific	102½	102⅝	102	102¼	+ ¼
137⅜	138¼	1,900	Ohio Cities Gas	137⅜	138⅝	137¼	138¼	+ ¼
49	50	100	Ohio Fuel Supply	49	49	49	49	–1
5⅝	5¾	100	Ontario Mining	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
24¼	24⅝	300	Pacific Mail	25	25	25	25	+ ⅛
53	53½	700	Penn. R.	53¼	53⅜	53⅛	53⅜	+ ⅛
73	74½	1,500	People's Gas, Chi.	71	72⅝	71	72	+1
17	19	100	Père Marquette	18½	18½	18½	18½	– ½
33¼	34¼	200	Philadelphia Co.	34	34⅜	34	34¼	– ¼
49½	50	2,600	Pitts. Coal cfs. of d.	49½	50¼	49½	49⅝	...
27½	28	1,900	Pitts. & West Va.	28	28	27	27¾	– ¼
61¼	63	300	Pitts. & W. Va. pf.	63	63	61	61	– ⅝
102¾	103	100	Pressed Steel Car pf.	102½	102½	102¼	102½	+ ⅛
53¾	53¾	600	Railway Steel Sp.	53¾	53½	53¼	53½	+ ⅛
30⅝	30½	2,300	Ray Con. Copper	30⅞	30⅞	30¼	30⅝	+ ⅛
92½	93	9,200	Reading	92⅝	93⅝	91½	92⅜	– ⅛
90½	90¾	7,800	Rep. Iron & Steel	90	90⅞	89½	90¼	– ¼
106	106	100	Rep. Iron & S. pf.	105¾	106¼	105¾	105¾	+ ⅛
63½	64⅜	300	Royal Dutch ctfs.	64	64⅝	64	64¼	+ ⅛
16⅞	17	4,100	St. Louis-San Fran.	17¼	17¼	17	17	...
70	73	300	Savage Arms	75	75	75	73	...
40	43	100	Saxon Motor	43	43	43	43	...
12½	12¾	600	Seaboard Air Line	13½	13¼	12⅝	12⅝	–1
27½	28	100	Seab. Air Line pf.	27½	27½	27½	27½	...
26⅝	27	100	Shattuck-Arizona	27	27½	27	27	– ⅛
55½	55¾	5,400	Sinclair Oil & Ref.	55½	56⅝	54⅝	55¼	– ⅜
61	61½	300	Sloss-S. Steel & I.	61½	61½	61	61	–1
92¼	92⅝	2,600	Southern Pacific	92½	93	92¼	92½	– ¼
205	207	200	So. Porto Rico Sug.	204½	205	204½	205	+ ¼
27¼	27½	1,700	Southern Railway	27½	27½	26¾	27	...
55¼	56½	800	Southern Ry. pf.	56⅜	56⅝	55¾	55¾	–1½
80¾	82	3,000	Studebaker Co.	80¾	82¼	80	81½	+ ⅝
		100	Stutz Motor	41¼	41¼	41¼	41¼	–1
		500	Superior Steel	44½	45⅜	44½	45⅛	+ ⅛
		200	Tenn. C. & C.	17	17	16⅜	16⅜	+ ⅛
219	220	1,700	Texas Co.	220	220	218¼	219½	–1¼
		100	Texas & Pacific	15¾	15¾	15½	15⅝	– ⅞
		300	Third Avenue	21⅜	22½	21⅜	22½	+ ⅛
		4,400	Tobacco Products	56½	56⅝	55¼	55¼	–1¼
		1,500	Trans. & Wms.	44	46¼	43¾	46¼	+ ⅜
		3,100	Union Pacific	135	135¾	134¼	135¾	+ ¼
		500	United Alloy Steel	48¼	48¼	48	48	– ⅜
		300	United Cigar Stores	100¾	100¾	100	100	– ½
		300	United Fruit	138	138	137	137	–1
		100	United Paper Board	33	33	33	33	+ ⅜
		100	United Rys. Invest.	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
		900	U. S. I. Alco. pf.	23½	23½	23	23	+ ¼
		7,200	U. S. Indus. Alco.	138⅜	139⅞	138	138¾	–1
		200	U. S. R. & Imp. Co.	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	– ⅛
		9,000	U. S. Rubber	60⅜	61¾	60¼	60¾	+ ¼
		300	U. S. Sm., R. & M.	62⅜	62⅜	61½	61½	–1⅛
		161,800	U. S. Steel	128⅜	128⅞	127¼	128½	– ⅜
		400	U. S. Steel pf.	118½	118½	118½	118½	– ⅞
		4,100	Utah Copper	113	113¼	112¾	113	– ⅛
		400	Utah Securities	19	19	19	19	– ⅛
		100	Va.-Car. Chemical	44	44	44	44	– ½
		100	Va. Iron, Coal & C.	66¾	68¼	66¼	66½	–1½
		700	Wabash pf. A	48	48	47¾	47¾	– ¾
		200	Wabash pf. B	25½	25½	25½	25½	– ¼
		100	Wells Fargo Exp.	97½	97½	97½	97½	– ½
		800	Western Maryland	19¾	19¾	19¼	19¼	– ½
		4,700	Westingh. E. & M.	53¾	53¾	53¼	53⅜	– ⅛
		1,162	Wheeling & L. E.	13½	14½	13½	14½	+ ¼
		100	Wheel. & L. E. pf.	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾	–2¼
		100	Wilson & Co.	72	72	72	72	...
		4,600	Willys-Overland	28½	29¼	28½	29¼	+1¼
		200	Worthington Pump.	30¾	31	30¾	31	+ ½

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
25 railroads	70.95	70.23	70.72	–.22
25 industrials	92.80	92.38	93.16	–.41
50 stocks	82.42	81.83	81.94	–.31

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
June 4	82.42	81.88	81.94	– .31
June 2	83.06	82.01	82.25	– .53
June 1	83.12	81.63	82.83	+ .06
May 31	83.78	82.55	82.77	+ .04
May 30	Holiday.			
May 29	82.95	81.65	82.73	+ .19
May 28	82.45	81.97	82.53	+ .47
May 26	82.66	81.88	82.42	+ .56

MONTHLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

June.	High.		Low.		Last.
*1917	83.12	June 1	81.63	June 1	81.94
1916	89.60	June 12	83.56	June 26	86.08
1915	72.35	June 22	66.48	June 1	70.41
1914	69.64	June 9	66.52	June 25	68.18
1913	69.22	June 2	63.09	June 10	66.44
1912	82.79	June 6	80.03	June 1	81.84
1911	84.43	June 14	81.45	June 1	82.79

YEARLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.		Low.		Last.
*1917	90.46	Jan. 4	75.77	May 9	81.94
†1916	91.83	Jan. 3	80.01	Apr. 22	87.99
		Full Years.			
1916	101.51	Nov. 20	80.91	Apr. 22	88.22
1915	94.13	Oct. 22	58.99	Feb. 24	91.80
1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30	60.20
1913	91.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10	66.08
1912	85.82	Sep. 30	75.24	Feb. 1	78.20
1911	84.41	June 26	69.57	Sep. 25	77.60

BONDS.

DAILY RANGE OF FORTY BONDS.

	High.		Low.		Last.
June 4	83.70	+.07	May 28		83.49
June 2	83.63	+.01	May 26		83.49
June 1	83.62	–.05	May 25		83.36
May 31	83.67	+.06	May 24		83.37
May 30	Holiday.		May 22		83.36
May 29	83.61	+.12	May 22		83.30

					+.13
					–.01
					+.01
					+.06
					+.05

YEARLY RANGE OF FORTY BONDS.

	High.		Low.		Last.
*1917	89.48	Jan. 20	83.37	May 21	83.70
†1916	87.35	Feb. 4	86.19	Apr. 22	87.29
		Full Years.			
1916	89.18	Nov. 27	86.19	Apr. 23	88.84
1915	87.62	Nov. 24	81.51	Jan. 2	86.67
1914	86.42	Feb. 4	81.43	Dec. 18	81.96
1913	92.31	Jan. 10	85.45	Dec. 18	86.34

*To date. †To corresponding date.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Mercantile Marine's Problems.

Were no underlying factors to be considered, the results attained by the International Mercantile Marine Company in its last fiscal year could

Liberty Loan of 1917

This letter is being sent to stockholders of Cities Service Company:

"It is a patriotic duty for us to remind you that every American is under an obligation to take a participation, however small it may have to be, in the Liberty Loan of 1917.

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BANKS SHOW BIGGEST DEPOSITS ON RECORD

$13,075,000,000 Total on May 1 Exceeds Last Year's by $1,944,000,000.

RESOURCES $16,144,000,000

Gain of $1,948,000,000 in the Year —Total Reserve Has Grown to $2,473,000,000.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—John Skelton Williams, Controller of the Currency, gave out today the returns in regard to the condition of all national banks in the United States as of the date of the last bank call, May 1, 1917.

The total deposits May 1, 1917, were $13,075,000,000, the greatest ever shown, exceeding by $118,000,000 the deposits of March 5, 1917, and exceeding by $1,944,000,000 the deposits of May 1, 1916.

The total resources were $16,144,000,000, an increase since March 5, 1917, of $165,000,000, and an increase since May 1, 1916, of $1,948,000,000.

Loans and discounts amounted to $8,751,000,000, an increase since March 5, 1917, of $38,000,000, and since May 1, 1916, of $1,145,000,000.

Specie and legal tenders on hand plus balances in Federal Reserve Banks amounted to $1,525,000,000, a decrease, as compared with March 5, 1917, of $39,000,000, and an increase since May 1, 1916, of $320,000,000.

United States Government bonds owned reached the amount of $768,000,000, an increase of $55,000,000 since March 5, 1917, and of $29,000,000 since May 1, 1916. Other bonds and securities were reported at $1,857,000,000, an increase since March 5, 1917, of $87,000,000, and an increase since May 1, 1916, of $331,000,000.

The amount due from banks and other than Federal Reserve Banks, $1,888,000,000, a decrease as compared with March 5, 1917, of $178,000,000, and an increase as compared with May 1, 1916, of $117,000,000.

Bills payable and rediscount totaled $92,000,000, an increase since March 5, 1917, of $22,000,000, and since May 1, 1916, of $28,000,000.

The amount due to banks and bankers was $3,379,000,000, a reduction, since March 5, 1917, of $304,000,000, but an increase since May 1, 1916, of $383,000,000.

The total reserve held May 1, 1917, was $2,473,000,000, a reduction as compared with March 5, 1917, of $168,000,000, but an increase as compared with May 1, 1916, of $813,000,000. The surplus reserve over and above the amount required on May 1, 1917, was $974,000,000, a reduction as compared with March 5, 1917, of $135,000,000, but an increase as compared with May 1, 1916, of $105,000,000. The percentage of reserves to deposits May 1, 1917, was 24.05, as compared with 25.18 March 5, 1917, and 24.60 May 1, 1916.

On May 1, 1917, the central reserve cities held 20.47 reserve against a required reserve of 18 per cent.; other reserve cities held 22.84 against a required reserve of 15 per cent., while country banks held 27.29, the amount required with them being only 12 per cent. The percentage of reserves held by country banks on March 5, 1917, was 28.86, of those in central reserve cities 21.31, and in other reserve cities 24.48.

The total amount of reserve required to be held May 1, 1917, was $1,499,000,000, and on the date named the non-Reserve banks of the country held in their own vaults $763,000,000 and the Federal Reserve banks $762,000,000, making a total of $1,525,000,000, being $26,000,000 more than the total amount of reserve required to be held, including balance with reserve agents.

Therefore it is seen that the total amount of balances carried with reserve agents, $948,000,000, together with $26,000,000 of excess reserve with the Federal Reserve banks and in vaults, all represented surplus or excess reserve. The banks have thus already accommodated themselves to the time when the balances carried in national banks in central reserve and reserve cities can no longer be counted as reserve, holding as they now do the entire required reserve in their own vaults and in the Federal Reserve banks.

COTTON ACREAGE DECREASED.

Reserve Board's Bulletin, However, Reports a Better Wheat Outlook.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—The June bulletin of the Federal Reserve Board reflects in the reports from the twelve reserve districts a general condition of business but little changed from that recorded in reports during the past months of the year. Foreign trade continues to be satisfactory, and all industries show an increase rather than a diminution of orders. Crop indications seem less hopeful than was to be expected. Atlanta and other Southern bank centres report that the season has been a late one for planting and the acreage is less than was predicted two months ago.

The Atlanta report gives the following idea of the general condition in the Middle South:

"In the northern part of the district there has been little, if any, decrease in cotton acreage, and Southeast Georgia has planted heavily. In SouthWest Georgia and Southern Alabama there has been a large decrease in cotton acreage owing to the boll weevil. In Georgia it is estimated the crop will be from 10 per cent. to 15 per cent. less than last year; in Alabama probably 30 per cent., in Mississippi 20 per cent., in Louisiana 10 per cent., and Tennessee and Florida, light cotton-raising States, about normal. The general decrease in cotton acreage will probably be augmented by a smaller production due to shortage in negro labor."

Dallas reports for the Eleventh Reserve District as follows:

"Cotton has been retarded by the cold, backward Spring and cold nights. As it is particularly a hot weather plant, the condition of the crop at the present time is not especially encouraging. Our advices are that much of the staple has died because of unfavorable weather, and that replanting has been necessary in many sections."

The wheat outlook is regarded as more promising. Kansas City gives the following survey by States:

"Colorado—State and Government estimates on this year's wheat production agree upon approximately 40,000,000 bushels.

"Missouri—The abandoned wheat acreage will probably amount to between 15 and 20 per cent.

"Nebraska—The acreage of Spring crops has been increased from 15 to 20 per cent. over all past seasons.

"Oklahoma—Indications are, Oklahoma will produce 31,800,000 bushels of wheat this year, as against 29,585,000 last year.

"Wyoming—There is an improved prospect in Winter wheat and it is now estimated that only 10 or 15 per cent. of the crop will be plowed up.

"Minneapolis states that reports now coming in indicate that the wheat acreage of Minnesota and North and South Dakota and Montana will be very close to normal in spite of severe damage from hail, rust, and hot weather last year."

F. H. Sisson Joins Guaranty Trust.

The Guaranty Trust Company announced yesterday the appointment of Francis H. Sisson as Vice President, in charge of its publicity department. Mr. Sisson is best known for his work as assistant to Frank Trumbull, Chairman of the Railway Executives' Advisory Committee. At one time he was editor and publisher of daily newspapers in Peoria and Galesburg, Ill., and more recently he was Vice President and general manager of the H. E. Lesan Advertising Agency.

FIX PRICE OF CORN AT $1.65.

Chicago Board of Trade Directors Announce Maximum Figure.

CHICAGO, June 4.—Board of Trade Directors late today fixed a maximum price for corn, as was done with wheat several weeks ago. The price fixed was $1.65 on all contracts of corn for future delivery.

A special meeting of the Directors was called immediately after trading closed this afternoon. Later the following resolutions were given out:

Resolved, That on and after Wednesday, June 6, 1917, until further notice, members of this board in making contracts for the purchase or sale, by grade alone, of corn to be delivered in store, either for immediate or for future delivery, shall not, in entering into such contracts, exceed the price of $1.65 per bushel; be it further

Resolved, That any member trading in violation of the foregoing shall be deemed to have committed a grave offense against the good name of the association.

According to grain brokers, there is little corn in Chicago. Since last Thursday the price of the commodity has advanced 12 to 15 cents, and the tendency to further advance is believed to have prompted the Board of Trade officials to fix a maximum price.

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

DULUTH, SOUTH SHORE & ATLANTIC—

	1917.	1916.	1915.
April gross....	$389,005	$299,968	$219,068
Net	69,248	97,484	35,630
Def. aft. chgs.	49,752	3,956	54,895
10 mos. gross...	3,319,581	2,852,004	2,393,208
Net	806,213	840,805	458,543
Def. aft. chgs..	99,924	118,280	467,355

ERIE—

April gross....	6,242,462	6,027,893	5,012,208
Net aft. taxes..	901,184	1,485,187	951,053
4 mos. gross...	23,067,118	23,124,828	18,904,605
Net. aft. taxes	1,460,104	5,063,665	3,686,506

MINERAL RANGE—

April gross....	99,622	†2,308	74,555
Def. aft. exp..	9,761	†31,169	†24,073
Def. aft. chgs.	25,846	†16,482	†11,877
10 mos. gross..	951,077	886,955	677,762
Net	138,672	209,579	191,590
Sur. aft. chgs.	2,281	62,576	72,068

†Surplus.

NEW YORK CENTRAL for April—

Gross	17,080,881	16,203,808	13,083,368
Net aft. taxes.	3,457,628	4,679,955	3,674,366
Sur. aft. chgs.	973,199	2,003,416	1,958,792
4 mos. gross...	68,724,586	68,016,789	48,566,469
Net aft. taxes.	11,288,034	18,567,062	9,768,170
Sur. aft. chgs.	2,480,932	10,686,689	2,035,942

Total all lines:

Gross	30,858,418	28,684,666	22,498,068
Net aft. taxes.	6,600,500	8,898,737	5,978,367
4 mos. gross...	115,870,900	111,617,914	83,957,556
Net aft. taxes.	21,141,839	33,510,976	15,960,800

NEW YORK, SUSQUEHANNA & WEST—

April gross....	305,808	330,530	368,511
Net aft. taxes.	89,106	68,717	134,345
4 mos. gross...	1,294,972	1,564,064	1,339,278
Net aft. taxes.	180,137	420,415	404,142

NORTHERN PACIFIC—

April gross	7,679,461	6,450,006	4,682,890
Net aft. taxes.	2,066,578	2,534,136	1,429,230
4 mos. gross...	26,004,455	23,340,845	21,573,639
Net aft. taxes..	8,381,087	8,464,714	7,356,808

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE RAILROAD

for April—	1917.	1916.	Increase.
Operat. rev....	5,943,372	5,173,198	770,174
Operat. exp..	4,304,248	3,410,328	893,919
Net op. reva..	1,639,124	1,762,869	*123,745
Operat. inc...	1,366,042	1,560,542	*194,499

For four months from Jan. 1 to April 30—

Operat. reva...	23,302,276	20,617,017	2,585,258
Operat. exp...	15,816,885	13,498,686	2,317,999
Net op. reva..	7,385,890	7,118,331	267,559
Operat. inc....	6,320,681	6,309,022	11,659

*Decrease.

Public Utilities.

ADAMS EXPRESS CO. report, as filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission for February—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
Total op. rev..	$1,880,077	$1,620,949	$259,128
Def. after exp. and taxes....	207,566	†127,859	235,425
Jan. 1 to Feb. 28:			
Total op. rev..	3,855,461	3,192,003	663,458
Def. after exp. and taxes...	406,085	†44,862	440,947

†Surplus.

DETROIT UNITED LINES—

April gross...	1,456,384	1,304,233	152,151
Net	431,315	411,581	19,734
Sur. after int. and taxes...	234,192	221,885	12,307
4 mos. gross..	5,681,884	4,904,815	777,019
Net	1,765,206	1,651,811	113,395
Sur. after int. and taxes...	981,373	901,395	79,978

Miscellaneous.

JEWEL TEA CO. sales—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
4 weeks ended May 19.....	$1,186,259	$889,184	$297,075
20 weeks ended May 19	5,955,425	4,254,800	1,700,625

PAN-AMERICAN PETROLEUM & TRANSPORT CO. for the year ended Dec. 31, 1916, shows gross income amounting to $598,807, and net income of $527,226; surplus, after payment of preferred dividends, amounting to $462,898, totals $64,328.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Balt. & Ohio.....	10@'27	4	@4½	4.90	4.55
Buff., Roch. & P.	1917-'30	4½	@5	4.80	4.50
Canadian, North ...	1917-'29	4½	@5	4.75	5.00
Canadian Pacific..	1917-'27	4½		5.20	4.90
Ches. & Ohio.....	1917-'27	4½		5.00	4.70
Chicago & N. W..	1917-'23	4½		4.85	4.57
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1917-'27	4½	@5	5.70	5.10
C., St. L. & N. O.	1917-'21	4½		4.88	4.69
C., C., C. & St. L.	1917-'29	5		5.30	5.00
Cuba Railroad ...	1917-'26	5		6.00	5.00
Del. & Hudson....	1922	4½		4.85	4.65
Erie Railroad	1917-'27	4½	@5	5.10	4.75
Grand Trunk	1917-'24	4½		5.50	5.00
Illinois Central ..	1917-'28	4½	@5	4.88	4.63
Louis. & Nash....	1917-'23	5		4.85	4.65
Michigan Central..	1917-'30	5		4.72	4.50
Mo., Kan. & Tex..	1917-'23	5		5.00	5.00
Missouri Pacific..	1917-'22	5		5.80	5.00
Mobile & Ohio....	1917-'26	4½	@5	5.25	4.95
N. Y. Cent. Lines.	1917-'32	4½	@5	5.10	4.80
Norf. & Western..	1917-'24	4½		4.75	4.65
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1917-'28	4½	@6	5.80	4.90
Pa. Gen. Freight..	1917-'23	4	@4½	4.80	4.52
St. Louis S. W....	1917-'26	4½	@5	5.25	5.00
Seaboard Air Line.	1917-'26	5		5.40	5.00
Southern Pacific..	1917-'28	4½		4.90	4.65
Southern Railway.	1917-'24	4½	@5	5.00	4.75

THE COTTON MARKET

Complete Recovery Follows Break—Close Steady at Net Advance of 1 to 15 Points.

The cotton market yesterday opened easy at an advance of 15 points to a decline of 11 points, and almost immediately became weak and unsettled. The selling was very active; and in addition to realising or liquidation, it looked as though the bull movement was meeting opposition and stop loss orders were uncovered. This early break was followed by a complete recovery, and the market closed steady at a net advance of 1 to 15 points.

During the first half hour, October contracts broke from 21.88c to 21.30c, and July from 22.32c to 21.80c, making a decline of 85 to 95 points from the high records established Saturday morning.

The heavy selling movement was only of short duration, and after the stop orders had been executed, offerings tapered off and the market advanced steadily until July reached 22.37c and October 21.88c, making a recovery of about 55 to 58 points from the low level of the morning. The early break may have been influenced by reiterated reports that spots were offering in the South below a parity with futures, and that there was selling of July against stocks at Southwestern ports which might be delivered. The impression prevailed later, however, that the bulk of the contracts liquidated by speculative holders had been absorbed by trade buyers, and there were reports that Northern mills were buying July during the afternoon.

The favorable weather reported in the South was discussed on the early break as likely to bring in improved crop accounts, while selling for a reaction was encouraged by the extent of recent advances and a feeling that the technical position had weakened.

Both New York and New Orleans will be closed today. Reports for the day were 15,527 bales, making 4,952,856 so far this season. Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Sat'day.
June				22.22@22.28	22.07
July	22.30	22.37	21.80	22.32@22.34	22.17
Aug.	21.88	21.88	21.77	22.14@22.17	21.99
Sept.	21.87	21.87	21.87	21.83 bid	21.80
Oct.	21.88	21.88	21.30	21.71@21.73	21.70
Nov.				21.73 bid	21.72
Dec.	21.80	21.95	21.40	21.80@21.82	21.78
Jan.	21.75	21.89	21.50	21.84@21.86	21.80
March	21.90	22.06	21.80	22.01 bid	21.98
May	22.10	22.10	22.10	22.16 bid	22.14

The local market for spot cotton was quiet and unchanged at 22.70 for middling upland. Southern spot markets were as follows: Galveston, 22c; New Orleans, Savannah, Charleston and Houston holidays. Augusta, 22c; Memphis 21.75c.

The day's cotton statistics follow:

	Monday.	Last Wk.	Last Yr.
Port receipts.....	9,455	9,600	6,923
Exports	15,527	....	30,932
Port stocks.....	745,691	876,339	1,008,383
New York arrivals..	4,800	....	....
New York stocks...	53,216	52,636	148,362

Liverpool Cables—Spot cotton, moderate demand; sales, 7,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000 bales; American, 6,000 bales. Imports, 18,000 bales; American, 16,000 bales. Midupland, 14.80d. Futures opened steady, 25 to 27 points higher. Closed steady at a net advance of 37@41 points. June-July, 14.07d; October-November, 13.42d; January-February, 13.19d; March-April, 13.03d.

Manchester: Yarns and cloths, the higher price asked checks business.

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Am. Oil.....	.43	.44	Iron C. pf.	17½	18½
B. St. Gas..	.08	.12	Iron Blues.	1½	1¾
Bingham..	13½	13¾	Jerome V.	1¾	1⅞
Bohemia ..	1¾	1⅞	La Rose...	.50	.60
Begole	.50	.60	Majestic ...	.46	.49
Boston Ely	.50	.60	Mex. Meta.	.28	.30
Bost. & M.	.62	.65	Mex. Tung.	.47	.49
Butte & L.	22	25	N. Baltic..	1½	1⅝
Butte & D.	.60	.70	N. U. Bing.	....	.50
Bos. & Ar.	1⅝	2	Nixon Cop...	.56	.58
Calaveras..	3½	4	Seneca Cop.	16¼	16¾
Chief Con.	2½	2⅝	N. Lo. & Z.	.66	.68
Con. Cop...	5½	6	Oneco	.50	.60
Crown Res.	.80	.85	Onondaga...	.50	.60
Con. Ariz.	2¼	2⅜	Ohio Cop...	1¼	1⅜
Cortez	.20	.30	Ohio Cop.	1½	1⅝
Cham. Cop.	.07	.09	Rilla	.03	.04
Cal. Corb..	1½	2	Ray Here..	3⅝	4
E. & B. B.	2¼	2⅝	S.W.Miami,		
Eagle-Eagle	.22	.25	full paid.	2	2¾
Fortuna ..	.09	.10	S.W.Miami,		
Gold Lake..	.05	.08	part paid.	2	2¼
Houghton..	.90	1.00	Truro St...	1¼	1⅜
Homa Oil..	1	1⅛	U. V. Ext.	38¼	39
Humboldt..	.90	.96	Yukon Gold	2	2¼
Iron Cap..	17⅛	18½			

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The wheat market again felt the influence of last Saturday's sharp advance and shorts were more disposed to cover, while offers were distinctly limited. In consequence values were higher, closing with net gains of 4 to 9 points. The market was very nervous and feverish and seemed to be dominated largely by technical conditions. Cash markets, however, were firm and higher and it was quite evident that there is comparatively little wheat for sale in any position, and that buyers are holding off for increased offers of new crop. Reports from abroad were very bullish regarding prospective requirements, and it is very evident that the needs in Europe will be fully equal to the American surplus.

RYE.—Market firm; No. 2 Western, $2.40 cost, insurance, and freight New York.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close
July	2.16	2.07	2.15	2.06
September ..	1.98	1.88	1.95	1.91

CORN.

Unusual activity developed in the corn market yesterday, and at one time prices were 2¼@3c net higher. Part of the advance was lost after midday, however, and final prices were 1@1¢ net higher, except December, which closed 1c lower. The visible supply decreased 136,000 bushels. The movement has not come up to expectations, although liberal receipts were looked for on Tuesday. There was a fair cash demand, and rumors that some export business had been done. No. 2 yellow corn here was quoted at $1.76, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	1.50	1.46	1.48	1.47
September	1.37	1.32½	1.34¼	1.33¾
December	97⅛	95	95¾	96⅛

OATS.

This market advanced ½@¾c at one time following corn but was mainly influenced by favorable weather and crop news, and at the close showed ¼@½c net decline. The visible decreased 2,212,000 bushels. Cash oats were easy here, closing as follows: Standard, 69@69¼c; No. 2 white, 70c; No. 3 white, 68½@69c; No. 4 white, 68@68¼c; fancy clipped white, 71@72c; ordinary clipped white, 70@71c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	59½	57¼	58	58½
September	57¼	49¾	50¼	51
December	53	51¾	52	52¾

PROVISIONS.

The provision market developed considerable weakness under moderate liquidation induced partly by depression in hog markets and a weaker foreign situation. Later, however, there was some rally in sympathy with grain, and the market closed a little up from the lowest of the session. Receipts at Western points aggregated 136,000 hogs, of which 41,000 were at Chicago, 8,000 at Kansas City, and 6,000 at Omaha. Chicago expected 16,000 hogs on Tuesday.

CHICAGO PRICES.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	21.42	21.20	21.32	21.55
September	21.57	21.30	21.47	21.70
Ribs—				
July	20.95	20.72	20.77	21.02
September	20.97	20.83	20.87	21.10
Pork—				
July	38.82	38.00	38.00	38.45
September	38.13	38.00	38.00	38.25

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil developed a reactionary tendency, and at the close values were weak, with net losses of 16 to 32 points. Weather conditions over the belt were looked upon as more favorable for the growing crop. Total sales for the day were 46,000 barrels. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	...	...	16.35	16.50
June			16.35@16.80	16.40
July	16.45	16.35	16.37@16.88	16.51
August	16.35	16.19	16.20@16.22	16.46
September	16.18	16.13	16.14@16.19	16.47
October	16.28	16.13	16.14@16.17	16.29
November	15.97	15.84	15.76@15.85	16.00
December	15.93	15.77	15.78@15.77	16.06
January	15.93	15.82	15.70@15.80	16.02

COFFEE.

The coffee market was lower again yesterday, with the selling a little more active and general, and with the close showing a net loss of 14 to 22 points. Sales were reported of 69,000 bags. The local spot market was dull and nominally unchanged at 10¼c for Rio 7s and 10¼c for Santos 4s.

Range of prices:	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
June			7.83@7.85	8.00
July	8.00	7.88	7.88@7.90	8.05
August			7.93@7.94	8.09
September	8.10	7.96	7.97@7.98	8.12
October			8.02@8.03	8.16
November			8.06@8.07	8.20
December	8.24	8.08	8.10@8.11	8.25
January	8.20	8.16	8.16@8.16	8.31
February			8.20@8.21	8.37
March	8.40	8.28	8.26@8.28	8.42
April			8.28@8.30	8.48
May	8.45	8.32	8.31@8.33	8.53

SUGAR.

The market for sugar futures advanced sharply on the opening, a leading operator having a large buying order, and before it was filled prices had advanced 2 to 14 points on first sales of about 1,000 tons. Later there was a reaction of several points, the close showing net gains of 3 to 8 points, with sales for the day 9,850 tons. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
June			5.03@5.06	5.00
July	5.11	5.09	5.10@5.12	5.07
August			5.16@5.18	5.12
September	5.25	5.22	5.22@5.23	5.17
October			5.22@5.24	5.17
November	5.27	5.25	5.24@5.25	5.18
December	5.15	5.08	5.08@5.09	5.01
January	4.91	4.91	4.85@4.87	4.77
February			4.82@4.84	4.76
March			4.60@4.63	4.54

There was only a moderate business in refined sugar, and with the exception of one refiner, who entered the market again at 8c for fine granulated for hard and 7.90c for softs, there were no changes in prices. Other refiners listed fine granulated at 7.50 to 8c. Raw sugar was quiet and steady at 4¼c, cost and freight, equal to 5.89c, duty paid. Local refiners bought 35,000 bags Cubas, afloat and prompt, at 4¼c, cost and freight basis, and there was also a sale of 5,508 tons Porto Ricos at 5.83c, cost, insurance, and freight, to a local refiner. At the close of the market holders asked 4¼c, cost and freight, with possible buyers at last prices. Spot quotations follow: Centrifugal, 5.89c; molasses, 5.01c; cost and freight, 4¼c.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 7,075 packages. The buying was confined to regular jobbing requirements, and with a fairly liberal quantity of stock offering, the market developed further weakness. The price of extras settled to 41c, with the fancier lots going at 41¼@42c. Medium to choice grades shared fully in the weakness. Advices indicate liberal shipments in transit, and the feeling at the close was very much unsettled. Renovated still scarce. Ladles and packing stock quiet and easier. Creamery, higher scoring than extras, per pound, 41¼@42c; extras, (92 score,) 41c; firsts, (88 to 91 score,) 39½@40½c; seconds, (83 to 87 score,) 37½@38c; thirds, 36½@37c; creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, 41¼@42c; extras, 41¼@42c; firsts, 40@41c; seconds, 38@39½c; State dairy, tubs, finest, 40½@41c; good to prime, 38½@40c; common to fair, 35@38c; renovated, extras, 38½@39c; firsts, 37½@38c; lower grades, 34@37c; imitation creamery, firsts, 36@37c; ladles, current make, firsts, 34½@35c; seconds, 33½@34c; lower grades, 32½@33c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 33½c; No. 2, 32c; lower grades, 31@32c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 15,220 cases. The tone of the market is somewhat unsettled on medium grades; trading in such is quiet. These descriptions make up the bulk of the present offerings. Qualities are running poorer and the proportion of strictly fancy is relatively lighter. Demand for finest grades not especially active today, but general disposition to hold prices firm. Cheaper sorts of eggs are steady. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 38½@39c; storage packed, firsts, 37@38c; seconds, 36@36½c; fresh gathered, firsts, 36@37½c; seconds and lower grades, 32½@35½c; dirties, No. 1, 33¾@34½c; No. 2 and poorer, 30@33c; checks, good to choice, dry, 33@33½c; undergrades, 30@32c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby Western, henery whites, fine to fancy, 39@40c; ordinary to good, 37½c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 37½@39c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 37@39½c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby henery browns, 38½@39½c; gathered brown and mixed colors, ungraded, 36@38c; duck eggs, Indian runner, 43c.

OUR LATIN-AMERICAN TRADE.

National City Bank Estimates Value at $1,500,000 for Year.

According to a forecast made yesterday by the National City Bank, trade between the United States and Central and South America will make a new record for the fiscal year ending June 30. The bank estimated that the total value of trade between this country and its Latin-American neighbors in the period would aggregate about $1,500,000,000.

For the nine months ended with March, 1917, the imports into the United States from all Latin-America amounted to $650,000,000, while exports from this country ran up to $420,000,000, making a total of $1,070,000,000. Commenting upon this year's gains, the bank's statement said:

"These figures show a marked increase over earlier years, the total imports of the nine months of last year having been but $504,000,000 and the exports thereto $294,000,000, making for the nine-month period but $798,000,000 as against the $1,070,000,000 in the nine months of this year. In the nine months ended with March, 1914, all of which preceded the war, the total imports and exports combined were but $554,000,000, suggesting that our trade with the Latin-American countries in the fiscal year 1917 will be nearly three times as great as that immediately preceding the war."

APPROVES FRANCHISE TAX.

Whitman Signs Measure Expected to Raise $30,000,000.

ALBANY, June 4.—The Emerson bill, providing for a 3 per cent. franchise tax on the net incomes of mercantile and manufacturing corporations, was signed by Governor Whitman today. The bill, which was one of the chief taxation measures enacted by the 1917 Legislature, is expected by its author to bring in additional revenue of $30,000,000 a year, two-thirds of which will go to the State and one-third to the municipalities where the corporations are situated. Corporations subject to the tax will be exempted from personal property and corporation franchise taxes.

Controller Travis, in a statement tonight, said that the major portion of the income resulting from the enactment of the bill would come from corporations which heretofore had contributed little or nothing in the way of franchise taxes.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 4.—Forty-nine new corporations, having an aggregate capitalization of $2,240,250, were chartered today. They include:

Malc. Building Corp'n, Manhattan, realty and construction, $25,000; T. D. Malcolm, L. Hughes, M. R. Hartman, 165 Broadway.

Lithuanian People's Home, Inc., Brooklyn, realty and construction, $10,000; J. Martin, A. Kendrick, A. Zembrosky, 151 Grand St., Brooklyn.

Holger Realty Co., Inc., Bronx, realty, $5,000; E. and A. Ericson, J. O. Malmberg, 2,477 Devoe Terrace, Bronx.

Zobel, Stern & Cambell, Inc., Manhattan, manufactures colors and dyestuffs, $20,000; H. E. Zobel, G. M. Campbell, B. F. Meyer, 253 9th St., Brooklyn.

Dooley-Killian Co., Inc., Manhattan, contractors and consulting engineers, $10,000; J. F. Dooley, R. E. Reid, D. J. Killian, 535 West 160th St.

Superior Piece Dye Works, Inc., Manhattan, dyeing and bleaching business, $35,000; M. G. and H. S. Gerry, H. Goldberg, 2,807 Tiebout Av.

South Sixth Avenue Co., Inc., realty and construction, $50,000; E. J. Crawford, K. C. Newman, P. W. Hansom, 45 Park Place.

Brasler & Co., Inc., Manhattan, millinery and furs, $200,000; W. J. Vreeland, M. M. Nuss, A. Kirstein, Jr., 110 Wilson St., Brooklyn.

Stanley Engineering Corp'n, Albany, engineering and contracting, $10,000; L. Mayershon, R. B. Tarsey, T. M. Kitts, Albany.

Commercial Clip Co., Inc., Manhattan, clips and all forms of merchandise, $5,000; E. B. Loveland, G. V. Elliott, D. Wark, Jr., 490 West 136th St.

I. Stern & Son Realty Holding Co., Inc., Manhattan, real estate brokerage and dental supplies, $40,000; I. and H

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DIVIDENDS.

BETHLEHEM STEEL CORPORATION
Notice of Dividends on Preferred, Common and Class B Common Stock.

The 2½% dividend upon the Common Stock and Class B Common Stock of Bethlehem Steel Corporation which was declared on May 3, 1917, and the second installment of 1¾% of the seven per cent. dividend upon the Preferred Stock of the Corporation which was declared on January 23, 1917, will be payable on July 2, 1917, to the respective holders of record of said stock at three o'clock P. M. on June 15, 1917; the third installment of the dividend upon the Preferred Stock will be payable on October 1, 1917, to the preferred stockholders of record at three o'clock P. M. on September 15, 1917; and the fourth installment on January 2, 1918, to the preferred stockholders of record at three o'clock P. M. on December 15, 1917.

Checks will be mailed.

Dated June 1, 1917.

B. H. JONES, Secretary.

LACKAWANNA STEEL COMPANY
Notice of Dividend on Common Stock.

The Board of Directors of Lackawanna Steel Company, at their meeting, held May 24, 1917, declared out of surplus net earnings of the first two quarters of the year 1917 an extraordinary dividend of two and one-half per cent. (2½%) on the Common Stock of this Company, outstanding as of June 13, 1917, said extraordinary dividend to be payable June 30, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 15, 1917. Said extraordinary dividend is in addition to the fourth instalment of one and one-half per cent (1½%) on the Common Stock, dividend upon the outstanding Common Stock of this Company, which was declared September 13, 1916, and is payable on June 30, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business on June 15, 1917.

Checks will be mailed.

J. P. HIGGINSON, Treasurer.

INTERBOROUGH CONSOLIDATED CORPORATION.
Notice of Payment of Dividend.

The Board of Directors of the Interborough Consolidated Corporation, at a meeting held today, declared from surplus a dividend of 1¼% on the preferred stock, payable at the office of the Corporation, No. 165 Broadway, New York City, on July 2nd, 1917, to the stockholders of record at the close of business on June 11th, 1917.

H. M. FISHER, Secretary.

New York, May 29th, 1917.

TOBACCO PRODUCTS CORPORATION

June 4, 1917.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, the eighteenth (18th) quarterly dividend of one and three quarters (1¾) per cent., or $1.75 per share, was declared upon the Preferred Stock of this Corporation, payable on July 2nd, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 18th, 1917. Checks will be mailed.

GRAY MILLER, Secretary.

May 31, 1917.

THE WILLIAM CRAMP & SONS' SHIP & ENGINE BUILDING COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a dividend of 3%, payable August 1st, 1917, to stockholders of record at 3 p. m. on July 21st, 1917. The transfer books of the Company will be closed for the purpose of this dividend from 3 p. m. July 21st until 10 a. m. August 2d, 1917.

CHAS. T. TAYLOR Treasurer.

STUTZ MOTOR CAR COMPANY OF AMERICA, INC.

27 Wall Street, New York, June 4, 1917.

A dividend of $1.25-100 per share has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable July 2, 1917, to stockholders who appear of record as such at the close of business on June 27, 1917.

GEORGE H. SAYLOR, Treasurer.

Star Consolidated Mines Company.

The Board of Directors this day declared a dividend of 20c. per share, payable June 25, 1917, to stockholders of record at 3 P. M. on June 15, 1917. Transfer books will be closed for the purpose of this dividend from 3 P. M., June 15, 1917, until 10 A. M., June 26, 1917.

GEORGE C. HOLLISTER, Treasurer.

The Yale & Towne Manufacturing Co.

A dividend, No. 90, of Two and One-half Per Cent. (2½%) for the quarter ending June 30, 1917, has been declared by the Board of Directors out of past earnings, payable July 2nd to stockholders of record at the close of business June 22nd.

J. H. TOWNE, Secretary.

MERCANTILE MARINE

PROFIT $26,299,595

Big Shipping Combination's Net Proceeds Are Nearly Double Those of Previous Year.

EQUAL TO $51.23 A SHARE

President Franklin Estimates Earnings at $87,967,564—Warns of Unstable Conditions.

Stockholders of the International Mercantile Marine Company learned at the annual meeting in Hoboken yesterday that remarkable earnings had been scored in 1916, but at the same time they received information showing the current year to contain many serious factors likely to reduce income. The big shipping combination reported a net profit of $26,299,595, equivalent to $51.23 for each share of preferred stock. In the preceding year the profit was $18,581,660, or $26.27 per share.

The exact gross revenue could not be presented to the stockholders because the British subsidiaries had not made complete reports. President P. A. S. Franklin estimated that the pamphlet report, to be issued before July 1, would show in the neighborhood of $87,957,564 earned over and above the British income and excess profits taxes, against $61,600,167 the year before. Operating expenses, which increased from $33,399,386 in 1915 to $54,306,891, were the big factors in reducing the gross revenue to net income less than one-third as large.

The total represented earnings of steamers directly operated by the Mercantile Marine Company, including the American Line, and the British subsidiaries. The company owns all the capital stock of the Atlantic Transport Company, the Red Star Line, the White Star Line, and the Dominion Line, as well as 42 per cent. of the preferred and 98 per cent. of the common stock of Frederick Leyland & Co., Ltd.

Mr. Franklin informed stock owners that the disturbed shipping situation precluded definite action on steps to liquidate the 88 per cent. back dividends on the preferred stock. He said that the decision of the British Government a few weeks ago to increase the excess profit duty from 60 to 80 per cent. was retroactive to Jan. 1 this year, an advance which will seriously affect the earnings of the foreign subsidiaries by whom about 80 per cent. of the company's tonnage is owned. Mr. Franklin stated that the United States Government had not yet taken over any of the ships under the American flag, but that such action was expected.

"During the year 1916," Mr. Franklin said, "and the first five months of this year transatlantic shipping, in which the company is almost entirely interested, has been surrounded by unusual and constantly changing circumstances, resulting in most complicated operating conditions. Nevertheless, the profits as shown have been abnormally large, but they must not be taken as a criterion for normal times."

After the meeting Mr. Franklin said that some of the company's largest ships had been sunk, including the Britannic, the Arabic, the Minnewaska, the Africa, the Cymric, the Georgic, and the Minneapolis. All were heavily insured by the British War Risk Bureau. A number of big ships are being built to replace the loss, he added, one being a 36,000-ton liner.

RAILWAYS CLEARING TRACKAGE FOR WAR

Pennsylvania Cutting Passenger Service to Meet Calls for Troop, Food, and Fuel Transit.

The Pennsylvania Railroad, along with other large railway systems that have not yet done so, will soon put into effect an entire revision of passenger schedules. The announcement was made yesterday by George D. Dixon, Vice President in charge of traffic, who said that sweeping changes in passenger service were necessary to carry out the recommendations of the Railroad War Board. The board asked the railroads to reduce passenger service to conserve fuel and to increase freight services so as to give better facilities for quick and steady moving of coal, food, and Government material. The final details of the changes on the Pennsylvania are now being worked out, but in substance the process will be being made to meet Government requirements for the transportation of troops whenever necessary.

Mr. Dixon said the company desired to explain what it is seeking to accomplish and the conditions that made the changes inevitable. He said it must be understood that the new schedules really meant a sacrifice by the railroad and that the objects sought are not financial economy or increase in revenues.

"The economies we are endeavoring to effect are physical, and are being devised for the sole purpose of increasing as much as possible the amount of transportation service of the most urgently necessary kinds that can be given to the Government and the public with the railroad plant at our disposal," said Mr. Dixon. "In brief, we are attempting two things: First, to increase immediately the movement of such fuel as food and other necessities of life, and second, to clear our lines for the prompt handling of Government supplies and troops that must shortly be hauled on a large scale.

"As our lines, terminals, and locomotives are now being used to the maximum, the only way we can provide for the increased Government traffic and for the freer movement of perishable and other necessary freight is to reduce the number of passenger train units now being operated. This will release both trackage and locomotives for other service."

Mr. Dixon said the company would endeavor to accomplish this by consolidating passenger trains wherever practicable; by the entire elimination, in some cases, of trains on which the patronage is very small; by reducing the number of restaurant cars, and in no case operating more than one restaurant car on a train; by reducing the number of parlor and sleeping cars, and by decreasing or possibly discontinuing the use of club and observation cars.

"There is a practical limit to the length and weight of trains which cannot be exceeded," he said. "Each restaurant car we take off can be replaced by a day coach, thus increasing by at least eighty passengers the number that can be carried on a given train. This will permit the consolidation of trains in cases where otherwise the step would be impossible. Similar reason exists for reducing the number of parlor cars, as they carry only about thirty passengers each, compared with nearly three times that number carried in a day coach. Club and observation cars are usually a duplication of parlor or sleeping car facilities in the same train, and can be eliminated without hardship. The number of sleeping cars can be reduced by making better use of upper berths.

"All the steps taken will mean fewer train units in the passenger service, and more locomotives and tracks for troops, Government supplies, and freight. In revising the passenger schedules upon all parts of the railroad we are using every caution to do so with the least possible inconvenience to the public."

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The Cumberland Producing and Refining Company has declared an initial dividend of 1 per cent.

The Illinois Public Utilities Commission has granted permission to Chicago, North Shore and Milwaukee, formerly the Chicago and Milwaukee Electric, to issue $658.00) first mortgage bonds.

The United Engineering and Foundry Company of Youngstown, Ohio, has declared an extra dividend of 3 per cent. on common stock.

The annual meeting of the International Nickel Company scheduled for June 5 has been postponed to June 12 on account of Tuesday being a legal holiday in the State of New Jersey.

The City of Pawtucket, R. I., has sold $300,000 of notes in anticipation of taxes to Bernard Scholle & Co., New York, at 4.30 per cent. discount.

UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

Inasmuch as the bulk of the business in United States Government bonds is done over the counter, and not on the Stock Exchange, THE TIMES gives the following quotations, obtained from bond dealers:

	Bid.	Ask.
2s, registered, 1930	96¼	97
2s, coupon, 1930	96¼	97
3s, registered, 1918	99	101
3s, coupon, 1918	99	101
3s, registered, 1946		99
3s, coupon, 1946		99
3s, conversion, 1947		99
4s, registered, 1925	104¾	105¾
4s, coupon, 1925	105	107
2s, coupon, 1935, reg	95¼	97
2s, Panama, '38, coupon	95¼	97
3s, Panama, 1961, reg	90	96
3s, Panama, '61, coupon	90	96

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

		Yester-day. Bid.	Yester-day. Ask.	Satur-day. Bid.
6s	Sept., 1917	100⅛	100⅜	100⅛
4½s	June, 1965	104	104⅛	104⅛
4½s	Mar., 1963	104	104⅛	104⅛
4½s	Nov., 1957	104	104⅛	104⅛
4½s	May, 1957	104	104⅛	104⅛
4½s	Nov., 1917	100		100
4½s	June, 1917	100		100
4½s	May, 1960-30	100	101	100⅝
4½s	April, 1963	99⅞	100⅛	100
4½s	Mar., 1964	99⅞	100⅛	100
4½s	Mar., 1962	99⅞	100⅜	100
4½s	Sept., 1960	99⅞	100⅛	100
4s	May, 1969	99	99½	99⅛
4s	Nov., 41968	99	99½	99⅛
4s	Nov., 1955	97½	98½	98
4s	Nov., 1936	97⅛	98½	97⅛
4s	May, 1919	99⅝		99⅝
4s	Nov., 1918	99⅝		99⅝
3½s	Nov., 1954	85⅛	87	86
3½s	May, 1964	85½	90½	86

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s	1924-1930	4.23	4.00	4.25
4½s	1918-1933	4.25	4.00	4.25
4½s	1924-1952	4.15	4.00	4.15
4½s	1921-1923	4.15	4.00	4.15
4½s	April, 1920	4.10		4.10
4½s	1917-1919	4.10		4.10
3½s	1940-1953	4.25	4.15	4.25
3½s	1930-1939	4.25	4.15	4.25
3½s	1922-1929	4.25	4.05	4.25
3s	1926-1950	4.20	4.05	4.30

CURB TRANSACTIONS

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
4,400	‡Aetna Exp.	3⅞	3½	3⅝
200	‡Do c. of d.	3⅝	3½	3⅝
850	‡Air Red'n.	85	83	85
50	Chem. C. & F.	28½	28½	28½
5,000	‡Car L. & P.	3	2½	2½
2,900	Carwen St'l.	12¼	11⅞	12
200	‡Cent. Fdy.	31	30½	30⅝
200	‡Do pf.	50½	50⅛	50⅝
100	Chev. Motor	98	98	98
1,600	Curtiss Aero.	32	30	31⅛
600	‡Elite P. S.	⅝	⅜	⅝
200	Emerson P.	8¼	8	8¼
100	‡Em. Brand	14	14	14
100	Ev. H., Inc.	22	22	22
1,200	H. & B. C. Co	41½	40¾	40⅞
800	Int. Rubber	10½	10¼	10¼
1,200	Int. T. Cp.	⅞	¾	⅞
900	‡Do pf.	1	1	1⅛
400	Key. T. & R.	17	17	17
150	‡Lake T. B't.	9	8½	8½
1,200	Man. Tran.	½	½	½
200	Marlin	24	24	24
	t. ctfs.	91	91	91
3,000	Ang.-Am. Oil	18¾	18¼	18¼
15	Buckeye P. L.	102	102	102
15	Illinois P. L.	215	215	215
1,500	‡A. O. of N. E.			
	(a pros.)	45	43	44
1,000	‡Barn. O. & G.	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
250	‡Con. Mex. Oil			
	(a pros.)	61	61	61
500	‡Cos. & Co.			
	(Oil Ref.)	13¾	13	13
500	‡Cos. O. & G.	13¾	13	13
500	‡ Do ctfs.	13¾	13	13
2,200	‡†CrosbyPet.			
	(a pros.)	32	30	31
400	‡Elk B. Pet.	10¼	10¼	10¼
12,400	‡Elk. O. & G.			
	(a pros.)	⅞	⅝	⅞
2,000	‡Esmer. Oil	1¾	1½	1¾
400	‡Federal Oil	5¾	5¾	5¾
100	‡Houston Oil	21⅝	21½	21⅝
1,200	‡Inter. Pet.	14½	14	14
700	Kenova Oil			
	(a pros.)	⅞	¾	⅞
2,900	Key. Consol.	8½	8¼	8½
900	‡Knick.-Wy. Pet. (a pros.)	9⅝	9¼	9¼
1,900	Alaska - Brit. Col. Metals	⅛	⅜	⅜
1,280	Alaska Mines	⅛	⅜	⅜
2,200	‡Alaska Std.	39	37	38
1,800	Atlanta	11⅛	11	11⅛
2,800	‡Athe. Con.	⅛	⅜	⅜
2,900	‡Austin Ama.	1¼	1	1
600	Bed Rock	⅛	⅜	⅜
4,700	Big Ledge	⅜	⅜	⅜
500	Bingham	13¼	13¼	13¼
100	Bos. & Mon.	64	64	64
3,250	‡Bradshaw	1	1	1
8,700	Butte Cop. & Z. v. t. ctfs.	13⅝	13	13
800	Butte Cop. & Zinc rights	1⅛	1	1
8,700	Butte Detroit	⅜	⅜	⅜
2,500	‡‡Caledonia	54	53	54
1,200	‡Calu. & Jer.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
500	Canada Cop.	2	2	2
5,700	‡Cashboy	⅞	⅞	⅞
900	‡Coco River	1½	1½	1½
800	Con. Aris. Sm.	2¼	2¼	2¼
15,375	Con. Copper	⅞	⅝	⅝
700	‡Con.-Hon'ad	6¾	6¾	6¾
2,000	Crea. Con. Gold	5¾	5½	5½
500	Crystal Cop.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
2,300	‡Emma. Con.	1⅛	1	1⅛
6,500	‡‡Ferber Cop.	63	62	63
100	First Nat.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
200	Globe Dom.	⅛	⅛	⅛
1,200	‡G'dfield Con.	55	54	54
2,700	‡‡G'd'f'ld Mer.	5¼	5¼	5¼
5,000	‡Greenmont	1¼	1¼	1¼
1,500	‡Hargreaves	12	12	12
1,200	Hecla Mining	8⅝	8⅞	8½
1,000	Hudson Bay Zinc Mines	1½	1½	1½
300	Howe Sound	6	6	6
9,100	‡Ind. Lead	16½	15½	15½
5,000	Jen. Verde. (a prospect)	1⅞	1½	1⅞
3,000	‡Maxim Mun	2⅝	2½	2⅝
2,000	‡Nat. Cond'r	35¼	34⅝	35¼
	900 N. A. P. & P	5¼	5	5¼
	10 A. O. S. Cp. pf	95	95	95
	200 S. & T. T. pf.	10¼	10⅛	10¼
1,000	‡St. J. Lead	19⅜	19	19⅛
	700 15. A. Corp.	6¾	6¾	6¾
5,500	Sub. Boat v. t. ctfs.	33½	31	33⅜
3,000	Tri. Film v. t. ctfs.	2	1½	2
1,000	U. S. S'p Co.	5	4⅞	5
2,500	‡Un. Motors	29½	29	29½
200	‡U. S. A. Cp.	5¾	5¾	5¾
400	‡Vanc Sm.	5¾	5	5¼
200	‡West I. Eyn	43	43	43
1,300	World F. Cp. v. t. ctfs.	¾	¾	¾
500	‡W.-M. A. Cp	5¼	5¼	5¼
2,900	‡Do rights	⅛	⅛	⅛
800	‡Zinc C. Co.	3¼	3⅛	3¼

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

40	St. O. of N. Y.	292	292	292
50	Un. Tank L.	92	92	92

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS.

3,100	‡Merritt Oil	27¼	27	27
25,600	Met. Petrol.	2½	2¼	2¼
800	‡‡Midw. Oil	82	81	81
200	‡Nat. O. & R.	3½	3½	3½
6,000	‡‡Okla. Oil	7	7	7⅛
1,000	Do pf.	69	69	69
2,200	Okla. P. & R.	10⅜	10	10⅜
3,800	‡OmarO. & G.	33	31	32
900	Osage-H. Oil	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝
1,275	Pa.-Wyo. Oil	8⅝	8½	8⅝
5,000	‡Rice Oil	2	1¾	1¾
1,000	‡Sap. O. & R.	9⅞	9¾	9⅞
7,900	Seq. O. & R.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
300	‡Sinc. Gulf C.	34	33½	33½
1,000	‡Tex. Corne.	24	24	24
11,000	‡‡Tex. Nat. O.	60	59	60
2,000	‡Un. West. Oil	½		½
2,000	‡Utah Pet. (a pros.)	43	40	42
200	Vac. O. & G.	⅞	⅞	⅞
500	‡Victoria Oil new stock	9¼	9¼	9¼
2,400	‡Wes. St. Pet.	⅞	⅞	⅞

MINING STOCKS.

1,500	Josvig-K., (a pros)	⅜	⅜	⅜
600	‡Jumbo Ext.	39	38	39
1,500	La. Con.	1¼	1¼	1¼
50	Magma Cop.	47	47	47
1,000	‡‡Mag'c Cop.	23	23	23
6,100	‡Mag'e Cop.	½	½	½
3,500	‡‡Mars Min.	21	20	21
3,670	Mc. M. & M.	1⅛	1	1⅛
100	Mason Val.	6	6	6
12,917	‡McNamara	23	20	22
4,000	‡Milford Cop.	1¼	1	1¼
200	Mines of A.	2	2	2
1,000	‡Mogul Min.	49	49	49
600	‡Moh. C. Co.	¾	¾	¾
2,500	‡Monster C'f.	¼	¼	¼
6,000	‡‡Mother L.	31	30	30
200	‡N. Ni. Min	1	1	1
1,000	‡Newray M.	⅛	⅛	⅛
5,800	‡N. Y. Zinc, (a pros)	¼	¼	¼
100	Nip. Mines	7¾	7¾	7¾
1,000	‡Nixon Nev.	50	50	50
2,000	‡O. Cop. new, w. i.	1⅞	1⅜	1⅞
17,000	Port. C. Cop.	32	28	30
200	‡Ray Pow'ful	3	3	3
900	‡Red W. M.	1	1	1
1,500	‡Rochester M.	56	54	55
1,500	‡‡Sag. M. Co	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1,200	‡San Toy	18	17	18
700	‡Santa R. D.	⅝	⅝	⅝
800	Sen. Copper	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1,800	S. K. of A.	¼	¼	¼
200	Stand. S.-L.	38	38	38
3,000	‡Success M.	39	38	39
300	Sup. Cop. (a pros)	1¼	1	1
435	Tonopah Ext.	2¾	2½	2¾
200	Tri-Bullion	⅛	⅛	⅛
1,850	Tr. Cop. M.	⅞	⅞	⅞
3,700	‡‡U. S. T'n.	24	23	23
8,500	‡Yer. M. Cop	32	31	31

BONDS.

$2,000	‡Atl. Ch. 5s.	98¾	98¾	98¾
60,000	‡Beth St. 5s 2-yr. notes	98¾	98¼	98¼
23,000	‡Erie 5s nts.	97½	97½	97½
$16,000	‡Russ. Gov. new 5½s	74½	73	73
26,000	‡South. Ry. 5s notes	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝

*Odd lot. †Sells cents per share. ‡Unlisted.
Note.—Last Saturday 1,500 Metropolitan Petroleum sold at 2½.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Saturday. Bid.
Am. B. M. Co.	8	12	8
A.-Br. Mfg. pf.	30	35	30
Am. Drug. Syn.	10	15	10
Am. Int. Cp.	49	50	49
Am. Stores	35	37	35
Am. S. 1st pf.	96	98	96
Am. W. Wheel	19¼		19¼
Atl'c Steel	125	140	125
Am. Writ. P.	4	4½	4
Brit.-Am. Tob. ordinary	17¼	18½	17¼
Brit.-Am. Tob. ord.	18¼	18¾	18¼
But'w'th-Jud.	43	47	43
Cal. P. Corp.	35¾	36½	35¾
Can. N. Gas.	⅝	¾	⅝
Carbon Steel	100	103	100
Chal. Motors	10	12	10
Charcoal Iron	8½	8¾	8½
Do pf.	6¼	8½	6¼
Cramp Ship	85	90	85
Curtiss Aer. pf.	70	75	70
Eastern Steel	116	119	116
Electric Gun.	⅜	⅝	⅜
Emer. Motor.	1	1	1
Fed. Motor	7	9	7
Fed. Sugar	79	82	79
Fisk Rubber conv. pf.	103		103
Fisk Tire	78	80	78
Grant M. Car.	4¾	5½	4¾
Hall Signal	5¾	6¼	5¾
Do pf.	12	14	12
Hendee Mfg.	80	84	80
Holly S. Cp.	43	46	45
Do pf.	99	101	99
Int. A. & F.	27½		27½
Kath. Br. pf.	1¾	2¼	1¾
K. (S. S.) n.	100	103	100
Kres. (S.) pf. n.	105	110	105
K. T. & R. pf.	17¼	17⅞	17¼
Lake Tor. Bt. 1st pf.	8¼	9¼	8¼
Lima Loco.	55	58	55
L. Val. C. S.	78	85	78
Lukens St.	41	45	41
Do 1st pf.	101		101
Man. E. Sup.	43	48	43
Do pf.	93	98	93
Marconi of A.	2⅜	2¾	2⅜
Motor Prod.	43	46	43
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co	49	53	48
Prairie Oil & Gas.	535	540	540
Prairie Pipe Line.	292	295	295
Solar Refining	350	360	350
Southern Pipe Line.	190	200	200
South. Penn. Oil.	297	302	300
Southwest. Penn.	113	116	113
Stand. Oil of Cal.	270	273	270
Stand. Oil of Ind.	775	785	780
Stand. Oil of Kan.	460	480	470
Stand. Oil of Ky.	355	365	355
Stand. Oil of Neb.	500	525	500
Stand. Oil of N. J.	620	625	626
Stand. Oil of N. Y.	292	295	294
Stand. Oil of Ohio.	435	455	435
Swan & Finch	100	110	100
Union Tank	92	94	92
Vacuum Oil	370	380	370
Washington Oil	28	32	29

INDUSTRIALS. *Continued.*

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Saturday. Bid.
Mitchell' Mot.	48	55	48
Nat. Acme	31	32	31
Nat. Auto Cp.	15	23	15
N. Y. Transp.	16¾	17	16¾
N. Y. Ship	45	47½	44
P. T. & M. Cp	15	18	15
Pierce-Arrow.	40	42	40
Do pf.	95	100	95
P. E. & M. Co.	78	82	78
Pyrene Mfg.	10	12	10
Redden M. T.	17¾	20	17¾
Rep. Truck	69	71	69
Do pf.	93	95	93
Smith. (A. O.)	34	35½	34
St. L. R. M. & Pac. v. t. c.	32	35	32
Stand. Motors	12¼	13½	12¼
Texas Free-Port Co., old.	625	650	655
Do new	44	46	46
United Sugar	36	37	36
U. S. Aircraft	5⅜	6	5⅜
U. S. L. & H.	1⅛	1⅜	1⅛
World Film v. t. ctfs.	¾	¾	¾
Wright-Martin Aircraft pf.	50	60	50

OIL STOCKS.

‡‡Allen Oil	4	6	4
Cos. O. & G. pf.	4¾	4¾	4¾
Knic.-Wy. Pet.	1½	2	1¾
Lost City O.	51	52	51
Midw. Oil pf.	103	103	103
Midwest Ref.	135	137	135
N. Y. & Tex. Oil	2	2¼	2
Penn. G'line	¾	¾	¾
Pierce Oil	12¾	13¼	12¾
Tide Wat. Oil pf.	195	190	195

MINING STOCKS.

Ariz. Bingham.	5⅞	6¼	5⅞	6¼
Ariz. United.	35	38	35	38
Butte & N. T.	1⅜	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝
Butte Con. & Z. rights	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	1⅛
Cerro Gordo	2½	2¾	2¼	2½
Dundee-Aris.	¼	1	¼	1
Jim Butler	77	80	77	81
Nat. Z. & L.	64	70	66	70
Stewart	¾	¾	¼	¾

BOND.

Pierce Oil 6s.	82	84	82	84

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Yester-day. Bid.	Yester-day. Ask.	Satur-day. Bid.
Anglo-Am. Oil	18¾		17⅞
Atlantic Refining	960	975	970
Borne-Scrymser	420	450	420
Buckeye Pipe Line	100	103	100
Chesebrough Mfg.	390	410	390
Colonial Oil	70	80	70
Continental Oil	515	535	520
Crescent Pipe Line	37	39	37
Cumberland P. L.	160	170	160
Eureka Pipe Line	210	215	212
Galena Sig. Oil pf.	137	140	137
Galena Signal Oil	151	154	151
Illinois Pipe Line	212	217	213
Indiana Pipe Line	98	103	98
Int. Pet. Co., Ltd.	14	14

C.D. BACKUS LEFT $1,078,704

Appraisal of $1,069,149 Estate of Mrs. Jessie R. Barr Also Filed.

The inventories of two estates with assets of more than $1,000,000 each were filed by the executors with Surrogate Stickel in Newark yesterday.

The estate of Charles D. Backus, who was a Vice President of the First National Bank of New York, was valued by the appraisers as $1,078,704.04. He died at his home, 71 Myrtle Avenue, Montclair, on Feb. 15. John D. Anderson and Owen A. Hanretty of Newark, the appraisers, gave the following summary: Household furnishings, $2,164; etchings and paintings, $4,635; automobile, $1,750; stocks, $856,965.70; bonds, $69,-160.06; notes and claims, $10,765.01, and general securities, $133,265.25.

The estate of Mrs. Jessie Read Barr, who died at her home, Baronald, Llewellyn Park, West Orange, was valued at $1,069,149.88. The household effects, carriages, and live stock were valued at $6,169, the jewelry at $21,-883.88, and stocks, bonds, mortgages, notes, and accounts at $1,041,597. The appraisal was made by Daniel F. Edwards and Edward F. Briggs of Jersey City.

Loyal Farragut Estate to Relatives.

The estate of Loyal Farragut, who died Oct. 1 last, and was the only son of Admiral Farragut, was appraised yesterday at $108,232, all of which went in small bequests to relatives and friends. The chief asset of the estate was stocks and bonds worth $56,018. His equity in the property at 113 East Thirty-sixth Street was appraised at $47,000.

GIRLS' DAYLIGHT IS SAVED.

Employes Like Plan Whereby They Are Free at 4 P. M.

The Life Extension Institute at 25 West Forty-fifth Street, of which Dr. Eugene Lyman Fisk is Director, yesterday introduced a daylight saving plan affecting seventy-five girl employes whereby they reported at 8:30 A. M. and worked till 4 P. M., instead of their former hours of 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

The usual hour for lunch has been cut in half under the new system and with the additional half hour each morning the actual working time is the same. The innovation was received by the girls with satisfaction and they expressed themselves strongly in favor of the plan.

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On an unusually well-kept and sporty course, adjoining the Inn. Rooms, single or en suite, with or without bath.
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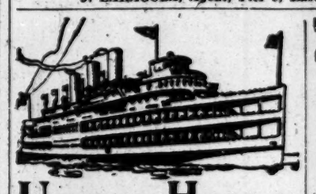

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CALENDARS AND DECISIONS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(C) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—Rufus Miley Bower of Gettysburg, Penn., Abe J. David of Elisabeth, N. J., and George D. Beattys of New York City were admitted to practice.

No.—The Mississippi R. R. Commission, G. Edwards, Fyfe, Sheppard, and W. B. Wilson, members thereof et al., appellants, v. Mobile & Ohio R. R. Co.—Decree affirmed, with costs.

No.—United States of America ex rel the State of Louisiana, petitioner, v. Hon. G. W. Jack, Judge, U. S. Dist. Court, Western Dist. of Louisiana.—Judgment affirmed, with costs; and cause remanded to the District Court of United States for Western Dist. of Louisiana.

271—W. E. Wall et al., appellants, v. Parrot Silver & Copper Co. et al.—Decree affirmed, with costs.

284—Illinois Surety Company, plaintiff, v. John Davis Co., E. E. Bairstow, G. H. Bairstow, and J. E. Blackmer, executors, &c., et al.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, and cause remanded to District Court of U. S. for Northern Dist. of Illinois.

347—The Missouri, Kansas & Texas Ry. Co. of Texas, Missouri, Kansas & Texas Ry. Co. and American Surety Co. of New York, plaintiffs, v. J. H. Ward, J. R. Ward, and Houston & Texas Central R. R. Co.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

183—St. Louis, Iron Mtn. & Southern Ry. Co., appellant, v. W. F. McKnight et al., Railroad Commissioners, &c.—Decree affirmed, with costs; and cause remanded to Dist. Court of U. S. for Eastern Dist. of Arkansas.

229—New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Co., plaintiff, v. M. Tonsellito, an infant, who sues by J. Tonsellito, his next friend.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

240—New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Co. v. J. Tonsellito.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and cause remanded for further proceedings not inconsistent with opinion of this court.

604—C. Mason and A. Hanson, plaintiffs, v. United States.—Judgment affirmed.

182—Western Oil Refining Co., plaintiff, v. A. W. Lipscomb, Clerk of County Court of Maury County, Tenn.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and cause remanded for further proceedings not inconsistent with opinion of this court.

176—Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry. Co. of Idaho, appellant, v. United States.—Judgment affirmed and cause remanded to Dist. Court of U. S. for Dist. of Idaho.

211—Erie R. R. Co., plaintiff, v. E. J. Purucker, admx. of B. R. Marietta, deceased.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

215—Farmers Irrigation Dist., W. Holden et al., Board of Directors of Farmers Irrigation Dist., plaintiffs, v. State of Nebraska on relation of P. O'Shea.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

254—Erie R. R. Co., plaintiff, v. H. M. Stone and C. Noble, partners, doing business under name of Stone & Noble.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and cause remanded for further proceedings not inconsistent with opinion of this court.

267—The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Ry. Co., petitioner, v. the United States.—Judgment affirmed and cause remanded to Dist. Court of U. S. for Southern Dist. of California.

472—P. H. Saunders, plaintiff, v. D. Shaw and the Board of Drainage Commissioners of the Bayou Terre-Aux-Boeufs Drainage District.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and cause remanded for further proceedings not inconsistent with opinion of this court.

213—Seaboard Air Line Ry., plaintiff, v. E. Blackwell.—Judgment reversed, with costs and cause remanded for further proceedings not inconsistent with opinion of this court.

342—The Cuyahoga River Power Co., plaintiff, v. the Northern Realty Co. and the Northern Ohio Traction and Light Co.—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

571—E. F. Doepel et al., heirs of H. H. Pearnow, deceased, plaintiffs, v. L. B. Jones, E. Jones, and Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Co.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

The Chief Justice also announced the following orders of the court:

29. Original—Ex parte in the matter of the application of B. J. Bernhard for writ of mandamus against the Hon. C. C. Nott and Hon. J. A. Van Orsdell, Associate Justices of the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia, and against the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia.—Per curiam: Rule discharged upon the authority of Section 6 of the Act of Congress of July 30, 1894, (28 stat. 160;) Section 3, Rule VIII. of the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia.

658—Laser Grain Co., plaintiff, v. United States of America.—Per curiam: Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

184—A. Rick & Co., plaintiff, v. F. C. Jordan, Secretary of State of California.—Per curiam: Judgment affirmed, with costs.

601—The St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Ry. Co., plaintiff, v. W. Ingram.—Per curiam: Judgment affirmed, with costs.

ORDER.—It is ordered that General Order in Bankruptcy No. XXXII. be amended so as to read as follows: Opposition to discharge or composition.—A creditor opposing the application of a bankrupt for his discharge, or for the confirmation of a composition, shall enter his appearance in opposition thereto on the day when the creditors are required to show cause, and shall file a specification in writing of the grounds of his opposition within ten days thereafter, unless the time shall be shortened or enlarged by special order of the Judge.

No. — Original—Ex parte in the matter of C. G. Goodrich et al., petitioners.—Motion for leave to file petition for writ of prohibition denied.

No. — Original—Ex parte in the matter of J. S. Kilgore, Sr. and L. K. Hunter, petitioners.—Motion for leave to file petition for writ of mandamus denied.

No. — H. D. Kinney, petitioner, v. E. C. Stone.—Motion to file petition for writ of certiorari without certified copy of transcript of record denied.

790—J. McC. MacMath, admx., &c., appellant, v. United States.—Motion to remand for additional findings of fact denied without prejudice.

524—P. Scharrenberg, petitioner, v. Dollar Steamship Co. et al.—Motion to advance granted, and cause assigned for argument on Oct. 2 next, after cases heretofore assigned for that day.

532—The St. Louis Southwestern Railway Co. et al., appellants, v. United States et al.—Motion to advance granted, and cause assigned for argument on Oct. 2 next.

537—The Contributors to the Pennsylvania Hospital, plaintiffs, v. City of Philadelphia et al.—Motion to advance granted, and cause assigned for argument Oct. 2 next.

735—H. C. Jones et al., plaintiffs, v. Buffalo Creek Coal & Coke Co.; 836—Southern Pacific Co., plaintiff, v. F. F. Stewart; 870—De Lima Trogler and F. W. Keitel, appellants, v. United States et al.; 943—People State of New York ex rel. New York & Queens Gas Co., plaintiffs, v. E. E. McCall et al., Commissioners, &c., and 1,027—Phila. & Reading Coal & Iron Co., plaintiff, v. J. Gilbert.—Ordered that these cases be placed on summary docket.

1030—Large Oil Co., plaintiff, v. E. B. Howard, State Auditor of State of Oklahoma.—Further consideration of petition for writ of certiorari postponed to the hearing on the writ of error.

1045—Central of Georgia Ry. Co., plaintiff, v. W. A. Wright, Controller General of the State of Georgia.—Further consideration of petition for writ of certiorari postponed to the hearing on the writ of error.

969—Fidelity & Columbia Trust Co., as executor and trustee, &c., plaintiff, v. City of Louisville.—Motion to advance granted and cause assigned for argument Oct. 2 next.

1128—J. K. Greer, petitioner, v. United States.—Petition for writ of certiorari to U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals for Eighth Circuit granted.

1088—R. K. Blair and T. Addis, petitioners, v. United States.—Petition for writ of certiorari to U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals for Ninth Circuit denied.

1097—Maine Northwestern Development Co., petitioner, v. Northwestern Commercial Co.—Petition for writ of certiorari to U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals for Ninth Circuit denied.

1098—H. A. A. Smith, petitioner, v. Government of the Canal Zone ex rel. W. C. MacIntyre.—Petition for writ of certiorari to U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals for Fifth Circuit denied.

1115—Union Pacific R. R. Co. v. E. J. Phillips, as admx., &c.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Supreme Court of Nebraska denied.

1124—W. P. Ellison, Inc., petitioner, v. M. S. Hagan, as trustee, &c.—Petition for writ of certiorari to U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals for Second Circuit denied.

1135—D. B. James, petitioner, v. D., L. & W. R. R. Co.—Petition for writ of certiorari to United States Circuit Court of Appeals for Third Circuit denied.

461—Motion Picture Patents Co., appellant, v. United States.—Order reassigning case for argument on Oct. 2, 1917, set aside and case restored to the docket for hearing in its regular order, on motion of counsel for appellee.

741—United States v. Bessie Wildcat, a minor, et al.—Leave granted to present petition for rehearing within thirty days, on motion of counsel for U. S.

171—Chicago Life Ins. Co. et al., plaintiffs, v. B. R. Cherry.—Motion in regard to taxation of costs submitted for plaintiffs.

1129—D., L. & W. R. R. Co., petitioner, v. R. H. Madden.—Petition for writ of certiorari to U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals for Second Circuit submitted for petitioner and for respondent.

1102—P. C. O'Brien, County Treasurer of Cuyahoga Co., appellant, v. John D. Rockefeller.—Motion to dismiss submitted for appellee, in support of motion, and for appellant in opposition thereto. Petition for writ of certiorari submitted for appellant in support of petition, and for appellee in opposition thereto.

1134—S. M. Kintner and H. M. Barrett, receivers, &c., petitioners, v. Atlantic Communication Co. et al.—Petition for writ of certiorari to U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals for Second Circuit submitted for petitioners and for respondent.

—, original, ex parte—In the matter of A. Hughes, as admx. of the goods, chattels, and credits of J. F. Hughes, deceased, petitioner.—Motion for leave to file petition for writ of prohibition or mandamus submitted for petitioner.

1131—M. Jaffe et al., petitioners, v. J. A. E. Pyle, as trustee, &c.—Petition for writ of certiorari to U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals for Fifth Circuit submitted for petitioners.

1118—Crew-Levick Co., plaintiff, v. Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.—Motion to advance submitted for defendant.

1153—The Barrett Co., &c., et al., petitioners, v. T. Ewing, Commissioner of Patents.—Petition for writ of certiorari to U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals for Second Circuit submitted for petitioners.

7, Original—State of Wyoming, complainant, v. State of Colorado et al.—Motion to fix time for reargument, &c., submitted for defendants.

820—J. Freedman, petitioner, v. United States.—Petition for writ of certiorari to U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals for First Circuit submitted for petitioner and for respondent.

24, Original—State of Minnesota, complainant, v. State of Wisconsin.—Motion for the appointment of a Commissioner herein to take testimony, &c., granted on motion of counsel for complainant.

28—State of South Dakota, complainant, v. State of Minnesota.—Motion for appointment of a commission to take testimony, &c., granted on motion of counsel for defendant.

910—Winius Brandy Co. et al., plaintiffs, v. Gregine Building Co., petitioner, v. International Curtis Marine Turbine Co., et al.—Motion to advance for hearing with No. 485 submitted for respondents.

1132—Standard Gas Light Co. of City of New York, petitioner, v. R. G. Packard Co.—Petition for writ of certiorari to U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals for Second Circuit submitted for petitioner and for respondent.

855—S. C. Cohen, as trustee, &c., petitioner, v. E. W. Samuels.—Motion to advance submitted for petitioner.

334—Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe Ry. Co., plaintiff, v. Texas Packing Co. et al.—Ordered that mandate issue at once on motion of counsel for defendants.

1143—W. H. Lyon, petitioner, v. J. P. Bleeg, trustee, &c.—Petition for writ of certiorari to U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals for Eighth Circuit submitted for petitioner and for respondent.

1149—Aeolian Co., petitioner, v. Victor Talking Machine Co.—Petition for writ of certiorari to U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals for Third Circuit submitted for petitioner and for respondent.

1139—City of Richmond, petitioner, v. E. W. Bird et al.—Petition for writ of certiorari to U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals for Fourth Circuit submitted for petitioner.

1141—F. Welch, petitioner, v. G. W. Ellis et al.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Supreme Court of Oklahoma submitted for petitioner.

1146—M. F. Witte, petitioner, v. W. A. Shelton, as U. S. Marshal, &c., et al.—Petition for writ of certiorari to U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals for Eighth Circuit submitted for petitioner and for respondent.

1147—C. H. Tiedemann, petitioner, v. W. A. Shelton, as U. S. Marshal, &c., et al.—Petition for writ of certiorari to U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals for Eighth Circuit submitted for petitioner and for respondent.

1113—H. L. Biggs, petitioner, v. G. E. Morris et al.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Court of Errors and Appeals of State of New Jersey submitted for petitioner and for respondents.

1128—Illinois Central R. R. Co., petitioner, v. United States.—Petition for writ of certiorari to U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals for Eighth Circuit submitted for petitioner and for respondent.

1123—C. B. Riggs et al., petitioners, v. J. J. Gillespie.—Petition for writ of certiorari to U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals for Fourth Circuit submitted for petitioner.

233—H. Iwata, appellant, v. C. T. Cornell, as Immigration Inspector in Charge.—Motion for leave to present petition for rehearing within sixty days submitted for appellant.

1133—J. F. Wallach et al., petitioners, v. C. K. G. Billings et al.—Petition for writ of certiorari to the Supreme Court of the State of Illinois submitted for petitioners and for respondent.

1114—Crane Co., petitioner, v. Fidelity Trust Co., trustee, et al.—Petition for writ of certiorari to U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals for Ninth Circuit submitted for petitioners and for respondents.

1151—J. E. Wise et al., petitioners, v. C. C. Watts et al.—Petition for writ of certiorari to the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals for Ninth Circuit submitted for petitioners; motion to dismiss submitted for respondents. Leave granted to file brief of F. J. Duffy as amicus curae, on motion of Mr. Prentiss in that behalf.

1122—Carolina, Clinchfield & Ohio Ry., plaintiff, v. G. W. Stroup, by next friend, M. Stroup.—Motion to dismiss or affirm submitted for defendant in support of motion, and for plaintiff in opposition thereto.

1136—Felt & Tarrant Mfg. Co., petitioner, v. Burroughs Adding Machine Co.—Petition for writ of certiorari to U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals for Seventh Circuit submitted for petitioner and for respondent.

Original—Ex parte in matter of Don M. Roberts, petitioner.—Motion for leave to file a petition for writ of habeas corpus submitted for petitioner.

Original—Ex parte in the matter of Dennis Shea. For the petitioner.—Motion for leave to file petition for writ of habeas corpus submitted for petitioner.

657—J. H. Bash et al., plaintiffs, v. W. Howald.—Motion to dismiss submitted for defendant in support of the motion, and for plaintiffs in opposition thereto.

786—Empire Mill Co., plaintiff, v. Blackwell Lumber Co.—Motion to dismiss or affirm or modify the supersedeas submitted for defendant in support of the motion and for plaintiff in opposition thereto.

1029—Omaha Baum Iron Store Co., formerly Omaha Iron Store Co., appellant, v. Moline Plow Co.—Motion to dismiss submitted for appellee in support of motion and for appellant in opposition thereto.

526—St. Louis & San Fran. R. R. Co., plaintiff, v. E. E. Hodge, a minor, &c.—Dismissed with costs, on motion of counsel for plaintiff.

558—The St. Louis Southwestern Ry. Co., appellant, v. W. H. McLaughlin et al., constituting, &c.—Dismissed per stipulation.

937—United States of America ex rel. Amy Reynolds, plaintiff, v. F. K. Lane, Secy. of the Interior.—Dismissed, with costs, on motion of counsel for plaintiff.

504—B. Williams et al., plaintiffs, v. A. P. Sandlin et al.; 528—Long Hill Mining Co., plaintiff, v. H. Olson et al.; 580—P. Marshall, plaintiff, v. Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Ry. Co., and 805—Lew You, appellant, v. E. White, Commissioner of Immigration, &c.—Pursuant to previous provisions submitted for appellee, in support of motion, and for appellant in opposition thereto. Petition for writ of certiorari submitted for appellant in support of petition, and for appellee in opposition thereto.

Adjourned until Monday next.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J.—Room 3, Woolworth Bldg., 12th floor, at 10:30 A. M. —Equity.

Cambria Steel Co<N Y Car RR. Same<Pressed Steel Car. Same<N Y Cent RR. Same<Pressed Steel Car. Same<N Y Cent RR (2.)

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Room 401, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Equity.

Case on—Pearlman Rim Corp<Firestone Tire & Rubber. No day calendar.

DISTRICT COURT—Hazel, J.—Room 1, Woolworth Bldg., 12th floor, at 10:30 A. M.—Equity argument. A B Dick Co<Underwood Typewriter.

DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N. Hand, J.—Room 227, 2d floor, P. O. Bldg., at 2 P. M.—Admiralty.

Keller<Dalley & Ivins. McWilliams<Tug P RR 32 et al. Arthur<Tug Jas McDonough. Anensen<SS Calania. Cent Union Stock Yards<SS Coamo. O'Boyle<Tug Coleraine Lutz<Douglass. Grace<Dalzell et al. Wilson<SS Verdi.

DISTRICT COURT—Grubb, J.—Room 337, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.

Tillotson & Walcott<Morse. Austin<Booth SS Co. Empire Mfg Co<Fraad Talking Mach Co. Vogue Co<Bottellio(2.) Same<Cozens Cabinet. Hammerschlag Mfg Co (Imp & Trad Nat Bk Iorio<Hudson & Man RR. Polasky<Fuerst Bros & Co. Heider<NY, N H & H RR. Oetjens<Finnegan Brown Co. Martin<Mayhew. Blackmore<Eastman Kodak Co. Hughes<NY, O & W RR. Blackmore Photo & Adj Co. Coleman<Fish (2.) Schaeffer Co<same. Medlar<Standard Gas Light Co. Donohue<C RR of N J

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 10:30 A. M. in Room 323, P. O. Bldg.—Admiralty.

Hastorf<Leonard Michel Brewing Co. Clear. Criminal: U S<Henry F Vyse. Same<Perlmutter. Bankruptcy: Henry F Vyse.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

DAY CALENDAR.

Venner Co< So RR. Re same, (Whitlock Av.) (2.) Dawson<Duffy. Re CNY,(Rosedale Av.) same, (Whitlock Av.) Re McDevitt. Palmer<Dunkirk Print Ireland<Woods.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Clarke, Scott, Dowling, Davis, and Shearn, JJ.—At 10 A. M.—Enumerated motions.

Senior<Star Co. Lewin<Hecht. Casazza<Bolognesi. Hentschel<Plaza Operating Co. Frankel<Petera. Giles<Lang Print Co. Prendergast<Cohalan. Behrmann<Seybel. Whitehead<Polk. Kings Co Light Co< Straus. Re Hart. E Fourgera Co<CNY. Crittenton<same. Planten<same. Feople<Milch. McKean<Sherman. Godley<Crandall & Godley.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Ford, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

The calendar of Special Term, Part I., will hereafter be called by the Clerk at 10:15 A. M. for the purpose of noting defaults, adjournments, and motions ready for argument and to allow submission of motions where papers are complete. At 10:30 A. M. the motions not thus disposed of will be heard in their regular order by the Justice presiding.

Re Malbie, (Un Cigar Stores Co.) Neuman<Lindenhurst Mfg Co. Weimore<Wetmore (2) Owsiki<Temple Coal. Nichols<Lack Coal Co Rosenthal<Rosenthal. Shapiro<Cohen. Lipschutz<Lipschutz. Jacobs & Youngs, Inc<Kent. Kings Co Sav Inst< Popham Rty Co. Abrams<Smith, H & M, Inc. Lorenzo<Jarmulowsky J J Little & Ives Co< Haskin. Re Locke. Roth<C I & B RR. Re Baucevich. Babkowski<D & H Co Re Copeman & Co. (Tryon.) Keating<Keating. Giroci<Langdon. Friedman<56th St Amus Co. Furey<same. PART II.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

Blanchfield<Rupert. Cross<Cross. Travers<Regan, (2.) Rauch<Colt-S Co. Brill<Brill. Julius Tishman & Son, Inc<Purdy. Tauchmann<227 W 12th St. Apfel<F Hollander Co Reiner<Acadia Rty. Re Cong C of H, &c. Farley<Hawkins. Stuart<Diamer. Mackay & S<Schuster Goldenberg<Marians. Mackay & S<Schuster. Re Beaver. Gondie<Kemerer, (2.) Hellman<Gunther. 58th St Cafe Co, Inc< Noonan. Martindale<Evans. Gusr Trust Co<24 Av RR, (Wolf<Beaver.) Morgan<People, &c. Collins<Batre. Eckerson<Eckerson. Zicarelli<Zicarelli. Re Nimhauser.

PARTS III., IV., and VI.—No day calendar. PARTS V., VII., and VIII.—Not in session.

TRIAL TERMS—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., XV., XVI., XVII., XVIII.—No day calendar.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M. Motion calendar.

Isaac Levinson, Abraham Ratner, Henry D. Borup, W. R. Denham, John J. Gibbons, John H. Sedville, W. R. Denham, George S. Lynde, F. Lewenthal, Charles A. Blyth, Mary A. McPartland, Michael Curley, S. B. Holdsworth, Martin Engel, Emilie W. Kerr, Joseph A. Joel, Nathan Reichman, Carrie M. Mercein, Maria Cangiolesi, &c, James C. Yates, George Schaefer, Adelaide Lazassi, Vienna D. Gano, Esther Weill, Agnes T. Diamond, Samuel Schwartz, E. C. Anderson, Margaretha Vischer, R. H. M. Dawbarn, Ellis O'Brien, Robert O'Brien, Michael V. Reca, Henry M. Parker, John E. Ketcham, Isidor Wormser, Sr., Simon Sterne, Thomas Stokes, Ella Goodrich, I. Rothlisberger, John J. Farrell, Ethel Katz, Henry May, John R. Crowley, E. R. Mullaney, &c., Milton B. Urner, George Lammers, Ellen A. Bronson, John W. Corbett, Samuel Rosen, Charles Dalley, Levy Silverstein, Coster Chadwick, John Leahy, Andrew Blaurock, Joseph Carey, Emeline Green, Wills for probate: William Miller, Patrick McGuire, William Marshall, James McGill, Eleanor Schmidt, Louis W. Chambers, Ellen Brauss, David Hera,

TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, J.—Room 503, at 10:30 A. M.—No day calendar. Contested wills: Case on—George H Huber. No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS.—Part I.—Strasbourger, J. Motions noticed for today adjourned until Wednesday, June 6.

PART II.—La Fetra, J.—Exparte business at 10 A. M.

TRIAL TERMS—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—No day calendar.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Greenbaum, J.—Citizens Sav Bank<Kocnigsberg—Maxwell Davidson. Kohen<Randell—Bernard L M Ernst.

SUPREME COURT—Guy, J.—Conway<Maxwell et al.—Hon A P W Seaman.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Greenbaum, J.—L E Dunning<Edw'd H Breitarman—Percival Wilds. Paula Wright<Frances Marks—Morris Florse. Jacob H Schiff<Benjamin F Curtis—Wm T Fuerst.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Weeks, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM—Weeks, J.—Motion calendar.

Liebers<Meyer. Storn<Fisher. Bremberg<Goldenberg. Robitzek<Robitzek.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Weeks, J. —No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Donnelly, J.—No day calendar.

PART II.—Weeks, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.

PART III.—Mullan, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J. —No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Nye, J.—No day calendar.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Weeks, J. CNY<McCarthy et al—Charles M O'Keeffe.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Tompkins, J.—Motions at 10 A. M.

Ruggeri<Van Wesenen Co. Pines<Heaslip. Howes<Maccabe. Levine<Mandel, (2.) Whalen<Meyer. Parker<Haig, (3.) Levine<Cassidy. Bowman<Bell. Re Fisk Av, (Carevella.) Re Roosevelt Av, (Hartman.) Re Same, (Huysman.) Seaboard Land & Mtg Co<Millcr. Tamsen<Jones. Nathan<Nathau, (2.) Naughton<Giovanitti. Cosden<E E Paul Co. Cahoon<Lime Sav Bk. Munro<O'Loughlin. Fox<195 Broadway Corp, (2.) Watts<Watts. Re Burnett. Lehmann<Lehmann. Fox<Fox, (adj to 7th.) Re Perry Av, (Kozmerzak.) Re Huntington (Water) St. Holland<Barter. Re Katz. Fearlman<Von Damm. Scranton & Leh Coal Co<Welz & Zerweck, a corp. L S E, Inc<Parkes. Ettinger<Ettinger. Singer<Singer. Frussin<Venechanos. McNicholes<Ralston. Ward<Horton Ice Cream Co. Fleming<3d Av Ry. Grocke<Underpinning & Foundation Co.

PART II.—Kelby, J.—Ex parte business, at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Kelly, J.; Part II., Kapper, J.; Part III., Garretson, J.; Part IV., Clark, J.; Part V., Van Siclen, J.; Part VII., Callaghan, J.

Ivers<Croinic Rty. Downing<Ferguson. Kavanagh<NY, Ont & W/Ry et al. Wittenberg<Vollweiler Monahan<Fingelstein. Rosen<G & S Theatre Co et al. Reis Co<Post. Kazaman<Abraham & Bklyn Union Gas. Wood<Isaacs. Lannon<Beaumont Co. Petterson<C I & B RR Schall<Schwartz & Co McKee<B H RR. Clark<same. E Stroudburg Glass< Minck Bros & Co. Frazer<Hayman. Vater<B H RR. Kress<Avila. Hytner<C I & B RR. Scott<Spiegel. Budd<Cashopheco Transporters. Jaffe<Nassau RR. Benon<Jennings. Fechner<Postal. Trompeter<Smith. Kennedy<Murphy. Anaconda Wire & Cable Co. Smith<Hamburg-American Line. Clervo<Long Isl RR. Lyons<C I & B RR. Kuhne<Otten et al. Seymour<Goldstein. Farmer<Drake.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day on this call:

Guinan<Blum et al. Ulm<Juditsky et al. McCabe<Brandl. Kimmel<NY Rys. Pinas<same. Duel<same. Gotler<Nassau RR. Jensen<Killian. Umbach<NY Cons RR Clark<NY Rys. Bauer<James. Nicholson<Gibson & Donham Co. Lowenstein<Geyser. Strobel<Mirkin & Son Iron Works. Cantor<Bklyn Un Gas. Heavey<Waterbury. Ortmayer<Ortmayer-Stein. Bunker<McGlew. Lawson<Ahrens. Di Catania<B H RR. Schaefer<same. Moner<Di Bello T. Abrams<Abrams. Aaron<Langberg. Hamm<B H RR.

Highest number reached on regular call, 9721.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.

Wills of: Hannah Mirel. Frederick Naumann. George Damascina. Elizabeth Klein. Accounting of: John Loyd, James Loyd, Henry Hamm, Charlotte Held. CONTESTED CALENDAR— Albert Berry, Mary A Rowan, Michael O'Neil, Johanna K E Ahlearn, James Sedgwell. Mirivian Franklin. David A Gorton. Estates of: Mary Monahan, Samuel Krantz, Lillian O'Reilly.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Cropsey, J.—At 10 A. M. Richmond<L I RR Co. Stmis<same. Stelert<L I RR Co. Fowler<NY Rys. McKee<Stand Oil Co. Marino<NY Cons RR. Greenwood<L A Burke & Sons Co. Van Houten<Salmon et al. Serafinsky<Sullivan. Guidera<Jas Parsons Shoe, Inc. White<Motor Tire Reconstruction Co. Segelken, an inf<B H RR Co. Blackman<Bloomingdale et al.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day on this call:

Guldi, as admx,<L I RR Co. De Francisco Bros Co<Myers. Lang<42 St, Manh & St Nich Av Ry Co. Pulz<same. MacDonald<Bernheimer & S Pilsener Brew Co. Quenzel, as admx< Belt Line Ry Corp. Pelkington, as admr< Marsden. Pasika<Knabbe. Kessler<B H RR Co. Leinert<Sheepshead Bay Ice Rock Ferry. McEwen<McEwen. Highest number is 1584. Schinzel<The R F Stevens Milk Co. Boye<Tittlebach. Schapiro<Hoffman. Almetti, an inf<Lipman et al. Lippertz<Swenson et al. Goetz<L I RR Co. Demmerle<Healy. Pearson<Dunr. Weiss<The Allemannia Fire Ins Co of Pittsburgh, Pa, et al. Connolly<Nassau Elec RR Co et al. Merz<Astoria Taxicab Corp'n and another.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL AND TRIAL TERMS.—Calendar for all parts goes over until Wednesday.

Surrogate's Court.

Sawyer, S.—At White Plains.

Wills for probate: Lottie A Merritt, Julius M Cohn, Augusta L Bode. Release of surety: At Yonkers, tomorrow: Wills for probate: Astbury Rylah, John Greene, Joseph P Davis, Sarah F Tompkins. Executor's accts: Fredk W Eschmann. William C Baxter, Executor's acctg; Louisa M Lockwood. Order to show cause: Hamann minors. Richard L Condon. Re estate: Morris Lewine. Petition for adm'n: John Burke. Adm'r acctg: Carroll Moore.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Leo. L. Doblin Co.

Factors and Commission Merchants.

404-410 Fourth Ave.
Tel. Madison Sq. 7707.

344,436

The figures do not yield quotations of stocks for the months of [illegible] from [illegible] to [illegible] inclusive.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

CLOAK manufacturers! We pay cash for Spring cloaks and suits. 2397 Farragut.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobber looking at Fall styles; call with samples, between 2 and 5, 3 West 29th St. Room 603.

COATS AND SUITS.—Will pay cash for poplin and serge, navys and black; call today. Hershfield, 624 Broadway.

COATS.—Salesman wants line coats, Middle West; established trade; commission basis. N 196 Times.

COATS.—Looking at Fall sample coats. 10th floor, 134 West 29th St.

COATS, SUITS.—Jobbers looking all week. Room 804, 27 West 24th St.

COVERT CLOTH.—Can use 50 pieces of covert cloth at a price. International Dress Co., 188 West 25th St.

DRESSES.—Bailey Co., Cleveland, Ohio.—Mr. Ahrens, jobs of children's dresses and middle blouses of the better kind; can also use quantity of children's coats, 6 to 14, for dollar day. Call bet. 8:30 and 10:30. Ben F. Levis, Resident Buyer, 72 Madison Av.

DRESSES, Skirts, Waists.—The Weisberger Co., Richmond, Va.—Mr. F. Weisberger open for job silk and cotton dresses, skirts, and waists. Call, 9 A. M., Ben F. Levis, 72 Madison Av.

DRESSES.—Contractors making snappy styles in taffeta and georgette dresses, submit samples from 8 to 10 A. M. only, stock orders given. 19 West 24th St., 5th floor.

DRESSES.—Jobber looking at silk and serge dresses for Fall, all week. 142 West 24th, 6th floor.

DRESSES.—Will look at silk and serge dresses all day Monday. 11th floor, 6 West 32d St.

DRESSES.—Jobber open for jobs, silk dresses, 39 West 32d St., 5th floor.

DRESSES.—Jobber placing order for Fall dresses. Levine, 149 West 36th.

DRESSES.—Open to buy jobs of serges and good silks. Mayers, 571 5th Av.

FLAGS wanted, printed American and Allied, material, 6 by 8 inches to 3 to 5 feet. Spring 6236.

FLANNEL.—10,000 yards, 27-inch bleached domet, good quality, immediate delivery. Russell, 116 West 32d St.

NAINSOOK.—Open to buy large quantity cambric, lawn, lingerie, gingham; cash. Friedman-Wallach Co., 71 West 23d St.

PLUSHES.—Esquimette, Peco, guaranteed Sealette, black Skinner's satin, for cash. A. Greenberg & Co., Madison Square 1540.

PLUSHES.—Will buy any quantity; also kerseys. Merit, 22 West 27th. Farragut 9812.

SERGES.—Want black and navy American 0036, U. S. 235, 838, Whitman 106. Isadore Levy & Co., 148 Madison Av.

SERGE DRESSES.—Contractors submit samples; will place immediate orders. Simon, 137 West 27th.

SERGE.—Whitman's 104 and Pacific F. S. G. Schlang Co., 324 West 26th.

SILK VARIETY.—White Dresses, Coats, Wash and Silk Suits.—Can use for immediate shipment and cheap, large lots for misses and women; if interested call with stock list of what you have before 10 o'clock today. Marshall Field & Company, 24th St. and Broadway, 3d floor.

SILKS.—Will buy for cash any quantity satin striped taffetas at a price. Call between 9 and 11 A. M., A. W. London, 38 West 26th, 7th floor.

SKIRTS.—Jersey sport skirts $3.75; sport coats $5 up. Daily Waist, 8 West 19th.

SKIRTS.—Jobber placing order for Fall skirts. Levine, 149 West 36th.

SUITS AND COATS.—Jobber looking at stylish stout suits and coats all week. Isadore Levy & Co., 148 Madison Av.

SUITS.—Looking all week at better grade Fall suits. 12th floor, 37 W. 28th.

SUITS AND COATS.—Jobber looking at samples. Call all week, 4th floor, 45 West 27th.

TRUNKS, wardrobe, in good condition, 50 inches long. Bernstein, 118 West 27th.

TRUNKS.—Open to buy a wardrobe trunk. Phone Farragut 622.

Offerings to Buyers

ASTRACHANS.—100 black Chase's beaver, velveteens, wool plushes; very cheap. Farragut 9812.

COATS, SUITS.—Closing out very desirable assortment at price, also handsome silk coats. J. P. Sladen, 206 W. 23d.

COATS.—Kayser silk jersey sport coats, all colors; exceptional values; immediate delivery. Goldberg & Rosenblatt, 137 W. 25th.

COATS.—Charmeuse, satin, taffeta, on racks to close out. Mezeritzky & Stollerman, 28 West 27th. Farragut 2262.

COATS—SUITS.—Silks and cloths; closing out; sacrifice. M. B. Kaufman, 6 West 32d.

COATS, SUITS, to close; desirable styles; all colors; exceptional values. Broadway.

COATS, SUITS; new styles; all shades; low prices. Talbot Co., 114 West 27th.

COATS AND SUITS.—Silk and cloth, to close out. T. Weinberg & Sons, 144 West 27th.

COATS.—Silk plush, trimmed, guaranteed lining, $8.75. Metropolitan Coat Co., 40 W. 27th.

COTTON GOODS, laces, trimmings, suitable for waists. Top floor, 22 West 15th St.

DRESSES.—300 white dresses, children's, misses', and ladies', lace, net, organdie, voile, and gradation, to close out, cheap. Subin, 36 West 20th.

DRESSES.—500 silk and cotton dresses, the latest models, to close out very cheap. Greeley Dress Co., 501 6th Av.

DRESSES. — Silks, georgettes, ginghams, graduation dresses; exceptional values. Tiock

14 SEIZED STEAMERS RECEIVE NEW NAMES

Former German Gunboat Geier Renamed After Soldier-Statesman—Schurz.

BRESLAU NOW BRIDGEPORT

Coast Towns and Cities with Navy Connections Provide Names in Many Instances.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—Secretary Daniels today announced that fourteen of the seized German merchant ships which have been turned over to the United States Navy for its use have been renamed with American names as follows:

Geier to Schurz, Breslau to Bridgeport, Kiel to Camden, Liebenfels to Houston, Saxonia to Savannah, Vogensen to Quincy, Nicaro to Pensacola, Odenwald to Newport News, Hohenfelde to Long Beach, Frieda Leonhardt to Astoria, Andromeda to Bath, Rudolf Blumberg to Beaufort, Praesident to Kittery, Locksun to Gulfport.

The Geier, the German gunboat which was interned at Honolulu, is renamed for Carl Schurz, the famous German-American soldier and statesman. A native of Prussia, Schurz was one of the heroes of the revolution of 1848, and, after the historic uprising against the Prussian autocracy, found a haven in America. He was one of Lincoln's strongest supporters and served in the United States Army through the civil war, holding the rank of Major General. He was later the United States Senator from Missouri and was Secretary of the Interior in President Hayes's Cabinet.

The names chosen for the other vessels are generally of coast towns and cities which have some connection with the navy. Bridgeport builds submarines and produces large amounts of guns and munitions. Camden is one of the shipbuilding centres of the country; Houston is the Texas port from which come oil and cotton; Savannah is the leading port of Georgia; Quincy, Mass., has a large shipyard, at which all classes of naval vessels are built; Pensacola, Fla., is the location of the navy aeronautic training station; Newport News, Va., is the site of one of the largest shipbuilding plants in the country, at which numerous battleships have been built; submarines are built at Long Beach, Cal.; Astoria is the Oregon port near the mouth of the Columbia River; Bath, Me., has been for generations a centre of shipbuilding, and has a shipyard where destroyers are built; Beaufort represents two old seaports, one in North Carolina, the other in South Carolina; Kittery is the location of the Portsmouth (N. H.) Navy Yard, and Gulfport is one of the chief ports from which the navy gets its supply of fuel oil.

The Liebenfels is the steamer of the Hansa Line which was sunk in Charleston Harbor at the time the United States broke off relations with Germany. As she was an obstruction to navigation, the army engineers were directed to remove the wreck. They raised the vessel and she was taken to the navy yard at Charleston for repairs. She was technincally the property of the War Department, but was transferred to the navy. The repairs will be completed and the Liebenfels, which was not badly damaged, will be ready for service about June 9. She is 370 feet long, with 4,535 gross and 2,800 net tonnage, and will be used as a collier and cargo ship.

The dimensions of the other vessels are as follows:

Hohenfelde, formerly at Savannah, now at Charleston, 2,974 gross, 1,887 net tonnage, 318 feet long; owned by Fuhrman, Nagle & Gunther.

Frieda Leonhardt, at Jacksonville, 2,789 gross and 1,781 net tonnage, 320 feet long; owned by Leonhardt & Blumberg.

Rudolf Blumberg, at Pensacola, 1,767 gross, 1,077 net tonnage, 276 feet long; owned by Leonhardt & Blumberg.

Vogesen, at Pensacola, 3,742 gross, 2,357 net tonnage, 349 feet long; owned by H. Vogemann.

Andromeda, at New Orleans, 2,574 gross, 1,540 net tonnage, 329 feet long.

Breslau, at New Orleans, 1,535 gross, 4,500 net tonnage 428 feet long; owned by the Hamburg-American Line.

Odenwald, seized at San Juan, P. R., 3,537 gross, 2,095 net tonnage, 358 feet long; owned by the Hamburg-American Line.

Locksun, formerly tender to the German gunboat Geier, interned at Honolulu, 877 gross, 1,020 net tonnage, 234 feet long; owned by the Hamburg-American Line.

Praesident, former tender to the Odenwald, taken over at San Juan, P. R., about 900 tons.

Kiel, taken over at Southport, N. C., now at Charleston, 4,484 gross, 2,872 net tonnage, 338 feet long; owned by the Flensburger Shipping Company.

Nicara, taken over at Southport, N. C., now at Charleston, 2,974 gross, 2,286 net tonnage, 326 feet long; owned by the Hamburg-American Line.

CAPT. STRONG AT ATLANTA.

New York Surgeon to Help Run Great Medical Supply Depot.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., June 4.—Captain S. Meredith Strong of the Medical Reserve Corps, a surgeon of New York, arrived here today. He was the first of the medical experts who will have supervision over the great medical supply depot at Atlanta which will furnish every army base hospital in the Southeastern Department with all the paraphernalia of modern base hospital work. Captain Strong, it is understood, will serve as a member of Major Gen. Leonard Wood's official family and will cooperate with Major John A. Murrain, recently ordered here. In establishing the medical supply base. He has expressed the hope of being sent to France for field service, and it is understood that he will accompany the first increment of the new troops to the firing line.

On arriving here Captain Strong was greeted by Ivan E. Allen, President of the Chamber of Commerce, and he two went to call on Major Powers, in charge of the supply depot for the Southeast. It has been announced that 100,000 feet of floor space in the Atlanta warehouse has been leased for storage purposes for the medical supply depot. The depot will not supply any materials for field hospital service, but will confine itself to supplying the needs of base hospitals.

Bronx Court Bill Signed.

ALBANY, June 4.—Governor Whitman today signed the Ellenbogen bill reapportioning the municipal districts of the Bronx and providing two Justices for the First District. In a memorandum he said that he signed the bill because it had the approval of Mayor Mitchel and no argument had been presented to him that would justify him in overriding the Mayor. In the Senate the measure was the cause of a Democratic filibuster on the last day of the session.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—Forecasts:

N. Car., S. Car., Ga., and Fla.—Fair Tues. and Wed.; gentle s. winds.

Tenn.—Fair Tues. Wed., probably thunderstorms.

Ala.—Probably thunderstorms Tues. and Wed.

Ind.—Thunderstorms Tues. and Wed.; cooler in s. fresh e. winds.

Ohio—Probably showers and thunderstorms Tues. and Wed.; fresh s. winds.

Lower Mich.—Showers Tues. and probably Wed.; cooler in s.; fresh e. winds.

Upper Mich.—Probably showers Tues. and Wed.; fresh winds.

Ill.—and E. Tex.—Fair Tues. and Wed.

Ark.—Cloudy Tues. and Wed.; colder in n. w. Wed.

Okla.—Cloudy Tues. and Wed.; colder Wed.

W. Tex.—Fair Tues.; colder in n. Wed., fair.

Ill.—Unsettled Tues. and Wed., with showers and thunderstorms; fresh, shifting winds.

Mo.—Unsettled Tues. and Wed., with showers and thunderstorms; cooler Wednesday in n w. Tues., fresh, shifting winds.

Minn.—Cloudy Tues. and Wed.; probably showers in n Tues.; fresh n. winds in e.

Iowa—Showers and thunderstorms Tues. Wed. unsettled, with probable showers; fresh shifting winds.

N. Dak.—Cloudy Tues. and Wed.

S. Dak.—Fair Tues. and Wed., except showers Tues. in s.

Neb.—Showers Tues.; colder in e. Wed., fair; moderate to fresh n. winds, shifting to n. w.

Kan.—Cloudy and cooler Tues.; thunder showers in e. Wed., fair; moderate to fresh winds.

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

C. & A. SPEAR & CO.—Two petitions in bankruptcy have been filed against Albert Spear, individually and as surviving partner of the copartnership composed of Charles and Albert Spear, trading as C. & A. Spear & Co., manufacturers of suits, 15 West Twenty-sixth Street, by the following creditors: William H. Bischof, $135; C. P. Toomey, $178; Louis Huebahman, $153; Alexander McPhael, $78; R. Bobsaber, $200; Dorn, $200, and B. Siegel, $100. The liabilities are said to be about $18,000 and the assets about $5,000.

BENJAMIN NATHANSON.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Benjamin Nathanson, a jobber in woolens, silks, and dress goods, 230 Fourth Avenue, by the following creditors: R. Donn, $225; R. Schecter, $255, and B. Siegel, $170. The liabilities are said to be about $10,000 and the assets $2,000.

STANDARD SUPPLY HOUSE.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Fred M. Selah and Mordecai Rensher, individually and trading under the name of the Standard Supply House, 114 Fifth Avenue, by the United Dealers Co-operative Association, Inc., $8,470.

S. LEVINE & BROTHER.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Simon Levine and Harry Levine, individually and as copartners, trading as S. Levine & Brother, dealers in furniture, 3,001 Third Avenue, by the following creditors: Wm. Warner, $65; Max Rosen, $400, and H. Greenberg & Son, $60. They also made an assignment to Morris Israel and Edmund F. Sanger.

EDELSTEIN & GLASMAN.—Hyman Edelstein and Benjamin Glasman, also known as Bene Glasman, individually and as copartners, trading as Edelstein & Glasman, 36 Eldridge Street, have filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $16,951 and no assets.

JOSEPHINE GOLDSTEIN, a housewife, 225 East 106th Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,422 and no assets.

COHEN BROS., Inc., manufacturers of cloaks and suits, 3 East Twenty-eighth Street, has filed schedules in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $14,687 and assets of $10,200.

THE SOFIO CORPORATION.—Judge Hand has appointed David Haar receiver for the Sofio Corporation, manufacturer of and dealer in waste and cotton linters, 52 Beaver Street, in $700 bond.

MAX LEVINE, dealer in groceries, 1,332 First Avenue, has assigned to Alexander Levine.

DUCHESS COSTUME CO., Inc., costumes, 120 West Thirty-first Street, has assigned to Melville Boyd.

MAX COOPERMAN, dealer in dry goods, 1,135 First Avenue, has assigned to Joseph Krinsky.

EDWARD J. SKOU, East Williston, L. I., has filed a petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities, $29,503.92; assets, $5,000.

TOBIAS MEHR, 701 Franklin Avenue, Brooklyn, has made an assignment to Samuel S. Goldberg, 1,083 Kelly Street, Brooklyn.

Judge Manton has confirmed a composition of McDermott & Hanigan, Inc., builders and contractors, 105 Park Avenue, with creditors at 100 cents on the dollar. Liabilities were $156,562 and assets $198,816.

Judge Manton has confirmed a composition of Wulf Kammerman, furniture, 70 Avenue A, with creditors at 27½ cents on the dollar cash.

Bankruptcy Discharges.

Judge Manton, in the United States District Court yesterday, granted discharges to these bankrupts: Charles Superstein, 964 Tiffany Street, formerly of the Ansonia Silk Company of Allentown, Penn.; Manuel Glaser, 330 Beekman Avenue, a stockholder in the Flower Waist Company; Max Kameras, jeweler, 48 John Street; Saponal Chemical Company, manufacturer of liquid hand soap, 1,916 Park Avenue; John M. Stahl, grocer, 465 Columbus Avenue; Ernest Bloch, clerk, 313 West 113th Street, formerly of J. & E. Bloch, wine importers; Joseph Harris, 721 West 111th Street; Alfred Chasseaud, salesman, 336 West 95th Street; Maxwell Cowen, traveling salesman, 124 West 94th Street; Isaac Sachs, baker, 70 Cherry Street; Charles Blank, dairy plant, 160 East 106th Street; Joseph A. Conti, contractor, 457 West 54th Street; Max Brown, lawyer, 3,898 Broadway; Florence B. Kaufman, 305 West 97th Street; Ethel Lloyd Patterson, writer, 151 East 45th Street, and George F. Fox, Philmont, N. Y.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., June 4.—A voluntary petition in bankruptcy has been filed by Edwin Shivell of Melrose, salesman. His liabilities are $13,920; no assets.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

(Amounts $100 and over.)

Abramson, Hyman—Heller Bros. $178.25
Amos, Herman—S. Turetsky 107.92
Berger, Carston D.—City of New York Insurance Co. 532.11
Burke, Walter J.—Otis Elevator Co. 114.46
Berg, Joseph, Samuel L. Lipkin, and Murray W. Garson — Commonwealth Trust Co. 2,944.76
Batelle, Thomas P.—A. Stuart 243.91
Chuday, Jay D.—R. B. Phillips Mfg. Co., costs 107.88
Colonial Securities Co. — Globe Lithographing Co. 226.76
Crystal Skating Ice Co., Inc.—Billboard Publishing Co. 482.41
Carman, Maria A.—M. Crawford 2,724.83
Cully, Thomas T. and Sarah D.—M. A. Early 2,338.90
Crescent Iron Ore Co.—S. S. Watson 936.60
Same—S. Watson 1,637.82
De Stefano, Giuseppe—Mangan Betz Co. 130.72
Dreyer, Henry H., and Charles H. Lowen, executors—I. Lowen 3,408.60
Drullard, Floris C. de M.—J. Bradem et al. 701.01
Fewes, Jacob J.—Morris Levy & Co. 170.01
Foran, Kate—S. H. Spear 214.47
Friedlander, Edward — Camp Square Deal, Inc. 201.01
Frank, Louise—F. D. Burkholder, Ltd. 161.10
Falk, Myron S.—H. Kamser 610.61
Goldman, Morris—M. Berger et al. 140.02
Glickstein, Gustav and Samuel—C. H. Schultz 275.24
Geraldo, William L., Carrol H. Stevens, and Elwood C. Stevens—Ossining National Bank 400.56
Green, Clay M.—M. L. Clothier et al. .. 367.51
Gruen, Adolph—J. F. D'Angelo 150.90
Hammerstein, Oscar & Arthur—Metropolitan Opera Co., costs 176.85
Horn, Samuel—Max Lachman & Son, Inc. 220.82
C. F. Harms Co.—Leonhard Michel Brewing Co. 555.73
Kelly, John T., et al.—Morris Plan Co. of New York 114.41
Liebich, Joseph—A. Bienstock et al. .. 166.90
Lalli, Michael—People's National Bank of Hudson Falls, N. Y. 156.00
Keller, Adam, Jr.—C. Kleinmann 164.43
Kawallok, Harris—International Steam Laundry Co., costs 104.37
Lawrence Realty Co.—B. Harris et al. 207.66
McManus, Mary—Z. Stepanian 291.41
McCarthy, Lillian—Busch & Co. 250.39
Meenan, James D., et al.—Morris Plan Co. of New York 113.41
Moltzer, Albert, et al.—Morris Plan Co. of New York 112.41
McKetrick, Dan, Harry Pollock, and Jack Curley—Federal League Baseball Club of New York, Inc. 2,364.15
Malbone & Rogers, Inc., Harry Lundenbaum, Charles Fleischer—Berman & Swordlick Co., Inc. 118.80
Pica, Peter—Laffin 350.72
Paola, Eduardo—G. Vitale & Co. 452.98
Rodgers-Hagerty, Inc.—P. Garfinkel et al. 274.79
Pfneth, V. Eugene—Morris Plan Co. of New York 112.41
Raymond, John B.—Northwood Co. 477.36
Rodman, Samuel, et al.—Morris Plan Co. of New York 320.41
Reinhard, John J., and Perez F. Huff—Morris Plan Co. of New York 314.91
Solomon, Barnet L.—D. Jacobs 181.87
Stevens, Carroll, Elwood C. Stevens, and Miriam L. Gerdine—Ossining National Bank 400.56
Smith, J. Milton—B. Wittenberg 163.31
Schwartz, David—Frank J. Lennon Co. 194.51
Selbert, Julius H.—W. K. Palmer 420.02
Stoffer, Bernard, and Samuel Geller—Alaska Chemical Co. 850.36
Simonds, Edward—Stone, Inc. 532.91
Stokes, Mary A.—I. M. Hayes et al. .. 2,614.57
Stark, Edith F.—J. C. Murray et al. 763.46
Smith, Fred. M.—H. M. Myers et al. 281.06
Tesler, Charles W.—B. W. Miller 257.66
Veller, Edward A. and Louise—L. A. Livingston 906.47
Van Auken, John E.—W. F. Betts 269.89
Wasserman, Morton—John Wanamaker, New York 105.70
Weininger, Ernest—D. M. Baum 261.66
Whitney, Frederick C.—J. F. de Angelis. 119.13
Waldman, Samuel—B. Masur 128.76

In Bronx County.

Brady-Oltarsh Construction Co., Inc.—J. G. Mongo et al. $514.13
Dauman, Jacob I.—Schantz 306.44
Donnelly, Frank, and Joseph S. Klein—G. Arnstein 114.07
Harty, Frank B.—New York Tel. Co. 16.23
K. L. S. Realty Co., Inc.—J. Castaldo. 600.36
Lowey, George C.—E. Schoop 338.72
Medoff, Annie—A. Bakst et al. 301.83
Page, Allen H.—J. Bell Co. 234.07
Plitt, Morris—J. Kriger 118.07
Rushi, Andrew—New York Tel. Co. 98.33
Rubin, Joseph—B. Palevsky 111.91
Stout, William P.—S. Norken 88.50
Schelder, Walter—M. Cohen 44.72
Weill, Henry M.—J. J. Maloney 119.72
Zullo, Carmine—Westchester County Brewing Co. 90.18

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Toglio, Gaetano—B. K. Bloch; June 29, 1909 ..... $148.18
Waks, Joseph and Isidore Nadelman—S. Siegler; May 8, 1917 ..... 114.93
Moshkowitz, Abraham—J. Telman et al.; April 8, 1911 ..... 124.35
Owen, William L.—J. Reidler; June 29, 1916 ..... 196.65
Greiff, Raphael—H. Jones; Dec. 9, 1913. 100.42
Haight, Clarence M.—P. E. Jackson; April 26, 1917 ..... 122.11
Lehigh Valley R. R. Co.—C. A. Di Granco; March 5, 1917 ..... 2,683.19
Aldrich, Spencer—Hudson Wrecking & Lumber Co., Inc.; April 29, 1913, (reversed) 1,582.88
Brikman, Abraham and Herman Sasman—W. Naigles et al.; June 2, 1917. 141.26
Deutsch, Louis—W. Naigles et al.; April 11, 1917 ..... 125.31
Fargo, James F., trea.—A. Valentine, April 26, 1917 ..... 5,137.34
Same—S. Valentine; April 26, 1917.. 1,137.34
Bernays, Ely—City of N. Y.; Dec. 24, 1913, (vacated) 135.48
Bleecker Street and Fulton Ferry R. R. Co., Adrian H. Joline and Douglas Robinson—City of N. Y.; May 4, 1917. 143.92
Same—Same; Aug. 6, 1915 ..... 8,152.72
Fifth Av. Coach Co.—M. E. Geriach; Jan. 22, 1917 ..... 5,121.19
Same—M. Fromowitz et al.; April 13, 1917 ..... 5,192.21
Interborough Rapid Transit Co.—K. A. Colson; April 2, 1917 ..... 3,638.70
Same—B. Scheinkman; May 3, 1917.... 400.00
N. Y. Railways Co.—G. Actor; April 30, 1917 ..... 200.00
Same—A. Dvorin; May 1, 1917 ..... 150.00
Same—C. Fitzgerald; May 4, 1917.... 350.00
Farrell, Frank J.—C. F. Cullen; Oct. 23, 1916, (vacated) 21,973.48
Same—Same; Oct. 23, 1916 ..... 15,484.54
Barashik, Abraham H.—Z. Horlicker; May 29, 1917 ..... 828.26
Ginsbourger, Achille and Theodore—State Bank; Sept. 2, 1910 ..... 12,818.91

In Bronx County.

Ensign Impv. Co. and Joseph J. Dempsey—B. Menaker; May 25, 1917.... $116.58
Mele, Jose—G. Robitzek & Bro., Inc.; April 7, 1917 ..... 288.97
Joseph W. Rowan, Inc., Joseph W. Rowan, Trojan Bldg. Corp'n, Joseph Schwartz, and Oscar R. W. Worm, Jr.—Crane Co., Dec. 19, 1916.. 220.90
Strumpf, Louis—A. De Selding, March 31, 1917 ..... 796.41
Trojan Bldg. Corp'n—M. Eberhart & Son, Inc., Dec. 5, 1916 ..... 365.85
Weiss, Samuel—M. Bandler, April 25, 1917, vacated 388.10
Same—Same, April 25, 1917, vacated.. 390.78

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Up to 6 o'clock last night a total of 828 lots had been sold by Joseph P. Day and J. Clarence Davies in the offering of 1,445 lots of the Lorillard Spencer estate in the upper section of the Bronx. The day's sale up to that time was 191 lots. The average for the 828 lots was $511 per lot. Mr. Day said that the prices paid by the successful buyers were not much more than one-third the amount that property in the immediate vicinity has recently been sold for. Corner lots on White Plains Road and Astor Avenue, the nearest to the subway station at Pelham Parkway, went for from $400 to $900 each, which the auctioneers considered wonderful bargains for the buyers. John F. McGowan bought a lot at the corner of Holland and Astor Avenues for $700. He also took three adjoining lots on Astor Avenue, an eighty-foot thoroughfare, at $600 each. Inside lots on Astor Avenue brought as low as $400 each. Other buyers were T. M. Clark, Emily Goode, Annie Malone, H. J. Hillman, and J. J. Cully.

William Hagedorn, the Bronx coal dealer, was a prominent buyer, as he was on Saturday, being the heaviest individual purchaser when the selling closed last night. Another prominent buyer was August F. Schwarzler. They secured about forty lots in choice locations. Samuel Deutschberger bought fourteen lots on Bronxwood Avenue and on Adee Street at prices ranging from $475 to $825. William C. Berger, Mrs. De Rahn, A. M. Jones, and Bertha I. Kleinberg were also large buyers.

The triangle bounded by Boston Road, Arnow and Radcliff Avenues, was sold in three parcels for a total of $4,825 to Theodore F. Gorman. Christopher J. Lane, and Robert P. Marsh.

The sale will be continued on the premises today.

Dyckman Apartment in Trade.

In the Dyckman section the five-story apartment house at the northeast corner of Vermilyea Avenue and Academy Street, known as 631 Academy Street, was purchased by Mrs. M. E. Hastings from Frederick Brown. It covers a plot 50 by 100. Mr. Brown acquired the property a short time ago. In exchange he took a three-story dwelling at 168 West 130th Street, 20 by 100, and the country estate known as Pawling Manor, near Rhinebeck, consisting of 17.3 acres, with a three-story residence, fronting 1,000 feet on the Albany Post Road.

Dubois & Taylor and Albert M. Crowe were the brokers.

Five Parcels in 104th Street Deal.

In exchange for the nine-story apartment at 240 to 252 West 104th Street, purchased last week by Frederick H. Ehlen from the Bloomingdale Construction Company, the buyer gave five Manhattan parcels, being the five-story flat at 220 West 141st Street, 37.6 by 99.11; the two five-story flats at 427 and 429 West Fifty-second Street, 25 by 100.5 each; the plot, 25 by 100, at the southeast corner of Amsterdam Avenue and 214th Street, and the plot, 100 by 155, on the east side of Sherman Avenue, 100 feet north of Dyckman Street.

Dwelling Sales.

The five-story dwelling at 321 West Eightieth Street, 24 by 86, near Riverside Drive, was sold by Pease & Elliman for Anne P. Luquer to a client for occupancy.

Porter & Co. have sold for Minnie Detmold to Joseph Disler the three-story dwelling at 245 West 127th Street.

Buys in West Fifty-fifth Street.

The plot at 428 West Fifty-fifth Street, occupied by two frame buildings, has been purchased by John J. Kennelly from John and Jacob Loehr.

Bronx Sales.

The three buildings at 442 and 448 East 148th Street, 75 by 90.11, have been purchased by Henry Frank, Jr., from the Ahr Realty Company.

The vacant plot, 28 by 100, on the south side of Garrison Avenue, 38 feet west of Faile Street, has been sold by the Samuel Cowen Agency for Mabel Tryon.

A plot, 75 by 110, on the west side of Concord Avenue, 77.5 feet south of 145th Street, has been purchased by Mymon Schnitzer from Mary McKee.

$30,000 Farm Sale Near Morristown.

L. Martin of Orange has purchased the A. Ward Brigham farm, Twin Maples, at Washington Valley, consisting of twenty-eight acres, with residence and farm buildings. The property was held at $30,000. The sale was made through the Harvey J. Genung Real Estate Agency of Morristown.

New Jersey.

Lewis B. Preston has sold for A. D. Thompson to a New York attorney a farm of seventy acres at Somerville. The property was held at $17,500.

A large house with a plot, 150 by 210, at Sterling Forest, Greenwood Lake, has been sold by the Lamere Realty Company, William A. Lambert, President, to Joseph G. Giambalvo of Brooklyn.

The former plant of the Harrison Chemical Company at Newark, including a tract of six acres with buildings, has been sold to an industrial firm by Harrison D. Colburn of the Buland & Whiting Company. The property has a frontage of 900 feet on the main channel of the Passaic River, extending back a distance of 900 feet to the tracks of the Jersey Central Railroad. It was held at $75,000.

Westchester.

The Robert E. Farley Organization has sold a plot on Locust Avenue in the Neppenhan Heights section of Yonkers to J. B. McIntyre.

Commercial Leases.

The two-story garage at 552 to 558 West 174th Street, on plot 75 by 100, has been leased by the M. Rosenthal Company for Thomas F. McAvoy to the 174th Street Garage Company for a term of years at an aggregate rental of $170,000.

Frank E. Campbell and the Funeral Church, Broadway at Sixty-seventh Street, have leased from the Land Improvement Company the lower floor of the adjoining building at 1,964-68 Broadway. It gives Mr. Campbell control of

Clinton Av. Realty Co., 323 East 148th St., Bronx, mtg $23,000, all liens, May 4; attorneys, Kelly & Cantell, 505 East Tremont Av. $1

FULTON ST, 119, n s, 176.1 ft e of Nassau St, 25.2x119.11 to e s of Ann St (5a) x25.2 x119.1; 119 Fulton Street Corporation to Elemco Realty Co., 59 Liberty St, quitclaim, May 11; attorney, Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St. $100

HOUSTON ST, n s, 41 ft e of 2d Av, 24.5x90; Abraham C. & Clio Weingarten to Weeli Realty Corp., 309 Broadway, mtg $20,000, June 1; attorneys, Krakower & Peters, 309 Broadway $1

ST. NICHOLAS AV, n e corner of 113th St, 118.8x144.2x100.11x132.2; St. Nicholas Av, e s corner of 114th St, 118.5x69.2x131.2; Halcyon Real Estate Corporation to Clemanta Realty Corporation, 102 West 38th St, mtg $350,000, June 1; attorney, H. B. Davis, 52 Broadway $1

ST. NICHOLAS PLACE, 11, n w corner of 150th St, 94.2x6 to s s of St Nicholas Av x85.5 to 150th St x9.9 to beginning; George G. Heye to Board of Trustees of the Museum of the American Indian-Heye Foundation, 3,737 Broadway, n. and s. all liens, June 4; attorneys, Curtis, M. P. & Co., 50 Broad St. $1

2D AV, 16-18, s e corner of 1st St, 47.10x 48.11x63.7x47.1; Ollie Weingarten to Weeli Realty Corpn., 309 Broadway, mtg $60,000, June 1; attorneys, Krakower & Peters, 309 Broadway $1

3D AV, 734, w s, 50.5 ft n of 45th St, 25x100; Thomas B. Gilford, Jr., et al., to John P. Gilford, 478 Lexington Av, 2-3 part, May 29; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

7TH AV, 2,460, n w corner of 131st St, 16.8x 125, May 31; Chamax R. & C. Co. to Nason Mortgage Corp., 100 5th Av, due and interest as per bond; attorneys, Marks & Marks, 68 Park Row $1,000

7TH AV, n w, 178 ft e of 3d Av, 20x75; Jacob and Beckie Simon to Ma Simon, 1,488 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, one-half part, all liens, April 25; attorney, Joseph M. Lipschitz, 32 Nassau St. $1

53D ST, 434 West, s s, 475 ft w of 9th Av, 25x100.5; District Holding Corp. to Mary Cable, 132 West 82d St, May 30; attorneys, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

SAME PROPERTY; Mary Cable to Charles J. Smith, 1,314 2d Av, mtg $13,250, June 1; attorney, same $100

54TH ST, 349 West, s s, 349.7 ft w of 9th Av, 21.10x100.5; John & Jacob Loehr, executors, &c., to John J. Kennelly, 794 10th Av., mtg $5,300, May 31; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $9,200

57TH ST, 135 East, n s, 40 ft w of Lexington Av, 20x100.5; Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., trustee, &c., to Franklin A. Dorman, 133 East 57th St, all liens, June 4; attorneys, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

60TH ST, 344 West, s s, 200 ft e of 10th Av, 25x100.5; 248 West 60th St. Corp. to Blanche M. Hays, 244 Circuit Road, New Rochelle, N. Y., mtg $5,000, June 2; attorneys, Hays, K. & L., 60 Wall St. $100

60TH ST, 101 East, s s, 300 ft w of 3d Av, 20x100.5; Walter B. Chambers to Louise C. Adenaw, 104 East 66th St, all liens, June 4; attorneys, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

88D ST, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x102.2; Premium Holding Corp. to the 215 West 88d St. Co., 149 Church St., mtg $25,000, June 4; attorney, Manhattan Leasing Co., 149 Church St. $1

111TH ST, 27 East, n s, 100 ft w of Madison Av, 25x100.11; Mary G. Richardson to Samuel Bowitz, 14 Morningside Av., and Harry Miller, 228 East 83d St, mtg $20,000, b. and s., and all liens, June 4; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $1

113TH ST, n s, 285 ft w of 7th Av, 20x100.11; Beatrice Gordon to Sadie Tratman, Hempstead, L. I., all liens, mtg $14,000, June 4; attorney, E. Gordon, 400 West 157th St. $1

119TH ST, 103 West, n s, 100 ft w of Lenox Av, 16.8x100.11; Ethel M. Stearns to Clara Moralngiar, 110 West 120th St; attorneys, Arrowsmith & D., 261 Broadway $100

121ST ST, 371 West, n s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, and 67.9 ft e of St. Nicholas Av, 17x100.11; Planton Realty Co. to John K. Morris, 100 West 70th St, mtg $8,000, May 29; attorneys, Campbell and Boland, 51 Chambers St. $100

123D ST, 4 West, s s, 92.6 ft w of 5th Av, 17.6x99.11; Lottie L. Mills et al. to Buxton Estate Co., 358 West 145th St; attorney, Ernest M. Strops, 1 West 34th St. $1

138D ST, 533 West, n s, 350 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x99.11; Caroline Westenfelder to Morris Siegel, 346 East 67th St, mtg $18,000, all liens, June 1; attorney, John T. Fenton, 55 Liberty St. $1

Bronx.

BROOK AV, 1,524, e s, 25x100.11; Thomas Gilleran, referee, to Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Co., 175 Remsen St, Brooklyn, May 30; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $11,000

BROOK AV, 1,524, e s, 25x100.11; Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Co. to David T. Jennings, 24 2d Av, May 31; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

SAME PROPERTY; David T. Jennings to Rose Cohn, 170 West 74th St, mtg $1,500, May 31; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

CAULDWELL AV, 788, e s, 20x100; Lawyers Mortgage Co. to Rose Napoli, 430 Mott Av, June 2; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

CONCORD AV, w s, 77.5 ft s of 145th St, 75x110; Mary McKee to Byman Schnitzer, 874 Southern Boulevard, April 18, 1912; attorney, M. M. Himowich, 149 Broadway $1

DECATUR AV, n s, 50 ft n of Ozark St, 50x100; John Simmons to Frederick Schaepering, 3,311 Decatur Av, June 1; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $354

SAME PROPERTY; David F. Hanigan to same, mtg $2,000, June 2; same attorney $100

GRAND AV, n e corner of 184th St, 48x100; Mercedes Building Co. to Rose M. Froehly, 244 East 113th St, mtg $44,000, June 1; attorney, A. J. Appell, 51 Chambers St. $100

HUGHES AV, 94, 104.7 ft s of 180th St, 17.10x65; Sidney Cohn to Dorothea Cohn, 2,018 Belmont Av, June 2; attorney, P. Cohn, 2,051 Belmont Av. $1

TIFFANY ST, 932, e s, 33x110; William Peters to Wecaw & Co., Inc., 1,029 East 163d St, June 2; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $9,500

SAME PROPERTY; Wecaw & Co., Inc., to Jacob Cohn, 1,908 Brook Av, mtg $16,000, June 2; attorney, same $100

TIFFANY ST, 932, e s, 37x110; Patrick Leehan, administrator, &c., George C. Knabe, 416 Fort Washington Av, mtg $14,000, June 2; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $15,325

WESTCHESTER ROAD, e s, 118.7 ft n of Public Place x43.5 to White Plains Road x 48.7x86.9; Rebecca Miller to Gertie Halpin, 27 West 118th St, mtg $12,000, June 31; attorneys, Price Bros., 271 Broadway $1

WEEKS AV, 1,181 e s, 50 ft n of 167th St, 20x100; Mary E. Gaul to Louis Friedman, 1,375 Washington Av, mtg $8,500, May 28; attorney, Samuel Friedman, 1,375 Washington Av $1

WOODYCREST AV, w s, 514 ft e of 165th St, 45.4x197.1 to centre line of Nelson Av, 45.1x190.5; also land in Borough of Manhattan; Edward Livingston et al. to Lawyers Title and Trust Co. et al., 160 Broadway, trustees, March 6; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $1

SAME PROPERTY; J. R. Montgomery et al. to same, March 6, 1917; attorney, same $1

SAME PROPERTY; Marshall R. Kernochan et al. to same, March 6, 1917; attorney, same $1

SAME PROPERTY; Edward L. Kernochan et al. to same, March 6; attorney, same. $1

137TH ST, 593 East, n s, 25x100; German Savings Bank to Rose Napoli, 430 Mott Av, June 1; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $6,500

148TH ST, 442-448 East, s s, 75x99.11; Abraham Realty Co., Inc., to Hy. Frank, Jr., 710 Boulevard East, Weehawken, N. J., attorney, E. Gordon, 400 West 157th St. $1

271 Broadway $3,570

233D ST, s s, 150 ft w of Seton Av, 25x100; Thomas F. Hickie, 135 West 75th St, June 16; attorney, F. J. Bell, Department of Taxes $1

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

ST. NICHOLAS AV, n e corner of 113th St, 118.5x144.2x100.11x82.3; St. Nicholas Av, s e corner of 114th St, 118.5x69.2x100.11x 131.2, June 1; Clements Realty Corp. to Halcyon Real Estate Corp., 52 Broadway, 6 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, H. B. Davis, 52 Broadway $24,000

2D AV, s e corner of 20th St, 20x74, May 31; Annie Gaffney to Patrick G. Tighe, 124 Park Row, Yonkers, N. Y., demand 6 p. c. $1,000

7TH AV, 2,820, n w corner of 130th St, 32.2x100, June 1; Leonora Realty Co. to Morris Appelbaum, 70 Chester St, Brooklyn, and another, installments, $150 month, 6 p. c.; attorney, H. B. Davis, 52 Broadway. $2,500

14TH ST, 230-232 East, s s, 201.9 ft w of 3d Av, 46.4x108.3, May 24; Annie Roth to Louis Goldsmith et al., individually and as firm of Hess, Goldsmith & Co., 239 4th Av, installments, $1,500 month, 6 p. c., prior mtg. $35,000; attorney, Saul S. Myers, 60 Wall St. $38,000

31ST ST, 442-454 West, s s, 141.8 ft e of 10th Av, runs s 198.8x s 83.8x s 90.2 to n s

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One 4-Room, One 5-Room, and One 7-Room with 3 Baths.

Apply on premises, or to

J. AXELROD,

200 West 72nd St. Columbus 3957.

200 WEST 58TH ST. Corner 7th Ave.

Apartments of 3 to 6 Rooms. Rentals $1200 to $2700 include refrigeration

Larger combinations if desired.

Owned and managed by DURHAM REALTY CORP., 511 5th Ave.

666 St. Nicholas Ave. South of 145th St.

New Elevator Apartments, Near Subway

3 ROOMS and Bath, $38

All Modern Appointments and Conveniences.

ROCKLEDGE COURT

3,044 ALBANY CRESCENT at 231st St. Broadway subway station. 4-room apartments, $28-$32; all improvements; apply on premises; tenants restricted.

Skylight Studios

5 West 16th Street

Bachelor Apartments

$30 to $60

BRONX.

CRESTON ARMS

Open for Inspection

3-4 ROOMS

With Every Modern Convenience

2,420 Creston Ave.,

South of Fordham Road.

MODERATE RENTALS.

Agent on Premises or

E. G. SMITH, 188th St., Creston Ave.

MORRIS AVE. and 181st ST.

ONE BLOCK FROM NEW SUBWAY.

3-4 EXTRA LARGE ROOM APARTMENTS TO LEASE; UP TO DATE **$25-$35**

NEW BUILDINGS

S. W. Corner of Shakespeare Ave. and 169th St., West Bronx

JUST COMPLETED.

3-4-5 Rooms at Moderate Rentals Every Modern Improvement Agent on Premises.

Bedford Park-Mosholu Arms Apts.

199th St., Briggs to Bainbridge Ave.

4 ROOMS $29. 5 ROOMS $36.

6 ROOMS $43.

Class of tenants restricted.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

THE NEWTON

95th & Broadway.

Delightfully cool Suites and Rooms overlooking the river, at most moderate Summer rates.

A Few Suites as Low as $12 a Week, $45 a Month.

An attractive restaurant.

Homelike cooking. Two blocks from Drive and Park.

420 WEST 116TH STREET.

Apartment Hotel.

One and Two Rooms with Bath. Furnished. No Kitchenette. Dining Room.

Monthly Rates. References Required. Phone Morningside 5800.

Furnished and Unfurnished Apts.

IN ALL SECTIONS.

LIST SENT ON APPLICATION.

J. ROMAINE BROWN CO.,

299 Madison Ave. Tel. 1481 Murray Hill

THE WOOLSEY

141 EAST 44TH ST.

2 Rooms, Bath and Kitchenette. Furnished, $85 to $100.

Inquire on premises, or BING & BING, 119 WEST 40TH ST.

REAL ESTATE.

RULAND & WHITING CO. REAL ESTATE.

5 BEEKMAN ST. Tel. Cortland 4132.

710 MADISON AV. Tel. Plaza 4051.

"A MOVE TO LONG ISLAND IS A WISE MOVE."

"ALONG THE SOUND." For Sale or Rent.

Chas. Field Griffen & Co., 11 E. 42d St., N. Y.

Complete Apartment House Guide of Fifth and Park Avenue Apartments Sent on Request.

DOUGLAS L. ELLIMAN & CO., 414 Madison Avenue, at 48th St.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

BUILDING MANAGEMENT. INEXPENSIVE and EFFICIENT SERVICE. VAN NORDEN & WILSON, 1 W. 34TH ST.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.

338 East 49th St.—5-story tenement, 2 stores, 25x100; price very reasonable. Leopold Harburger, 140 Nassau St.

$12,000 purchases 5-story tenement, 4 on floor, 25x100; rents $1,700; 63d and 1st Av. Address Queens, Times Downtown.

Bronx—For Sale or to Let.

City Island waterfront; all-year-round residences, country and city advantages; Borough of Bronx, New York City; $3,250 to $12,000; small payments down. Joseph P. Day, Sales Agent, 31 Nassau St.

Need cash this month for business expansion; will sacrifice 10-room, 2-family house; important Bronx corner; building loan mortgage; $3,000; state when you desire seeing. Mayel, L 238 Times Downtown.

REAL ESTATE.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Easy housekeeping homes on Crown St., between Bedford and Rogers Avs.; both sides of street built up; two stories, 7 rooms and bath; driveway in rear. Realty Associates, 162 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

Corner House.—Brick; modern; hill section; cheap; room for garage. D 238 Times Downtown.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

ATTRACTIVE Summer and ALL-YEAR HOMES now ready for inspection at HOWARD BEACH ESTATES, the seaside country home community within the city; 20 minutes from Broadway; all improvements; restricted; water frontage; bathing, boating, fishing; investigate before buying elsewhere. Office 51 Chambers St. Phone Worth 3558.

$150 cash buys my seven-room house, bath, heat, and all improvements; electricity, gas, &c.; large plot, good soil for vegetables and poultry; will take balance $18 per month; the property must be sold at once; perfect title. LANE, 275 Times Downtown.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Why not take advantage of low real estate prices NOW and have a home ready for occupancy by Oct. 1 or sooner in one of the very best residential parks in the whole of Westchester (Wykagyl Park)? A visit will convince you that nothing, anywhere, quite so picturesque is to be had at the prices that can be quoted. As to value, that is an established fact. At the price of land today one will be far ahead on an investment in a home. We will help you finance. This is the time to act, when rents in New York are advancing. A fine Country Club near. Tennis on property. Ten minutes to Sound. Schools, churches, markets, and amusements within five minutes. Near three railway stations; 40 minutes from Grand Central Terminal.

M. V., Room 400, 51 East 42d St., N. Y.

Beautiful home, South Yonkers; high ground; extensive view, overlooking Van Cortlandt Park; modern, new stucco house, 10 rooms, 2 baths; sleeping porch; wide verandas; quartered oak trim; parquet floors; large fireplace; all improvements; sun parlor; well heated; garage; ground 75x100; large trees; must be seen to appreciate; 2 minutes' walk to Caryl station; $11,000, terms to suit, or will rent for $85 monthly. E. A. Fairbanks, 54 Manhattan St. Tel. 8924 Morningside.

RIVER VIEW MANOR.—Established community of homes, every city convenience, high elevation, no malaria, no mosquitoes; well designed and constructed houses; $7,000 and up. Hastings Homes Co., 41 Park Row.

$500 and your present monthly rental will buy your home at Mamwah, N. J. and Larchmont, N. Y. Country Home League, 40 W. 32d St. Phone 9880 Madison.

For Lease.—One of the most attractive English bungalows in New Rochelle; 10 rooms, 3 baths; large grounds, garage, flowers. Call 490 New Rochelle.

"ALONG THE SOUND." For Sale or Rent.

Chas. Field Griffen & Co., 11 E. 42d St., N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Semi-bungalow just completed; owner cannot occupy; 6 rooms, tile bathroom, extra large living room full width of house; open fireplace; up-to-date kitchen; large china dressers, new model gas range with improved hot water heat; spacious porches front and side opening into living room; can be closed in as sun parlor for the Winter; large grounds; 6,000 square feet; 3 minutes' walk to beautiful sandy bathing beach; 40 minutes from city; owner's loss your profit; will sell for $4,500; worth $5,000; $350 cash, balance very easy monthly payments. B., Bargain, 243 West 34th St., New York City.

Five-room seashore bungalow, all large rooms, steam heat, water, gas, electricity; &c.; fireplace, beamed ceilings and panelled walls, mantels, tile bath; decorate to suit; half block from bathing beach, plenty of fishing and boating, lawn, flowers, hedge, &c.; near trolley and station to New York City; bargain in price and terms to right, quick buyer. Write for any further details, "Shore Bungalow," Box 275 Times Downtown.

Old homestead, with 3 acres of fine cleared farm land, beautiful shade trees, apple and peach orchard, &c.; barn, chicken house and outbuildings; on main road in good-sized town; stores, schools, churches, commuting distance to New York City; will sell cheap and on easy terms to a reliable family wanting such a place. Write for further information, Hocker, Box 244 Times Downtown.

If you are looking for an old house needing a few repairs, with a half acre of good land for cultivation of vegetables and chickens, near water and station, complete for $1,500, for $75 down and $10 monthly, answer at once to Johnson, Box 290 Times Downtown.

$15 lots, (in plots of 5 lots each,) cleared or wooded land, high location; near depot and water; bargain for home or investment; good title; only $1 down and 50 cents weekly. Call for free railroad tickets. B. Seaman, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

FREEPORT WATER FRONT.

Bungalows and houses, $2,500 up; also building plots on Randall Bay and Woodcleft Bay; low prices, easy terms; send for circular. JOHN J. RANDALL CO., Freeport, L. I.

LYNBROOK.—Modern six-room house for sale, $4,600; electric light, steam heat; corner plot; 115 feet deep; few minutes station. Address owner, Edgar S. Olivit, 75 Marion St., Lynbrook, L. I.

$975 for small house and land; room for garden and chickens; needs some repairs; will make nice year-round home; $100 cash, balance $8 monthly. B. James, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Manhattan Beach lots, swept by ocean breezes, with all improvements in and paid for, can be bought now at $810 each; this is a war-time price. Joseph P. Day, sales agent, 31 Nassau St., New York City.

Forest Hill, L. I.—Attractive nine-room house. For full information, apply C. N. Talbot, Jr., 245 West 34th St., New York.

Exquisite residence, North Shore; near water; accessible; must sell. Unusual, D 160 Times.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

IF SOLD THIS WEEK, $200 down and small monthly payments, like rent, buys my beautiful suburban home, 30 minutes from New York; 7c fare; Craftsman design; 6 large rooms and tiled bathroom; parquet floors, beamed ceiling, open fireplace, and built-in bookcases in living rooms; hardwood trim; bedrooms in white enamel; steam heat, water, gas, electricity, sewer; near station and public school; 70 trains daily; trolley also. JOHN A. BALDWIN, 80 Maiden Lane, New York. 5047 John.

Ideal home, $4,800; large plot of 7,500 square feet; six rooms and bath; sleeping and dining porch; large veranda; hardwood floors; open fireplace; tiled bath; fine shade trees; sewer, water, gas, electricity; four minutes from railroad station; 40 trains daily; commutation, $3.90, up or down town; refined, restricted surroundings; no rentals; most attractive suburb in the State. Call, write, or phone Owner, M. D. Ayers, 146 West 36th St. Tel. Greeley 4535.

CRANFORD, N. J. Three beautiful detached houses, just finished; each seven rooms, bath; most attractive surroundings in best neighborhood; $6,800 to $7,800; terms. Droescher, Owner, 79 Warren St., N. Y.

Madison, N. J., the Rose City.—Large house, large garage, suitable gentleman's estate; 5 acres, magnificent restricted surroundings; sacrifice sale, easy terms. Owner, 853 Broadway, N. Y., Room 20. Telephone 3964 Stuyvesant.

DANDY FARM.

154 acres, Basking Ridge; two houses, large barns, three wells; splendid views; $4,000 worth timber; bargain.

LEWIS B. PRESTON, INC., 165 Broadway.

Fruit Farm, 62 acres exceptional, level land; 800 bearing trees; good buildings; near village and stone road. Price $5,000; half cash. E. E. SLOCUM, 141, Broadway.

HILL TOP SUBURBAN HOME SITE.—Near station; 50x200; water, electricity; grand views; $300 on terms. Room 1701, 141 B'way.

Rent, Plainfield, new house, $7,500; 3 baths; corner lot. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Bldg.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

Gentleman's Estate.—Located in one of the most charming sections of Connecticut, near New Canaan and Stamford, within commuting distance of New York; 60 acres; house 6 master's rooms, garage, farm buildings; over 200 fruit-bearing trees; brooks and lakes; near new country club; bargain. Special, N 145 Times.

This office specializes in Connecticut inland and shorefront acreage, old houses with histories, big fireplaces, and Dutch ovens; also hilltops with fine views; what you want may be here. John Crawford, 7 East 42d St., N. Y.

Farm, 230 acres; 9-room house; gravity water; practical barn; record corn land; 800 fruit trees; 3 acres berries; river affords boating and fishing; price $6,500. FARM & ESTATE BUREAU, 1 HOUSE, 141 Broadway.

FRONTING ON TWIN LAKES.

Charming estate of 26 acres; buildings cost $15,000; all in perfect repair; beautiful lake front; details and pictures mailed on request; price $9,000. E. E. Slocum, 141 Broadway.

Stamford, Conn.—Magnificent estate on Strawberry Hill; 8½ acres; large house with every modern improvement; garage; greenhouses, gardener's cottage, &c. Address B. S. H., (Suite 1933,) 80 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

Magnificent scenic estate; improved acreage; unencumbered; commutation. Owner, 507, 19 Liberty St.

New York State—For Sale or to Let.

Fruit and General Farm, 128 acres, Hudson River section; charming 10-room house, views; good land; price $7,000, $3,000 cash. Farm & Estate Clearing House, 141 B'way.

The Kenmore, North White Lake, N. Y.—200 feet from lake shore; excellent cuisine; all sports. Wilbur Devendorf, Manager.

Real Estate Wanted.

Pay cash heavily mortgaged apartments, 4, 5 stories. L 238 Times Downtown.

FARMS.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

23 ACRES, 10-room house, stock, poultry, crops, tools, &c. Address Owner, Box 171, Smithtown Branch, L. I.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

NEW JERSEY FARM.

BIRMINGHAM, N. J.—20 acres; fine old shade; 425 fruit trees; 7-room house; barn; chicken houses; wagon shed; ½ mile to railroad; 3 miles from MOUNT HOLLY; must be sold. Write for photograph and complete description.

RUSSELL W. MORRISON, 111 Main St., Mount Holly, N. J.

Miscellaneous—For Sale or To Let.

VIRGINIA FARMS.

Homes in Nottoway County, Virginia; THE LAND OF OPPORTUNITIES; if you are looking for a home or investment, where safety is considered, a sure profit is to be had and where there is a future for you or your family, I would be glad to hear from you without any obligation on your part; I will cheerfully furnish you with a fund of valuable information regarding this great county.

RUSSELL W. MORRISON, 111 Main St., Mount Holly, N. J.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

BRASS FOUNDRY FOR SALE.

Land and building can be purchased or leased; capacity approximately 1 ton per day. A modern plant, fully equipped and in running order, with expert help, located at Newark, N. J. Address W. A. Smith, Room 308, Prudential Bldg., Newark, N. J. Tel. 3995 Market.

404 4TH AV., CORNER 28TH ST.

Private offices, or desk room, furnished and unfurnished. Efficient telephone and stenographic service. Rents moderate.

OFFICE SERVICE CORPORATION.

Loft, 247-253 West 19th St., 7,500 sq. ft., modern building, sprinkler system; rent reasonable. Supt., or Read Realty & Securities Co., owner, 51 Chambers St., or your own broker.

To Let, for manufacturing purposes, two floors, 25x80; fireproof, good light; central; convenient to cars and freight yards; low rental; at 64 Main St., Yonkers, N. Y. Mackay.

Will rent desk room, with large rolltop desk, to responsible party at $10 per month. Room 417, Long Beach Building, 42d St. and Lexington Av.

STORE AND BASEMENT, 20x100, 112 W. 46th St., nr. 6th Av.; moderate rent. WM. D. BLOODGOOD & CO., INC., 542 5th Av. Phone 1270 Vanderbilt.

Will subrent artistic, completely furnished offices. Marbridge Building, 47 West 34th. Room 1109.

Large, light loft, 50x100, sublet, with fixtures and machinery; excellent for waist manufacturer. D 159 Times.

Office or desk room for rent; switchboard. Call Wednesday, Room 1812, 150 Nassau St.

Loft for rent at 630 First Avenue; 77x44, elevator; telephone 3015 Morningside.

Store, ground floor; also back parlor, for light business. 16 West 47th.

HOUSES TO LET.

Wanted—Unfurnished.

Wanted—To lease detached unfurnished modern home, eight rooms, long living room, limit $900, in Kew or along Hudson south of Yonkers; give full particulars. O 4 Times.

SUMMER HOMES—Furnished.

Long Island.

Forest Hills Gardens, July and August, 9-room detached house, 2 baths, 6 bedrooms, screened dining porch, piano, phonograph, lovely garden; seen by appointment. Phone Forest Hills 6461.

Handsomely furnished old Colonial house, directly on L. I. Sound; 4 bedrooms, 3 baths, 5 servants'; exclusive neighborhood; rent $2,500. Pell & Tibbits, 542 5th Av., N. Y.

Sayville.—$500, elegant house; beautiful grounds; 8 bedrooms; all improvements; garden; garage. Charles Post, 108 Fulton St., N. Y.

ARTISTIC BUNGALOWS.

One hour out on north shore; charmingly situated; garden planted; $225 per season. Dr. Enright, 903 Greene Av.

Ten-room house, finest street Rockaway Park, half block from ocean, furnished; sale or rent. Farrell, 140 Nassau.

Westchester County.

Fine furnished house at Rye-on-Sound for the season; 200 feet from beach. Particulars, telephone Morningside 4955.

Rye Beach.—Bungalow to rent, furnished; $250 for season. Harriott & Bulkley, Rye, N. Y.

House.—Four bedrooms; ample porch; best neighborhood; reasonable. L. Birdsall, Tarrytown, N. Y.

New York State.

A beautiful cottage, 14 rooms, furnished; modern improvements; garage; exclusive neighborhood; Hunter, Greene County, N. Y.; low rates. Further information Owner, Y 393 Times Annex.

Mountain cottage, furnished, 3 rooms, attic, sleeping porch, orchard, garden; 6 miles from Port Jervis, farm adjacent; season $125. Mitchell, 2,350 Hoffman St., Bronx.

Furnished bungalows, $125 and upward. Address E. R. Fox, Oakwood, Staten Island. Telephone Orchard 3767.

New Jersey.

Upper Montclair.—For rent for Summer, 10-room house, fully furnished; fine shade trees; 5 minutes from station; rent, $75 month. Apply 51 Oakwood Av., Upper Montclair.

Maine.

Shore Cottage for rent; 8-room furnished cottage; bathing, fishing, boating, country products; $100 for season. Ninetta Fifield, Stonington, Me.

Wanted.

Two small families wish to rent two-family house, 30 minutes from city; state terms either now or from Oct. 1. H. R. S., 176 Times.

Wanted, furnished, 40 minutes from city; moderate. Christie, 38 West 32d, New York.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

17TH, 208 EAST, (Stuyvesant section.)—Four rooms; elevator; cool; well furnished. Apt. 18.

19TH, 239 EAST.—Attractively furnished 3d floor, housekeeping; cool; $40 per month; June 11-Oct. 1; references. Prof. Edward Thatcher.

44TH, EAST.—Studio roof apartment, 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette; unfurnished, $65; furnished, $85. Apply FALCO, 305 5th Av.

39TH, 124 EAST.—Attractively furnished floor; private house; near Park Av.; large, cool rooms; Summer or longer; references.

30TH, 18 EAST.—Cool, attractive, two bedrooms, parlor, bath; reasonable rent; restaurant; non-housekeeping. Mrs. Elliot Smith, Plaza 4370.

82D, 108 EAST.—New six rooms, two baths, beautifully furnished apt., to rent from June to October to responsible party; references. Apt. 2D.

ATTENTION.—Summer rates now; apartments, furnished, 2 rooms, bath; full hotel service; block from subway; $10.50-$14 weekly. Hotel Benton, 35 East 27th St. Hotel St. Louis, 94 East 32d St.

GRAMERCY PARK section, two rooms, shower bath, maid service. Browne, 151 E. 19th.

LEXINGTON AV., 231, (near 34th St.)—Delightfully airy two rooms, bath and kitchen. Head.

MADISON AV., 37.—Furnished hotel apartment to sublet, very reasonable, to Oct. 1; 2 rooms and bath. Telephone Snider, 290 Circle.

Furnished—West Side.

9TH ST., WEST, between 5th and 6th Avs., a cool, attractive apartment to rent until Oct. 1; seven rooms and bath; living room 18 by 22 feet; sixth floor; elevator; rent $85 a month; for information telephone 661 Chelsea. Apartment 33.

9TH, 9 WEST.—Studio apartments, 1, 2, and 3 rooms, with bath; dining service optional; Summer rates.

45TH, 341 WEST. (Just Off Broadway.)—New elevator housekeeping furnished apartments, 1, 2, 3 rooms; tiled bath, shower, tiled kitchens, kitchenettes; highest references insisted upon; dispensable; $50 up monthly. Tel. Bry. 6235.

47TH, 112 WEST.—A completely furnished bachelor apartment, three rooms, bath; high-class elevator house; free maid service, electric light, linen included; rental $90.

47TH, 18 WEST.—Small apartments, furnished or unfurnished; hot water; bath; moderate.

47TH, 414 WEST.—Furnished or unfurnished housekeeping apartment, four rooms and bath, in private house.

55TH, 321 WEST.—Three rooms and bath; completely furnished for housekeeping; piano included; may be seen after 10 o'clock Monday and Tuesday. Apartment 13.

57TH, 130 WEST.—Single studio, 14x24, furnished, bath, $25 per month. Inquire Superintendent.

57TH, 58 WEST.—Choice three corner rooms, bath; piano; elevator; references. Baxter.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

59TH ST., 38 WEST.

Neatly furnished two or three rooms, bath, kitchenette; monthly or yearly.

59TH ST., WEST.—Exquisitely furnished bachelor's apartment, 3 rooms, kitchen, bath; service. L 224 Times Downtown.

65TH ST., 136-138 WEST, (The Shropshire.)—To sublet until Oct. 1, one bachelor apartment of two rooms and bath; attractively furnished; near subway and "L"; $60 a month.

68TH ST., 1 WEST, (Corner Central Park West.)—Seven rooms and two baths, completely furnished, for rent for the Summer months at $100 per month; the apartment is unusually desirable and has several rooms facing the Park.

69TH ST., 19 WEST, (Apt. 15D.)—APARTMENT, furnished or unfurnished; cool; to sublet for balance of lease; two large rooms and bath, overlooking Central Park; non-housekeeping; restaurant in house; price $90. See Supt.

69TH, 243-245 WEST, (The New West End.)—One, two, three rooms, bath, and kitchenette; Summer rates; $45-$85; completely furnished; satisfactory references absolutely necessary. Supt., on premises. Open evenings.

70TH, 104 WEST.—Hotel Walton; sublet two rooms; handsomely furnished.

72D, 344 WEST.—Beautifully furnished 7-room apartment, 2 baths, June 15 to Oct. 15, $100. Agnett.

74TH ST., 103 WEST.—Beautiful building, just altered, open three sides; large studios, suites, showers, $15 weekly upward.

79TH, 315 WEST.—Seven-room front apartment, elegantly furnished. Apt. 4E. Hudsonia.

80TH, (412 West End Av.)—Six rooms, beautifully furnished, for immediate occupancy; sacrifice. Apply to Captain Hunt, Phone Columbus 7627.

80TH, 225 WEST.—Corner apartment; 6 rooms and 2 baths, completely furnished; from June 15; phone Schy. 3098.

80TH, 167 WEST.—Six-room apartment; bath; well furnished. Apply janitor.

82D, 127 WEST.—Five-room apartment; sublet; exceptionally cool; immediate possession. Superintendent.

82D, 137 WEST.—Handsomely furnished 4-7 rooms; piano, linen, silver; reasonable.

83D, 242 WEST.—Beautifully furnished or unfurnished 7-room apartment; piano; sacrifice until Oct. 1. Traugott.

85TH, 1 WEST.—5 rooms, 2 baths, furnished or unfurnished; reasonable rent; phone Spring 8890. Apt. 5D; see by appointment.

86TH, 257 WEST.—Studio apartment; studio, bedroom, kitchenette, and bath; maid service. Superintendent.

86TH, 237 WEST.—SEVEN-ROOM DUPLEX APARTMENT, $125. SUPERINTENDENT.

88TH, 200 WEST.—Apartment, 7 large, light rooms, to sublet.

88TH, 200 WEST.—Well-furnished high-class five-room apartment. Inquire Apt. 32.

93D, 317, WEST.—Dainty four-room apartment; sublet October, $50. Apartment 4.

94TH, 306 WEST.—Sublet until October, 6-room elevator apartment; all outside; handsomely furnished; immediate possession. Apartment 8.

100TH ST., 314 WEST.—Sublet, June-November, seven beautifully furnished rooms, two baths; top floor elevator apartment; north, south, western exposure; unobstructed view Hudson. Fountain.

101ST, 223 WEST, Corner Broadway.—Five beautiful, cool rooms; complete housekeeping; sacrifice until October; immediate possession. Helm.

104TH, 245 WEST.—Eight rooms, fully furnished; most desirable; four side exposure; electricity; convenient all transportation; second floor. Seidler.

106TH ST., 258 WEST, (Raymere Court.)—A beautiful seven-room furnished apartment. Inquire Larson, on premises.

111TH, 321 WEST.—Convenient, attractive six-room apartment until Oct. 1; references. Arkush.

112TH ST., 523 WEST, (Apt. 84.)—To sublet, attractive, light, airy apartment, five rooms and bath, from June 1 to Oct. 1; rent $70.

113TH, 507 WEST.—Special Summer rates; 2, 4, 5, and 6 rooms, furnished complete, with rare taste, including silver and linen. Apartment 1A. Phone 8240 Morningside.

116TH, 610 WEST.—2, 3, and 5-room apartments, furnished or unfurnished; Summer rates. Telephone Morningside 3040.

118TH, 423 WEST.—

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

97TH, 29 EAST.—Studios, large, small rooms; meals served; quiet surroundings.

81ST ST., (Madison Av., 1,069.)—Large room; suitable for two; refined house; one block from Central Park.

HOTEL RUTLEDGE, (Lexington Av. and 50th St.)—Exclusively for women. Why not live at a hotel at a lower cost than a boarding house; Outside rooms; telephone; elevator; full hotel service; homelike, including high-class meals; $10 weekly and up. Phone Madison Square 6100.

MADISON AV., 71.—Attractive large and small rooms; all conveniences; references.

West Side.

107TH, 7 WEST.—Large, small room, all improvements; excellent board; private residence; electricity.

47TH, 47 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private bath; table guests accommodated.

50TH, 61 WEST.—Attractive double and single rooms, baths; electricity; exceptional table.

81ST, 58 WEST.—Large rooms, with private bath; table guests; references.

58D ST., 57 WEST.—Very attractive rooms, baths; excellent table; rates; references.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Single and double rooms; private baths; referenced.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.

Desirable single and double rooms; references.

56TH, 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board; table guests; references.

57TH, 351 WEST.—Large and small rooms; electricity, telephone; excellent table; references.

57TH, 333 WEST.—Large, small rooms, with or without board; references.

72D, 316 WEST. (Riverside Drive.)—Exclusive Pension; large room, overlooking river; private bath; also small room; excellent table.

72D, 147 WEST.—Attractively furnished room, with private bath; table guest.

72D, 112 WEST. (TABLE BOARD.)—Desirable room; subway, elevated; references.

76TH, 147 WEST.—Handsome, second floor; other rooms; board optional; references exchanged.

76TH, 56 WEST.—Large and small rooms; electricity; near park; table guests.

76TH, 239 WEST.—Large, small room; with, without baths; excellent table; fine location.

76TH ST., 111 WEST.—Cool, attractive, small room; excellent; table guests.

76TH, 249 WEST.—Desirable rooms; parlor dining; table board; references.

77TH, 301 WEST.—Select house; double rooms, baths; single, running water; excellent Southern cooking; dinners, 60c.

77TH, 260 WEST.—Attractive rooms; all conveniences; Southern cooking; Summer rates. Riverside.

77TH, 112 WEST.—Attractive rooms, with board; select private house. Schuyler 7318.

78TH, 256 WEST.—An unusual house for unusual people at usual prices; electricity.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; telephone; booklet; references.

80TH, 108 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms, baths; wholesome home cooking; special low rates.

80TH, 124-128 WEST.—New and modern; good home cooking; table guests.

80TH, 123 WEST. (THE GEORGIAN.) Vacancy for 1 or 2 people.

82D, 126 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive, and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable rooms; gentlemen, couple, appreciating superior table; homelike surroundings. Blumenfeld.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable rooms; gentlemen, couple appreciating superior table; homelike surrounding. Blumenfeld.

86TH, 137 WEST.—Can accommodate one or two adults in refined, exclusive Jewish home; easy access all car lines; references.

90TH, 306 WEST.—Refined Jewish home can accommodate few people; excellent table.

107TH, 313 WEST, (BETWEEN RIVERSIDE-BROADWAY.)—LUXURIOUS PRIVATE RESIDENCE; SPACIOUS, SUNSHINY ROOMS; BATH; ELECTRICITY; BOUNTIFUL TABLE; MODERATE TERMS; ALSO SINGLE ROOM.

113TH, 560 WEST.—Large, small rooms; all improvements; excellent cuisine; table guests accommodated.

120TH, 116 WEST.—Elegantly furnished, very large room, southern exposure, beautiful, private home; excellent cuisine, electricity, telephone.

126TH, 174 WEST, (The Norwood,) Corner 7th Av.—Room and board; special rates; baths, telephone, home cooking; convenient cars.

156TH, 553 WEST, (LAFAYETTE INN.)—DELIGHTFUL ROOMS; FINE PORCH; EXCELLENT TABLE; NEAR BROADWAY SUBWAY STATION.

MADISON ARMS,
43 WEST 58TH. ELEVATOR.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549.—Elegant rooms; also suite; overlooking Hudson; with superior board; $10-$15 weekly. Payne, 7726 Morningside.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Ocean Traffic Passing Windows.
20 minutes' Delightful Sail Manhattan.
80 Lovely Rooms, Excellent Chef and Service.
Parlors, Porches, Lawns, Comforts.
Weekly, $12-$20 per adult, with Meals.
71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

WEST END AV., 270, (corner 73d, opposite Schwab Mansion.) — Handsome private house; elevator; large square room; also singles.

WEST END AV., 871.—Front room or suite; Southern Jewish family; high class, like home; board optional.

WEST END AV., 322, (75th.)—Floor, complete; light, airy; conveniences; "L," bus lines.

WEST END AV., 524, (86th.)—Beautiful rooms, excellent board, house thoroughly appointed; references.

BOARD WANTED.

LARGE outside room, with board, wanted by refined young man, between 80th, Columbia University, near Broadway preferred, $10 to $12 week. O 18 Times.

72D, 112 WEST.—Brittany tea room; desirable room; running water; references.

TWO women want board, near Columbia. Apt. 23, 620 West 116th.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

LARGE, comfortable room in refined house, where there is no objection to piano playing; give price and full particulars. Pianist, O 11 Times.

FURNISHED room for young woman, with private French family, where breakfast and dinner may be had. D 150 Times.

FURNISHED room wanted, cool, quiet, by civil engineer, city employ; Universalist. F 56 Times.

YOUNG MAN, in Spanish-speaking family; with or without board. S 243 Times Downtown.

YOUNG business man wants room near "L"; $8 weekly. L 346 Times Downtown.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Staten Island.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Ocean Traffic Passing Windows.
Charming Family House of High Standard.
20 minutes' Delightful Sail Manhattan.
30 cozy Rooms, Suites, Exquisitely Furnished; Excellent Chef and Service; Separate Tables.
Abundance Sunlight, Sea Air, Quietness.
Parlors, Porches, Lawns, Comforts.
Weekly, $12-$20 per adult, with meals.
71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

The Willows, Huguenot Park, on the beach, open for season; select clientele; excellent cuisine; outdoor sports; references.

Westchester County.

EDGEWATER LODGE.—Directly on water; excellent table; moderate rates; special family arrangements; Glen Island trolley to Neptune Island, New Rochelle. Telephone 91W.

ROCKLEDGE MANOR HOTEL AND COTTAGE.—Delightful home at moderate prices; convenient to New York City. 124 Bruce Av., Yonkers.

RYE.—Near beach, 2 large rooms in private family; rent week or season. Phone Murray Hill 7687.

HIGHCLIFFE HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers. —Unexcelled home cooking; river view. Yonkers 2161.

Long Island.

PRIVATE Christian family will accommodate couple or two or three gentlemen; Edgemere; near ocean; fine bathing; easy commuting; references essential. Telephone Far Rockaway 2235.

Every attention given an elderly person to board in a small family. Mrs. K. Maguire, 115 Henry St., Hempstead, L. I.

New York State.

Wakefield, N. Y, (232d St. East.)—Hill Crest Sanitarium; rest; convalescents, invalids, aged people.

Good board on Ulster County farm. White, 309 West 46th. Phone Bryant 84.

Pine Grove Cottage.—Modern; own products; mountainous regions. Box 62, Tillson, N. Y.

New Jersey.

Rest cases, invalids, convalescents; ideal homelike conditions; own vegetables; near N. Y., (booklet.) Dr. Ellis, Metuchen.

Country Board Wanted.

Three adults, within commuting distance; state terms; Long Island, New Jersey, or Westchester. D 152 Times.

YOUNG WOMAN desires board, July, August; commuting distance; state terms. D 157 Times.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

A LATE 1915 LOCOMOBILE, 6-48.
Owner will sacrifice 6-48 touring; like new; only used 6,000 miles; fully equipped, with extra tires, tools, &c.; reasonable offer accepted. Manager, 161 Clymer St., two blocks from Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn.

AT THE RIGHT PRICE.

1916 CADILLAC VICTORIA 7 PASS....$1,500
1916 CADILLAC 7 PASSENGER TOUR. 1,500
1916 LOZIER ROADSTER..... 750
1916 CROW ELKHART 3 PAS. EX. TOP. 650
1916 CHEVROLET ROADSTER..... 375
1916 CHEVROLET "AMESBURY"..... 550
1916 FORD RUNABOUT..... 280
1913 MERCER SPECIAL ROADSTER.. 850

AND

3 SPECIAL RACEABOUTS $300 AND $400.

These cars have all the appearance of being new. Have been looked over and are mechanically O. K. They are open to mechanical inspection and demonstration day, evening, or Sunday till 1 P. M.
BRIGHTON AUTO EXCHANGE, INC.,
Appraisers to the trade.
1,077 ATLANTIC AV., cor. FRANKLIN AV., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

AUTOMOBILES of various makes direct from factory; new; at discount. D 257 Times Downtown.

BABY PEUGEOT, latest importation.
CADILLAC 1916 touring; like new.
STUTZ 1917 Roadster; wire wheels.
F. I. A. T. 1915 30 Fleetwood imported Tour.
CHALMERS 1916 Blue Ribbon Landaulet.
EMPIRE 1916 Four Victoria top, wire wheels.
OVERLAND 1917 Coupe; brand new.
BURRELLE, 1,704 Broadway, cor. 54th.

BIANCHI RACEABOUT.
MERCER 1917 SEDAN; LIKE NEW.
NATIONAL 1917 Cloverleaf; wire wheels.
MERCER 1916 "SPORTING 4."
STUTZ 1916 BULLDOG.
LANCIA SPECIAL SPEEDSTER.
STUTZ 1915 BULLDOG.
SIMPLEX 58 LANDAULET.
SCHOONMAKER & JACOD, 1,700 B'WAY.

CADILLAC, 1915, 8-cyl, 7-pass. touring car; has been completely overhauled and repainted; looks like a new car.
DETROIT CADILLAC MOTOR CAR CO.,
536 Broad St., Newark, N. J.
Tel. Mulberry 3240. Used Car Dept.

CADILLAC, seven-passenger, 1914 model; used only during Summer months; looks like new, runs like new; sacrificed for $650. 559 West 23d St.

CADILLACS.—Touring, laudaulettes, limousines, coupes, $400 to $1,600; best cars made. Jandorf Automobile Co., 1,761 Broadway, near 57th.

IMPORTED 4-passenger roadster; perfect; cost $7,000; must sell this week; $650. R. A. Martin, 227 West 74th St.

LOCOMOBILE, 1916, 38, 7-passenger touring; magnificent car; extras include two extra tires, tools; must be seen to be appreciated. 159 West 127th. Morningside 3900.

LOCOMOBILE, 6-38; used one season carefully; guaranteed mechanically perfect throughout; has electric starter, &c.; $750. 150 West 58th.

MARMON 34 touring car; mechanically perfect; price reasonable. Blum, 741 5th Av. Tel. 5341 Madison.

MERCER 22-72 1916 4-passenger sporting Six, wire wheels; price $1,950; no brokers. L 344 Times Downtown.

NATIONAL 12-16 Chummy Roadster; like new; cheap; Blue Ribbon. 1,700 B'way.

OLDSMOBILE, 1916 MODEL, 43, light five-passenger touring; A1 condition throughout; guaranteed; $900. 150 West 58th.

OVERLAND Runabout, in good condition; will sacrifice at $150. C. H. Edwards, corner Hillside Av. and Grand Av., Jamaica.

OWEN MAGNETIC.—Latest model touring; run 2,500; condition, new. Meyers, Morningside 3758.

PACKARD 1916 TWIN "6"
135 touring car, runs and looks like new; price $1,850. See Manager, 136 Clymer St., two blocks from Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn.

PACKARD 18 Limousine, foredoors, 1912; excellent condition; repainted and overhauled last Winter. L 349 Times Downtown.

PACKARD, 1917, BRAND NEW.
2-35 touring; special maroon color; no brokers need apply. L 342 Times Downtown.

PACKARD 2-35 1915 model 7 passenger touring, excellent condition. Phone Forest Hills 6858, 98 Kelvin St., Forest Hills, L. I.

PACKARD.—Elegant Packard limousine for Summer season; excellent service; reasonable price. D 72 Times.

PATHFINDER

1 CLOVER LEAF ROADSTER.
2 SEVEN PASSENGER TOURING CARS.
ALL IN EXCELLENT CONDITION.
1,875 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

PIERCE-ARROW, 6-48, touring, in A1 condition; victoria top, slip covers, and extra shoes.
PACKARD MOTOR CAR CO. OF N. Y.,
172 Malbone St., near Bedford Av., B'klyn.
Telephone Flatbush 8384.

PIERCE-ARROW 6-48

Seven passenger touring, self-starter, electric lights, fully equipped, run only two seasons; excellent condition; price $1,250; a real bargain. See Manager, 161 Clymer St., two blocks from Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn.

RENAULT.—A beautiful limousine-landaulet Renault, 35-45 H. P.; a 1913 model, in first-class condition, equipped with Westinghouse air springs.
Also, a 1913 Special Pullman, 48 H. P., 6-cylinder, 7-passenger touring car. This car has a Rolls-Royce radiator and hood, with a victoria top. It is painted gray, and has only run 2,000 miles.
Both cars can be seen and tried by applying to George Stronach, Apthorp Garage, 214 West 89th St.

SIMPLEX, 1916, "38" Quimby landaulet. Wallace, 1,730 Broadway.

STEARNS-KNIGHT, 1917, light four, 5-passenger touring; double cowl body; newly painted Brewster green and black, yellow wheels; very desirable type; sold with new car guarantee by F. B. Stearns Used Car Department, 417 West 55th St.

STUTZ Roadster, 1916; driven 5,500 miles only; excellent condition; demonstrated; $1,450. Phone B Cortland 418.

STUTZ 1917 BULLDOG SPECIAL.
WALLACE, 1,739 BROADWAY.

Automobiles for Rent.

BEAUTIFUL landaulet for rent, monthly preferred; reasonable rates. Call Wassel, Lenox 0211.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 West 48d St. Phones 4219-3580 Bryant.

PACKARDS. — Beautiful cars, by hour; monthly preferred; very reasonable; references. Champion Auto Co., 171 West 80th. 5818 Riverside.

PACKARD.—Beautiful new Packard touring, $2.50 hourly; experienced owner drives; references. Morningside 7385.

PACKARDS.—Twin and sixes; beautiful tourings; hour, day; monthly preferred. 1585 Plaza.

PACKARD 7-passenger touring; monthly preferred. Gallo, 205 East 116th. Harlem 7595.

Automobiles Wanted.

PIERCE-ARROW limousine or touring body, to fit 1915, 6-48, mounted on well chassis at sacrifice. Y 394 Times Annex.

Wanted, a Mercer T Head Raceabout; no dealers; cash. Address Frank, 268 Prospect Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTO SCHOOL. Booklet I explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our school, plant and be convinced. Ladies' classes. 225 W. 57th St.

Auto School. Largest and best school in the WEST SIDE U.S. Send for booklet and pass Y. M. C. A. to school. Telephone Columbus 902 W. 57th St. 1920, Spec. classes for ladies.

ATKINSON AUTO SCHOOL. Superior instructors guarantee you expert knowledge. Inspect equipment or write for booklet. 235 West 50th St. Ladies' classes.

COSMOPOLITAN AUTO SCHOOL, Practical, Thorough, moderate, Reliable, Ladies'. 231 WEST 50TH ST. also Ford. Booklet.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

ASSISTANT TO EXECUTIVE, ACCOUNTANT, OFFICE MANAGER, SECRETARY.
Woman with years of practical and varied experience seeks high-class position; expert accountant; capable executive; able to handle complicated financial statements, corporate affairs, investments, real estate, stocks, bonds, foreign exchange, insurance; highest references. L 333 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, expert, up-to-date methods, good stenographer, accurate, rapid worker, above average ability, seeks good connection; $20. L 326 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER or Assistant, Stenographer, general office work, experience; Christian, 21; quick, accurate, bright; reference. Advertiser, 325 West 29th.

BOOKKEEPER, TYPIST.—EXPERIENCED ACCOUNTANT'S ASSISTANT; ACCURATE. L 334 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOOKKEEPER, Typist.—Four years' experience; thoroughly competent; best references; $12. L 340 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Complete charge; trial balances; controlling accounts; financial statement. S 292 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER. Thoroughly experienced; double entry; best references. N 138 Times.

CHAMBERMAID wishes position in hotel or boarding house. Schneider, 221 East 85th.

COMPANION.—Refined Jewish young girl wishes position as companion to children for Summer months. Miss J. K., 43 Fairview Av., Newark.

GOVERNESS.—Summer position as governess desired by teacher with Montessori training. Address College Graduate, Y 391 Times Annex.

GOVERNESS.—Lady wishes to place excellent governess. 301 West 81st. Telephone Schuyler 4806.

HOUSEKEEPER, American, Protestant, unsurpassed cook, wants position country for Summer. O 16 Times.

MAIDS, &c.—A lady wishes to place two very excellent and reliable maids, cook and waitress; seashore preferred. Call 901 Lexington Av., Tuesday and Wednesday, between 10 and 12, 11th floor.

NURSE, hospital trained, colored West Indian, would take charge of delicate child or invalid; highest references. Isabel Lawrence, 276 Barclay St., Flushing, L. I.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, three years' experience; accurate, conscientious; desires locality $9. L 343 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY.—Experienced business woman, stenographer, college graduate; exceptional; $35 weekly. L 347 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER.—Loads of ability and experience; $18. D 154 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, Secretary, Confidential Assistant.—Highly educated; capable mastering technicalities grammatically; neat personality; age 22; five years one concern; capable making good; $18. S 220 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY.—Six years' mercantile, engineering experience; high school graduate; capable taking entire charge; excellent grammarian and mathematician; age 23; highest credentials; $15. L 200 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER; high school graduate; 3 years' experience; knowledge bookkeeping; accurate; good penmanship; $12; highest credentials. L 324 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Two years' experience; high school education; office routine; ability; refined; $12. R 337 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Seven years' experience; intelligent, speedy, accurate; thoroughly competent; $18. R 339 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, Typewriter. — American girl; beginner; high school graduate; refined; $12. S 278 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, competent typewriter, assistant bookkeeper; references; salary, $15. R., 1,391 Madison Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—Five years' brokerage export experience; excellent reference; $15. S 294 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, competent, for secretarial position; knowledge of French; salary, $25. O 17 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST, neat, accurate, 4 years' experience, desires extra work evenings. C 421 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER.—Knowledge of bookkeeping, some experience, industrious, willing. Stenographer, 144 2d Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' experience; rapid worker; excellent references; $12. S 290 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, 3½ years' experience; high school graduate; $12. Weinberger, 441 West 124th.

SWITCHBOARD operator, typist, general office assistant, desires downtown location; $9. L 339 Times Downtown.

TEACHER, experienced, wants position to teach blind child. 250 West 54th.

TYPIST.—Expert, rapid, willing; knowledge stenography; good references; three years' experience; $12. S 277 Times Downtown.

TYPIST, rapid, would like work; accurate, efficient; reasonable. Stegmaier, 2,107 3d Av.

Employment Agencies.

HOUSEWORKERS.—Colored, neat girls, investigated references, wish places; other Southern help supplied. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 59th. Phone Columbus 5022. Established 1890.

COOKS, waitresses, nurses, couples, Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av., (75th St.) Schuyler 9136.

SHEPHERD'S AGENCY.—Help by month, week or day. 107 W. 125d St. Morn. 6916.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial balances, audits; $5 monthly, upward; books opened, closed, systematized, profit and loss statements, corporation work. Y Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 5655.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened; systems; arrangements firms not employing bookkeepers; $2.50 weekly. 52 Broadway, Room 832. Telephone Broad 7227.

ACCOUNTANT, STATISTICIAN with A1 reference desires position; thoroughly familiar Hollerith and Powers systems. Reply D 218 Times Downtown.

A COMPETENT man, good experience in all routine office work, bookkeeping, typewriting, correspondent, Italian, French, is desirous to find a position with good concern; references. J. Riccardo, 144 West 94th St., New York City.

ADVERTISING COPY WRITER
wants to connect with live, progressive agency or firm; have worked on largest national accounts; paper machine, farm paper, newspaper, trade paper, and direct advertising; with Chicago agency experience; age 31; married; samples and references. R. G. Gardner, 884 Riverside Drive, Apartment 1F.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, typist; four years' experience; accurate, rapid, and willing worker; salary, $18 to start. D 158 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young man, high school graduate, desires office position; experienced; knowledge of bookkeeping. A. Jacobson, 103 West 118th St.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced; modern methods; first-class reference; quickly acquainted with any line; cloak and suit experience. S 216 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER and office manager (37) desires position; experienced; references; $30. O 6 Times.

BUILDING MANAGER will give all or part of time to expert constructor, alterations, repairs, collections, estates, corporations. 10 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, with many years' experience, wants good position; references. C. Lagergreen, care Society Professional Automobile Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Phone Columbus 4056.

CHAUFFEUR, 25, mechanic, experienced, A1 references, single, careful driver; go anywhere. Hildebrandt, 200 West 84th. Schuyler 5040.

CHAUFFEUR.—Wants position, high-class references; strictly temperance; single. N 195 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, exceptional man, wishes all-year position; crackerjack driver and mechanic; salary $25. Faust, 119 West 89th.

CHAUFFEUR.—Mechanic, eight years' experience, reliable, careful, sober. Havanek, 1,355 Avenue A.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, careful driver; single; city, country. Hale, 141 West 04th. Columbus 5462.

CHAUFFEUR.—Single, 32, wants position; private; 8 years' experience; references. O 9 Times.

CIVIL ENGINEER, graduate, 36, ten years in building trades, wants change of work; $2,500. Y 317 Times Annex.

CLERK.—Young man, 22, Christian, desires clerical position with reputable house; six years' experience; best references. S 231 Times Downtown.

COLLEGE GRADUATE, (41,) energetic, reliable, 20 years' business experience, desires responsible position; highest references. C. Y. 118 Times Downtown.

COLLEGE graduate wishes start reliable concern; moderate salary. Yungerman, 1,563 Fulton Av.

CREDIT MAN, bookkeeper, thoroughly experienced, desires position. B. C., 528 Columbus Av.

DRAUGHTSMAN.—Technical graduate, experienced in mill building, general construction work, office, field; age 26. H. F., 2060 3d Av.

ENGLISH college graduate, trained in English railway work, ex-chief accountant Central Cordoba Railway, Argentine Republic, South America, 7 years' experience in the Argentine, import and export, and as representative of several large American factories, desires to connect with good business house; references exceptional. Address O 2 Times.

EXECUTIVE OPEN FOR POSITION.
Thoroughly capable; can grasp situation quickly; has initiative; will take interest in your organization. N 188 Times.

EXECUTIVE POSITION OF TRUST as private secretary or accountant, college graduate, aged 25; with tact. E 221 Times.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENT. Spanish-German; intimate knowledge Spanish trade conditions; suit import, export houses Spain. D 104 Times.

MASSEUR and Medical Gymnast, Swedish, would like position with gentleman or to take care of private Turkish bath; no objection to travel; well educated. Write W. L., 169 East 93d St.

MY QUALIFICATIONS—YOUR NEED, 19; now employed (cotton goods;) of selling experience; correspondent; knowledge bookkeeping. D. G., 86.

OWING TO CHANGES NECESSITATED BY WAR CONDITIONS,
am desirous to connect with first-class firm of manufacturers, exporters, or merchants; selling, organizing, advertising, and executive experience; 12 years last employ; highest possible record and references as to ability, integrity, and general business acumen; salary or commission. Reply D 156 Times.

PUBLICITY MAN.—Experienced, original, dealer connection with a brokerage firm. Address Specialist, D 148 Times.

SALESMAN WITH HEADQUARTERS IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA WOULD REPRESENT MANUFACTURER ON PACIFIC COAST ANY LINE. O 1 TIMES.

SECRETARY-MANAGER.—(32:) thoroughly experienced; broad-gauged American; exceptional correspondent, stenographer, organizer; prominent corporations; fifteen years. S 296 Times Downtown.

SENIOR MEDICAL STUDENT, retired, wants employment during vacation period. L 341 Times Downtown.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

STENOGRAPHIC and typewriting work nights; expert law and commercial stenographer; rates reasonable. Muller, 44 Pine St. Tel. John 4715-6.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, (26;) long, thorough experience; capable, trustworthy; highest references. D 155 Times.

TUTOR.—Paris University graduate, linguist, desires position; highest references. Gourvitch, 10 West 61st St.

YOUNG MAN, 20, good education, wishes position; five years' business experience; reference, Harold Goldman, 183 Hart St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN, 22, high school graduate, 4 years' office, shipping, selling experience, has executive ability; references. N 197 Times.

YOUNG MAN, High school education, desires position with future; references. S 209 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 21; college education and office experience; salary, $15. S 275 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 20; willing worker; 3 years' office experience. L 335 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 20, willing, desires position in office. Kolvek, 261 E. 71st St.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ASSISTANT in the office of oculist; reply in own handwriting, stating age, qualifications and salary. 274 West 86th.

ATTRACTIVE YOUNG LADY
to pose for advertising photographers; bright eyes, clear complexion; if you photograph well experience is not necessary; time can be arranged not to interfere with other duties; fee silberal; investigate. Fashion Camera Studios, 243 West 39th.

CLERK.—High school graduate, business experience not absolutely necessary; splendid opportunity in large insurance company for conscientious, intelligent young woman. Apply by letter, giving age, experience if any, and salary desired. F 53 Times.

COOK and WAITRESS-LAUNDRESS wanted; experienced woman; references; one hour out north shore, Long Island; private family of six. O 8 Times.

CORRESPONDENCE CLERK.—Experienced in office work and bookkeeping; must be well educated and efficient; state age and full particulars; also salary expected. D 241 Times Downtown.

DICTAPHONE OPERATORS
of good education; must be experienced; chance for advancement; write, stating age, nationality, education, previous place of employment, where you operated a dictaphone, and salary expected. Address E. M., 324, Times Downtown.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
with exceptional qualifications for financial office opening in New York; good salary and opportunity for young woman of extraordinary secretarial ability, experience, and personality. Address, with references and full particulars, 24 Westbury Road, Garden City, L. I.

GIRLS WITH SOME IDEA OF DRESSMAKING TO WORK ON PAPER DRESSES. APPLY ALICE A. MANNING, BUTTERICK PUBLISHING CO., 340 MUDSON ST., FOURTH FLOOR, NEW YORK.

GIRL wanted who can read and write English. Apply at the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, 1,560 Amsterdam Av., between 136th and 138th Sts.

GIRL.—Want bright, intelligent girl for light work in office for three or four days each week; salary, $1.25 per day. O 7 Times.

GOVERNESS, experienced, for two girls, 6 and 13 years respectively; must have city references; must speak English and German, or English, German and French. Address L 351 Times Downtown.

HEAD OF STOCK. — EXPERIENCED SALESWOMAN TO ACT AS HEAD OF STOCK UNDER BUYER, SKIRT AND COAT DEPARTMENT; SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPABLE GIRL IN LIVE SPECIALTY HOUSE, MIDDLE WEST. N 199 TIMES.

HOUSEWORKER.—Girl for general housework, with or without washing; 4 in family. Hennessy, 1 President St., New Rochelle.

MOTHER'S HELPER, assist chamberwork and sewing. Call 53 East 75th.

NURSE AND COMPANION.—Wanted, a refined woman as practical nurse and companion to accompany an elderly lady to the mountains for the Summer; reference required. Apply P. O. Box 325, Glen Ridge, N. J.

OPERATOR. — Young lady as operator in photo plant; one experienced preferred. J. H., 250 Times Downtown.

PROGRAM SOLICITORS.—Few high-class women can earn big money on patriotic benefit; no experience necessary; commission. Mr. Saunders, Room 308, 537 5th Av. Telephone Vanderbilt 2742.

PUPIL NURSES.—In small hospital for incurables; eight months' course; preparation for national service included; information from Matron, Francis E. Parker Home, New Brunswick, N. J.

REGISTERED SCHOOL FOR NURSES.
SYDENHAM HOSPITAL, 345 East 116th Street, New York City. Vacancies exist for women desiring two or three years' training; diploma granted after passing successful examination. Apply by letter or in person, Superintendent of Nurses.

REPRESENTATIVE.—Woman traveling representative to cover territory in New England, also in South, for large, long-established, high-grade corset manufacturer; individual between 25 and 30 years of age with commercial traveling and retail merchandising experience preferred; unusual opportunity for right person; commission in addition to salary when ability is demonstrated; only applications containing complete information concerning applicant, including details of experience, &c., will receive consideration. O 14 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, Spanish, English, a thoroughly competent and experienced person; one familiar with cabling preferred; salary $25-$30; state fully experience and qualifications. G., 280 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Wanted, competent stenographer; one having had experience in the steel, tool, and hardware business preferred; state salary and particulars. S 286 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, in accountant's office; accurate typist and tabulator, with knowledge of bookkeeping terms; state salary and experience. D 233 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHERS.—Women, at least three years' experience. Write, D 252 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, EXPERIENCED, $12.
CHARLES D. JAFFEE, 906 BROADWAY.

TEACHERS.—An exceptional opportunity for normal school or college trained women in high-class traveling position; must be 25 to 40 years of age, good personality, and able to demonstrate the fundamental principles of pedagogy; salary and commission; $1,500 to $2,500 per year. N. C. McReynolds, 347 5th Av., New York. Vanderbilt 4835. Call afternoons, 2 to 5.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR on small switchboard; $6; give full particulars. S 287 Times Downtown.

TYPIST AND BILL CLERK.—Experienced; must be thoroughly accurate and reliable; state experience and salary. F 51 Times.

Employment Agencies.

IMMEDIATE OPENINGS—Clerks, (pay roll,) (cost, $20; bookkeepers, $20; stenographers, $10-$18; typists, $12; clerks. Mighill, (Agency,) Flatiron Building.

STENOGRAPHERS, (25,) $10 to $18; bill clerks, $12 to $16. Pan-American, 59 Pearl St.

STENOGRAPHERS. — Great opportunities, excellent corporations. Call immediately, Tighe-Murphy Agency, 99 Nassau St.

SUPERIOR STENOGRAPHERS, typists, clerks; register free. F. X. Goggin, 200 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHERS, typists, bookkeepers, clerks; permanent. Doyle Agency, 154 Nassau; 89 East 42d.

Instruction.

STENOGRAPHERS WANTED.
The demand for stenographers, secretaries, and typists is unprecedented; why not qualify when in 30 days the average student writes 100 words per minute by Boyd's Syllab-le Shorthand? Now is the time to register. Special Summer rates. Call, write, or telephone for three trial lessons and convince yourself. MOON'S SCHOOLS, 50 East 42d St., 537 West 181st St., N. Y., and 214 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

WAR EMERGENCY CLERICAL WORK
The big opportunity for women in business. Be Ready. Send at once for details of preparation needed. Ask for Booklet 19. Pace Institute, 30 Church St., New York.

$10
this week only, day or night, pays for complete course in stenography, typewriting, telegraphy; positions guaranteed. Est. 1884. Gaffey's School, 25-27 West 34th St.

French, Spanish conversation; former university teacher; original, practical method. Lupus, 109 Waverley Place.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT.—Cost accountant; general knowledge of manufacturing cost system, for assistant in a manufacturing plant located in Jersey City; prefer man with some shop experience. Apply in own handwriting, stating age, experience, and references. D 251 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT CREDIT MAN for large bank; must have had actual trade or bank experience, which should be given; also age and salary expected. L 338 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPERS.—Familiar with controlling accounts, for several months; a permanent job only. D 218 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, resident, Chicago and Middle West, for popular-priced line infants' and children's coats; commission. Y 333 Times Annex.

SALESMAN.—Growing concern manufacturing baby novelties are open for ambitious man; commission basis; one with a following and who is at present engaged with similar line preferred; extraordinary opportunity to right man. Call afternoons, American Art, 45 East 20th.

SALESMAN, traveling all territory, calling on department, dry goods, stationery, drug and hardware stores, automobile accessory houses, to carry pocket sample lines of flag, flag sets for automobiles on commission as side line; big opportunity and big sale. F 58 Times.

SALESMEN—By a Detroit company manufacturing a high-class gas-engine accessory for use on automobiles, motor boats, and aeroplanes; salary or commission. Call mornings, Room 245, 1,834 Broadway, (Columbus Circle Building.)

SALESMEN wanted to connect with a Philadelphia children's, ladies' dressed and skirt house for the jobbing and retail trade only; thoroughly experienced men, on commission basis only. Write or apply, Trio Dress Co., 806 Market St., Philadelphia, Penn.

SALESMEN.—Energetic, familiar with automobile supply houses, to sell Davidson multiple piston rings; straight commission. Address letter, giving references and experience, 227 West 64th St.

SALESMEN wanted, commission, by notion and fancy goods house to call on out-of-town trade stopping at New York hotels; only those with following need apply. D 258 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN for shipbuilding stock which will earn 30 per cent. under Government control; five city leads furnished; salesmen making big commissions. Phone Broad 2900.

SALESMAN.—Automobile supplies, to oversee on club plan; commission; good appearance and honesty essential; references. Apply 10 to 11, Room 231, 1834 Broadway.

SALESMAN wanted to obtain permission from New York factories for placing vending machines on premises; commission basis only. D 213 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, resident, Chicago and Middle West, for popular-priced line infants' and children's coats; commission. Y 333 Times Annex.

SALESMAN.—Growing concern manufacturing baby novelties are open for ambitious man; commission basis; one with a following and who is at present engaged with similar line preferred; extraordinary opportunity to right man. Call afternoons, American Art, 45 East 20th.

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WATCHING GERMANS IN LATIN AMERICA

Washington Is Taking No Chances on the Outcome of Their Activities.

WILL WARN ARGENTINA

German Wireless, If Established There, Must Be Under Control of the Government.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—The United States Government is taking no chances on the effect of German activity in Latin America, where German agents have been trying to turn sentiment against this Government and have undoubtedly made headway in certain places. The promptness with which the Secretary of State called the attention of the Venezuelan Government to the fact that he had knowledge of an effort of the German Government or German agents to purchase the island of Margarita, off the Venezuelan coast, indicates that determination. As fast as other reports of German activities in Latin America come to the attention of the Administration they are made the occasion for representations or inquiries.

One of the reports that have come to Washington is that German agents are seeking to obtain permission from the Government of the Argentine Republic to erect a wireless station on Argentine territory. The United States and the Allied Governments will protest to Argentina against any such arrangement unless the wireless plant is to be operated under Argentine Government control and in accordance with the laws of neutrality.

The Government of Colombia has taken steps to stop inflammatory newspaper stories and comment published in the Colombian press calculated to incite the people against the United States. It was learned today that Colombian papers had respected the wishes of the Government, and that excellent results had already been realized through the abandonment of the anti-American press campaign.

The Mexican News Bureau, an organization under the control of the Mexican Government, today gave out the following bulletin, marked "semi-official":

Regarding the published statement that there is reason to believe that military and naval information of value has been transmitted to Germany from Mexico by wireless, it may be said with positiveness there is no foundation for such an aspersion upon the Mexican Government. There is no wireless apparatus in Mexico that could send a message such a distance, even if it were desired to do so. Furthermore, if messages were sent in this manner the American stations and the American war vessels would surely pick them up; and, still further, all wireless stations in Mexico are under the control of the Government, and it is not to be believed that it would lend itself to such a flagrant violation of the neutrality to which it is pledged. The most powerful wireless station in Mexico has a radius of only 1,000 kilometers (625 miles) during the day, and double at night during Winter time, when better atmospheric conditions prevail.

The United States expects to benefit directly and immediately from Brazil's abandonment of her neutrality in favor of the United States. The ports of that country are now open to American naval vessels, which are at liberty to visit them without being bound by the rules of international law governing the reception of warships of a belligerent in neutral harbors.

STEALS $50,000 JEWELRY.

Thief Smashes Showcases in Vestibule of the Carlton, London.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 4.—Jewelry to the value of $50,000 was stolen last night from the glass showboxes in the vestibule of the Carlton Hotel, which used to be an object of interest to many Americans visiting London before the war. Shortly after the lights were out, sounds of breaking glass were heard, but the watchmen who rushed to the vestibule found the thief gone with booty to the amount stated. Some articles of jewelry were strewn about the floor. It is believed the thief had hidden himself in the palm room.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—Gentleman's solitaire diamond ring, 3¼ carats, glove setting, between subway station, 110th St. and Broadway and apartment at 233 West 109th St.; liberal reward. Return to Miner's Pharmacy, 203 Bowery. No questions asked.

LOST—Between 66th St., Central Park West and the Mall, Central Park, baby rattle, mother of pearl ring, silver bell, initial "E. L." also ivory ring, two silver bells; liberal reward if returned. Ruprecht, 58 Central Park West.

LOST—On Saturday night, a silver meshbag at the Shelburne Hotel, Brooklyn; no questions asked; reward. Florence Wendelken, Sagamore Hotel, Surf Av. and West 8th St., Coney Island.

LOST.—Little Pomeranian dog, June 4, about 9:30 P. M.; answers to name "Beebee." If returned, a liberal reward. Mr. E. Stauffen, 4 North Washington Square.

LOST—Left in wash room, McAlpin Hotel, Monday, 6:15, amethyst ring, English letter C; no value except sentiment. Reward. Lost and Found Room, Hotel McAlpin.

LOST—Package of music on Fulton St. or St. John's Place surface car, Brooklyn, Saturday afternoon; reward for return. D 250 Times Downtown.

LOST—Diamond onyx circle pin, Saturday night, in the Globe Theatre, or between theatre and carriage door. Liberal reward if returned to Miss Keeland, 4 East 55th St.

LOST—Blue enameled wrist watch, Saturday, vicinity Wanamaker's, subway, 72d-50th, Broadway-Amsterdam; reward. Anthony, 375 West End Av.

LOST—On Friday evening, June 1, from 5th Av. bus, between St. Luke's Hospital and 52th St., black fox fur boa; finder will be rewarded. F. S. Wonham, 145 East 35th.

LOST—$25 reward for return of silver and diamond lorgnette, Thursday, May 31, between 44th St. and 5th Av, Plaza Hotel. Riddell, Plaza Hotel.

LOST—Monday, Subway Grand Central Station, bundle containing books, ledger, &c.; reward. Return to Robinson, 153 West 57th St.

LOST—Kodak 1A, folding, at Riverside Park and 142d St.; reward to finder. William S. Peters, Jr., 644 Riverside Drive.

LOST—Passaic to New York, lady's gold watch; monogram L. A. C.; reward. Return 257 Paulison Av., Passaic, N. J.

LOST—Diamond lavalliere and diamond earring, Bronx; liberal reward; no questions asked. M. Stoller, 1,651 2d Av.

LOST—Subway, between 137th St. and 96th St., flexible amethyst bracelet; reward. B. Clagrert, 270 Convent Av.

LOST—Gold watch, chain, pencil, pin attached. Finder phone 8169 Schuyler; reward.

LOST.—Diamond pin, about 32 small diamonds; liberal reward. Finder please phone Columbus 4468. Timponi.

LOST—Brown fox fur collar, Monday last, chiffon lining, contains name of furrier. Miss Virginia Schweppe, Hotel Hargrave.

LOST—Sunday, ermine boa, 74th St., near Broadway; liberal reward. Hotel Marseilles.

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250 WOODEN VESSELS IN LUMBER ESTIMATE

Defense Council Committee Says Nation Will Need Two Billion Feet of Timber in Year.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—An official estimate made public today by the Lumber Commission of the Advisory Commission of the Council of National Defense, through the Committee of Public Information, placed the number of wooden cargo-carrying ships to be constructed by the Emergency Fleet Corporation of the United States Shipping Board during the first eighteen months at 250. Approximately 400,000,000 feet of lumber out of a total of 2,000,000,000 which the Government would require for war purposes during the coming twelve months would be used for these ships, it was said.

The figures quoted in connection with this program, the statement said, were not final. It is understood, however, that in preparing its statement for the public the members of the committe consulted interested officials and obtained the estimates in that manner. There has been no official statement from the Shipping Board concerning the decision as to the size of the proposed fleet of wooden vessels. Unofficial estimates have ranged all the way from 200 to 1,000.

Of the total of 2,000,000,000 feet of lumber, today's statement said, about 500,000,000 feet would be needed for the sixteen army cantonments, 400,000,000 feet for ships, 200,000,000 feet for training camps, and 120,000,000 feet for aviation camps. The total represents approximately 5 per cent. of one year's lumber production of the United States.

Packing boxes and crates for the army and navy, army wagons, gun stocks, army cots, tent poles, airplanes, automobiles, artillery, cooperage, furniture, docks and piers, trench lining, saddles, mine timbers, tools, and railroad construction will all go to swell the total.

SPIES HERE EQUIPPED WIRELESS IN MEXICO

Continued from Page 1.

Captain in the German Army. He said that he had left Germany in February, 1915, for Mexico, but that he had been taken off at Halifax and placed in an internment camp. He was released after spending seven months in the camp because it was believed that he was dying, and he came to this country. Adams was questioned at length about the shipment of wireless apparatus to Mexico, but nothing learned from him was made public.

Bonaparte and Melchar both talked freely to Assistant United States District Attorneys John C. Knox and Frank M. Roosa, and their statements are expected to be valuable in tracing the German spy system in this country.

Held in Heavy Bail.

Perissi, Bonaparte, and Melchar were arraigned before Commissioner Hitchcock yesterday afternoon on the technical charge of conspiring to carry mail unlawfully on the steamers Kristianiafjord and Bergensfjord. When the prisoners were asked by Commissioner Hitchcock if they had anything to say, Perissi and Melchar were silent, but Bonaparte said:

"I had nothing to do with the crews of these ships."

"You are not charged with that," said Commissioner Hitchcock. "You are charged with conspiring to give mail to members of their crews."

"Well, I did not start the conspiracy," said Bonaparte. "The mail came to me first."

Assistant United States District Attorney Roosa urged that bail be fixed at $25,000 each for Perissi and Melchar and at $20,000 for Bonaparte. A lawyer who appeared for Melchar and refused to give his name urged that a lower bail be named for Melchar. Mr. Roosa said: "It is of the utmost importance that these men be held. We don't know what the result of the investigation will be, but it may be extremely important and we want to be thoroughly safeguarded."

The lawyer for Melchar again argued that his bail be reduced because, he said: "My client has given the Government all the information in his possession and is assisting the Government investigation in every way."

It was then that Commissioner Hitchcock said that there was ground for suspecting that the case was connected with Germany's early receipt of intelligence of the departure of the destroyer flotilla, and he held the prisoner on the bail asked by the United States District Attorney.

Louis V. Cuvillier, a lawyer who was called in later to represent Melchar, said the regular fee to sailors on Scandinavian ships for carrying packets of mail for the German conspirators was $50 a trip. Assistant United States District Attorney John C. Knox said the Government had evidence that in some instances the bribe to sailors for smuggling German mail across the Atlantic was $150 a trip.

MAY BE TRIED AS SPIES.

Law Sufficiently Broad to Cover Any Kind of Espionage.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—If the three men arrested in New York in the mail plots case are convicted by the evidence with the forewarning which reached Berlin regarding the sailing of American destroyers a military court-martial is one of the possibilities facing them.

No comment on the case was forthcoming either from the Department of Justice, under whose authority the original prosecution was brought, or the War Department, under whose jurisdiction the case might fall. If a military trial develops it would be conducted under Article 88 of the Articles of War, which provides that:

Any person who in time of war shall be found lurking or acting as a spy in or about any of the fortifications, posts, quarters, or encampments of any of the armies of the United States or elsewhere, shall be tried by a general court-martial or by a military commission, and shall, on conviction thereof, suffer death.

While War Department officials were not prepared to express in advance any opinion of whether the New York case might fall within this clause, it was pointed out that the law is sufficiently broad to cover any kind of espionage. If charges are made that the men involved actually transmitted or attempted to transmit to Germany information as to the movements of the American destroyers, it was believed they could be turned over to the army for trial, and in the event of conviction would be condemned to death, as the clause gives a military court no alternative from that sentence. The President, however, would have power to suspend the sentence in his discretion.

Article 29 of the Rules of Land Warfare, United States Army, which are drawn from The Hague and Geneva Conventions determining international practice, describe a spy as follows:

"A person can only be considered a spy when, acting clandestinely or on false pretenses, he obtains or attempts to obtain information in the zone of operations of a belligerent with the intention of communicating it to the hostile party."

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A new E & W model—"Spurwood". There is an attractive sweep to the points and plenty of tie space. Its spurs give it style.

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Young's Straws
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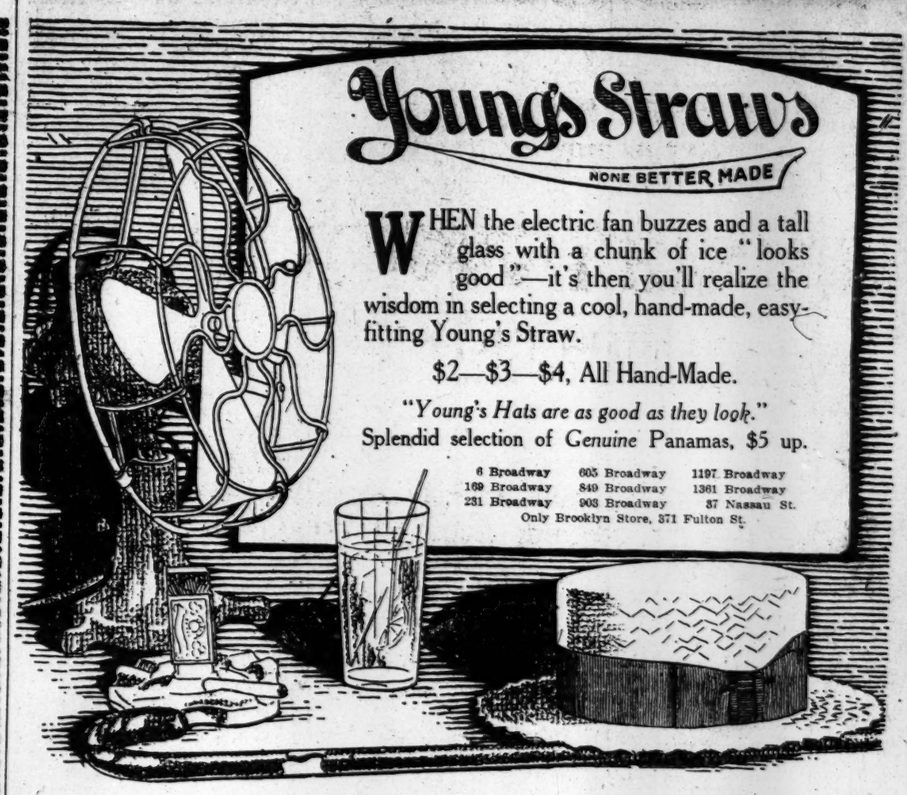
Only Brooklyn Store, 371 Fulton St.



SAVE THE FRUIT CROP

We said this LAST YEAR—
We say it again

This is a year for thrift and service. We must feed not only our own people, but also millions in Europe. The frightful waste of fruit is a national reproach. Help stop this unpardonable extravagance. The fruit we waste would feed Belgium.

THE United States Government urges preserving as a home duty. Preserved fruits are energizing and nourishing. They vary your menus. They reduce the cost of your table.

America's canning and preserving industries are models for the world. Their products are pure, appetizing and wholesome. Support them.

If you preserve at home, put up more fruit than ever before. Get jars and glasses, bottles and crocks ready to save the fruit crop. Put away dried vegetables. The American housewife who practices thrift places herself in the ranks of those who serve their country.

You can show your thrift in no more convincing way than by combating the national tendency to squander this country's wonderful fruit crop. Whether you buy preserved fruits from your grocer or preserve at home you perform a service to your own family and to the Nation.

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"Sweeten it with Domino"

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Domino Granulated Sugar is sold in convenient-sized bags and cartons

The increased cost of preserving because of the higher price of sugar is less than the increased cost of most other foods

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